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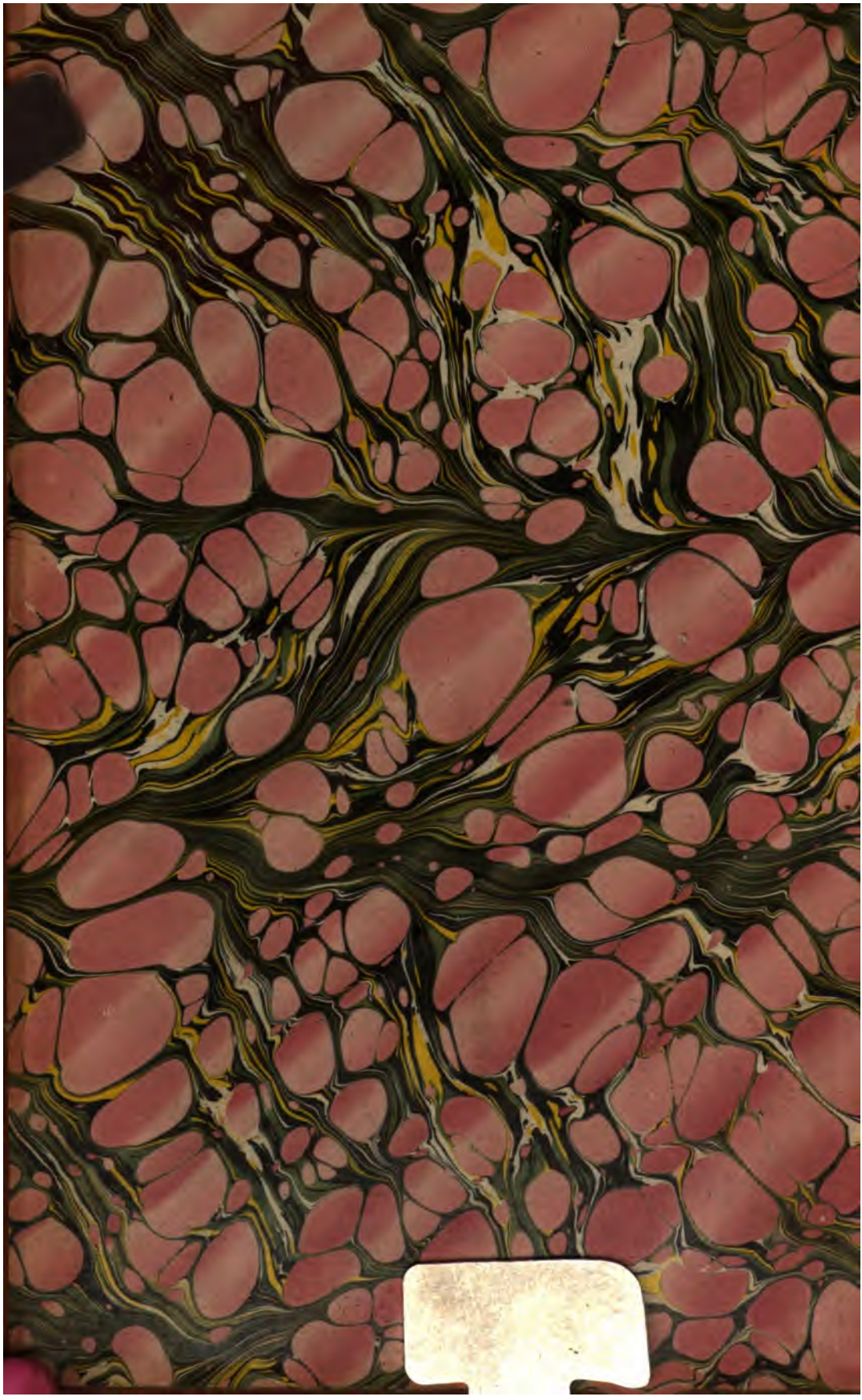

A

NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE

GAZETTEER;

BEING A DELINEATION OF THE

PRESENT STATE OF THE WORLD,

FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES;

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, AND CONSTITUTING A SYSTEMATIC

COURSE OF GEOGRAPHY.

BY THE REV. G. N. WRIGHT, M. A. P. A. R. H. A. &c.

ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND AUTHOR OF SCENES IN WALES, &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY A SERIES OF MAPS,

FORMING A COMPLETE ATLAS;

AND

A SELECTION OF APPROPRIATE VIEWS,

ENGRAVED FROM THE LATEST OBSERVATIONS AND DRAWINGS OF MODERN TRAVELLERS.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE

GAZETTEER.

LANGWITH, tnshp. England, par. Wheldrake, wapentake Ouse and Derwent, liberty St. Peter, York, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 870. Real prop. £450. Pop. 44. York (P. T. 196).

LANHYDROCK, par. England, hund. Pyder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 1680. Real prop. £1213. Pop. 239. Bodmin (P. T. 235). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter.

LANIVET, par. England, hund. Pyder, co. of Cornwall. Acres, 5540. Real prop. £4086. Pop. 922. Bodmin (P. T. 235). Here are almshouses with a charity school annexed, supported by lands formerly belonging to the Benedictine monastery of St. Benet. Liv. a rect. dioc. Exeter.

LANJANG, or LANTCHANG, city, E. Asia, cap. of kingd. Laos. Lat. 18. 28. N. Long. 101. 40. E. On the Menam Kong, or Mekon riv. It is an extensive and splendid city, with a magnificent royal palace.

LANKAYT, island, S. Pacific ocean, off the coast of island Celebes. Lat. 5. 1. S. Long. 119. 10. E.

LANKIHIEN, tn. China, prov. Tchekiang; 42 m. E. from Kunchoofoo. Lat. 29. 15. N. Long. 119. 30. E. Of the third rank.

LANLIVERY, par. England, hund. Powder, E. div. co. Cornwall. Acres, 6670. Real prop. £5232. Pop. 1687. Lostwithiel (P. T. 234). Liv. a vic. dioc. Exeter.

LANMEUR, tn. France, depart. Finisterre, prov. Brittany; 7 m. NE. from Morlaix. Pop. (with par. same name), 2525. Lat. 48. 40. N. Long. 3. 42. W.

LANNEMEZAN, tn. France, depart. Upper Pyrenees, prov. Guienne; 19 m. SE. from Tarbes. Pop. 850. Lat. 43. 8. N. Long. 0. 21. E. On the Baize.

LANNILIS, vil. France, depart. Finisterre, prov. Brittany. Pop. 2920. Leaneven (P. T.). Manufacture, pottery.

LANNION, vil. France, depart. Cotes du Nord, prov. Brittany; 40 m. NW. from St. Brieux. Pop. 3820. Lat. 48. 44. N. Long. 3. 27. W. On the Guer. Near the coast, with a good trade in butter and hemp. In the adjoining country are mines of silver and iron.

LANNOI, tn. France, depart. the North, prov. of Flanders; 9 m. NE. from Lille. Pop. 1010.

LANO, tn. S. America, intendancy Maule, repub. Chili: on the Mataquita, at its debouchure. The pop. are chiefly Promaucian Indians.

LANRETH, par. England, hund. West, co. Cornwall. Acres, 4750. Real prop. £3110. Pop. 651. West Looe (P. T. 234). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LANSALLAS, or LANSALLOES, par. England, hund. West, co. Cornwall. Acres, 2930. Real prop. £3218. Pop. 884. West Looe (P. T. 234). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LANSARGUES, tn. France, depart. Herault, prov. Languedoc; 10 m. W. from Montpellier. Pop. 1129.

LANSERD, vil. Central Asia, prov. Mazanderan, Persia; 11 m. W. from Fehrabad: on the coast of the Caspian sea.

LANSING, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Tomkins, New York. Pop. 4020.

LANSINBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Reusselaer, New York; 4 m. above York, and 9 m. above Albany. Pop. 2663. On the E. side of Hudson riv., near its confluence with the Mohawk river.

LANTA, or LENTA, tn. France, depart. Upper Garonne, prov. Languedoc; 10 m. E. from Toulouse. Pop. 1535.

LANTAGHUR, tn. Hindostan, dist. Lamjungh, prov. Nepaul. Lat. 29. 7. N. Long 84. 21. E. Subject to the rajah of Nepaul.

LANTEGLOS, par. England, hund. Lesnewth, co. Cornwall. Acres (with Camelford), 3750. Real prop. £4141. Pop. 1359. Camelford (P. T. 228.) Here is a copper mine. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LANTEGLOS, par. England, hund. West, co. Cornwall. Acres, 3280. Real prop. £4146. Pop. 1208. Fowey (P. T. 243). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LANTON, tnshp. England, par. Kirk Newton, ward Glendale, W. div., co. Northumberland. Wooler (P. T. 320). On the N. side of Glen river.

LANTOOR. See BANDA.

LANTOSCA, tn. N. Italy, state Piedmont, kingd. Sardinia; 15 m. N. from Nice. Pop. 1920. On the Vesubia.

LAN-TSAN. See MECON.

LANTWIT-FAYRDRE, or LLANTWIT-VAIRDRE, par. Great Britain, hund. Miskin, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Real prop. £3838. Pop. 811. Llantrissant (P. T. 171.) Intersected by the high road, from Cowbridge to Merthyr-Tydvil. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £32.

LANTWIT, LOWER, par. Great Britain, hund. Neath, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Neath (P. T. 197). On the Neath river, and adjoining the Neath canal. In the neighbourhood are extensive mines. Here are a chapel and a meeting-house. Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

LANTWIT MAJOR, anc. tn. Great Britain, par. Lantwit-Major, or Llan Illtyd, hund. Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 4516. Real prop. £6325. Pop. 1076. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Situated in the great vale of Glamorgan, within one mile and a half of the Bristol Channel. One fair is annually held here. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Llandaff. Here are the ruins of a monastery and hall built by St. Iltatus, in the year 508. In the latter it is said there

were 400 houses and seven halls for the accommodation of the students, and here Gildus, the historian; Paulinus, bishop of Leon; Sampson, archbishop of Dol, in Brittany; Talheim, the bard; and the famous Talicon received their education.

LANVOLLON, tn. France, depart. Cotes du Nord, prov. Brittany; 5 m. from Chatelaudren (P. T.). Pop. 1000.

LANZA, riv. N. Italy, Piedmont, kingd. Sardinia, has its source in the Alps, runs S. and discharges itself into Lake Maggiore.

LANZO, tn. N. Italy, Piedmont, kingd. Sardinia; 12 m. NW. from Turin. Pop. 2225. On the riv. Stura, over which is a handsome bridge. There is here a considerable trade in cattle and butter, and manufactures of silk.

LAO, or LEAO, city, China, prov. of Shensee. Lat. 37. 5. N. Long. 113. 2. E. Of the second rank.

LAO, tn. W. Indies, island Cuba; 27 m. W. from Havannah.

LAON, tn. France, cap. depart. Aisne, prov. Isle of France; 22 m. NE. from Soissons, and 80 m. NE. from Paris. Lat. 49. 34. N. Long. 3. 38. E. It contains two hospitals and a theatre. Manufactures, linen, stockings, hats, leather, and nails, but not extensively. A severe battle was fought here between the Prussians and French, in March, 1814.

LAOS, kingd. E. Asia, bounded on the N. by Tunquin and Laktho, E. by Tunquin and Cochin-China, S. by Cambodia, and W. by Siam. It lies between Lat. 12. and 18. N. Mean Long. 100. 3. E. is enclosed by mountains, covered with forests, is generally flat and fertile, and watered by numerous mountain streams and canals from the Mecon river, which traverses the whole country from N. to S. It produces in abundance rice, fruit, honey, wax, and cotton; also, amongst other drugs, lac and benzoin. Gold and silver are found in various parts of the river. There are in some places mines of lead, iron, and tin. It is thinly inhabited, chiefly by migratory tribes, who wage almost a continued internal warfare, but acknowledge subjection to Cochin-China. The religion, language, and manners are similar to those of the Siamese. Lanjan is the capital.

LAOUR, tn. Hindostan, dist. Silhet, prov. of Bengal; 110 m. NE. from Dacca. Lat. 25. 5. N. Long. 91. 15. E. On a small tributary to the Ganges.

LAPA, island, S. Pacific ocean, Sooloo archipelago, due S. from island Sooloo. Lat. 5. 40. N. Long. 120. 50. E.

LAPFORD, par. England, hund. North Tawton, co. Devon. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £2557. Pop. 700. Chumleigh (P. T. 182). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LAPLAND, country, Northern Europe, bounded on the N. by the Arctic ocean, E. by the White Sea, S. by Sweden, and W. by Norway and the Atlantic ocean. It belongs to Russia and Sweden. Mean Lat. 68. 0. N. Long. 33. 0. E. It is divided first into the modern Russian gov. Kola, which includes the three ancient dists. Bellamoreskoi, Maremanskoi, and Terskoi, with the tract E. from the Torneo, called Kemi Lapmark, which last was ceded by Sweden, in 1809; second, the Swedish gov. Umea, which comprises Lapland, Swedish or proper, and is subdivided into six provs.; and third, Norwegian Lapland, or Finmark, the most northern of all, which now also belongs to Sweden. The population is estimated at about 65,000: Swedish Lapland containing 19,000 inhabitants; Norwegian, 5000; and Russian, 8800; besides which there are several colonies of Swedes, Norwegians, and Finns. The general character of the country is mountainous. The principal rivers, the Yana and the Alten, both which fall into the Frozen Ocean, and the Torneo, which issues from a lake of the same name, and after a course of 300 m., discharges itself into the Gulf of Bothnia. The lakes are numerous, many of them very extensive; the largest is called Enare, or Indiager, situated in Russian Lapland. The maritime districts are of uniform and rather mild temperature, but in the interior the winter is intensely cold. In the most northern parts the sun remains below the horizon from about November the 20th, to the 10th of January, and the whole country is covered with snow and ice from the beginning of September to the middle of March. In summer the sun continues two months above the horizon; in the valleys and plains the heat is at this season excessive, and the air infested with numerous insects, particularly musquitoes. Barley is the grain most commonly cultivated, but rye, oats, and a few culinary vegetables are also raised in some places. There are vast, but no thick forests of fir, birch, larch, and small beach trees. Metals and minerals are found in abundance. Gold has been discovered at Suappavara; copper, iron, lead, zinc, and plumbago, in various places. Several mines are wrought in the southern parts of Swedish Lapland. Limestone, marble, gypsum, rock crystal, jasper, amethysts, and garnets, are also found. The animals of this country are identical with those of Norway, but the reindeer may more properly be said to belong to Lapland. This animal is of singular utility, and in a great measure compensates for the privation of many other comforts of life. The reindeer in summer lives upon leaves and grass, and in winter, with its feet peculiarly adapted for the purpose, digs up moss from the snow, and feeds upon it. Yet upon this scanty food they will draw the natives, on a sledge, almost incredible distances, with astonishing speed. Their milk and cheese are nutritive and agreeable, and their flesh well tasted and wholesome. Their skins form excellent clothing and bedding, and their tendons supply thread and cordage. The poorer inhabitants have generally from 50 to 100 of these animals, and some of the richer 1000. The natives call themselves Same Laplander, or Lappe, being only a soubriquet. They are of lower stature than the more southern Europeans, the men are of a swarthy complexion, with hair black and short, mouth wide, cheeks hollow, and a longish pointed chin. The women are in general well made, complaisant, chaste, but extremely nervous. The Laplanders are, with respect to their manner of life, divided into fishers and mountaineers. The former, in summer, fix their residence in the neighbourhood of some lake, whence they deive their subsistence, and in winter live in the woods. The latter seek their support on the mountains, and possess herds of rein-deer, more or less numerous. They are active and expert in the chase, and excellent marksmen with the gun, which has now almost entirely superseded the bow and arrow. The men are employed in tending the rein-deer, fishing, hunting, and in making canoes, sledges, harness, cups, bowls, &c.,

and in these show considerable mechanical skill. The women make nets, dry the fish and meat, milk the deer, make cheese, and tan hides. The Laplanders consider their own country the finest in the world; they live during the summer in tents, and in winter in huts built of poles, covered with birch twigs and earth, having at the top a hole for the egress of the smoke. The dress of both sexes is nearly alike, that of the women is almost solely distinguished by their ornaments; both wear caps, coats, trowsers, and boots, either of leather, fur, or coarse cloth. When travelling, and exposed to cold, they throw a covering over their head, neck, and shoulders, leaving only a small opening for the admission of air and light. All the Swedish and Norwegian, and the greater number of the Russian Laplanders assume the name of Christians; but their religion is full of superstition, and a compound of Christian and Pagan ceremonies. Their language has an affinity to the Finnish, but is greatly intermixed with others. They trade with the Swedes and Norwegians, whom they supply with various skins and furs, and receive in return meal, cloth, spirituous liquors, tobacco, and various manufactured goods.

LAPLEY, par. England, hund. Cuttlestone, W. div., co. Stafford. Acres, 3740. Real prop. £1576. Pop. 1042. Penkridge (P. T. 131). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £148. Here was formerly an alien priory of black monks.

LAPSLODE, or Laply-wood, chapelry, England, par. Bridford, hund. Wonford, co. Devon. Chudleigh (P. T. 182). Liv. a cur. dioc. Exeter.

LAPTA, vil. island Cyprus: on the N. coast; 7 m. E. from Cerina. Lat. 35. 19. N. Long. 33. 29. E. Near the site of the ancient Lapithos, of which some remains are still visible.

LAPWORTH, par. England, hund. Kington, Warwick div., co. Warwick. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £4035. Pop. 656. Henley-in-Arden (P. T. 101). Here are endowed schools for 60 boys and 30 girls. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester.

LAR, city, Central Asia, cap. of the prov. of Laristan, Persia. Lat. 27. 28. N. Long. 53. 58. E. Pop. 12,500. About 55 m. inland from the Persian gulf. It stands on a plain, and contains a bazaar, said to be the noblest building of the kind in Persia, and manufactories of cotton cloth and fire arms. It is the residence of the provincial governor, and was formerly a magnificent city, but has fallen into decay.

LARA, or Larad, vil. Spain, prov. Old Castile; 42 m. SE. from Burgos.

LARAGH, or Larah, par. Ireland, bars. Loughtee, Upper half, and Tullagarvey, co. of Cavan. prov. Ulster. Pop. 7808. Cavan (P. T. 68). There are here three poor schools. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Killmore.

LARAGH. military station, Ireland, par. Glendalough, bar. Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster. Rathdown (P. T. 38). Here is a barrack capable of containing 100 men.

LARAGHBRYAN. See Maynooth.

LARBERT, par. Scotland, shire of Stirling. Area, about 16 sq. m. Falkirk (P. T. 24). Here is found abundance of coal and freestone. At the village Carron, in this par. is one of the most extensive iron foundries in Europe, and at Dunipace are extensive print-fields. Here, on an extensive moor, is held annually in August, and the two succeeding months, a large cattle fair, called Falkirk Tryst. The liv. is in the presb. of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling. In this par. was formerly a famous building called Arthur's Oven, supposed to have been erected by the Romans, as a temple to the god Terminus. Here also Edward II. encamped, previous to his defeat at Bannockburn.

LARBRICK, tnshp. England, par. Kirkham, hund. Amounderness, co. Lancaster. Acres (with Eccleston), 1210. Real prop. £2241. Pop. 230. Paulton (P. T. 234).

LARCHAMPS, tn. France, depart. Maienne, prov. Maine; 22 m. W. from Maienne. Pop. 2150.

LARD, or Larda, Cape, France, depart. Var, prov. Provence; adjoining Bovena, the most southerly of the Hieres.

LARECAJA, prov. South America, repub. of Peru; about 70 m. from N. to S., and 245 m. from E. to W. It is mountainous, and contains valuable gold mines.

LAREDO, tn. Spain, depart. Santander, prov. Asturias; 13 m. SE. from Santander. Pop. 1939. Lat. 43. 25. N. Long. 3. 25. W. On the coast of the Bay of Biscay, with an excellent harbour.

LAREK, or Larak, islet, Central Asia, Persian gulf, off the NE. coast of Kishm'Island. Lat. 26. 59. N. Long. 56. 12. E. About 16 m. in circuit.

LARENDA, anc. city, Asiatic Turkey, pach. Karamania; 4 m. SE. from Karaman. The only ruins of importance here are those of an ancient mosque.

LARG, island, S. Pacific ocean, off the W. coast of island Sumatra. Lat. 3. 28. S. Long. 100. 5. E.

LARGA, island, W. Indies, Caribbean Sea, off the coast of repub. Colombia. Lat. 9. 58. N. Long. 76. 8. W.

LARGA, island, N. America, in Straits of Florida, off the S. coast of Florida. Lat. 24. 38. N. Long. 82. 27. W.

LARGA, Punta, or Punta de Asies, promontory, N. America, U. S., Florida, on the W. coast Lat. 25. 50. N. Long. 81. 35. W.

LARGAY, or Largy, hamlet, Ireland, bar. Tullaghs, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Manor Hamilton (P. T. 145). Four fairs are annually held here.

LARGE ISLAND, N. Atlantic ocean, off the coast of Labrador, at the entrance of Shecatica Bay.

LARGO, par. Scotland, in the shire of Fife. Acres, 5469. Real prop. £8281. Pop. 2567. Leven (P. T. 22). It extends along Largo Bay in the Firth of Forth, and has a good roadstead, protected on all sides but the S. and SW., and contains the vils. Upper and Nether Largo. The latter stands at the mouth of the rivulet Keil, where there is a good quay. Flax-spinning, and the manufacture of checks are carried on in this parish. Coal, freestone, marl, and limestone are found here in abundance. In 1659, an hospital for twelve old men was established here by a Mr. Wood. The liv. is in the presb. of St. Andrews and synod of Fife. This parish was the birth-place of Alexander Selkirk, whose solitary residence on the island Juan Fernandez gave rise to the romance of Robinson Crusoe.

LARGO LAW, mntn., Scotland, par. Largo, sh. Fife. Height 1015 feet above the level of the sea.

LARGS, vil. and par. Scotland, dist. Cunninghame, shire of Ayr. Real prop. of par. £6259. Pop. 2848. Pop. of tn. 2584. Edinburgh 79½ m.

Four fairs are annually held in the tn. which stands on the shores of the Firth of Clyde, opposite the Isle of Bute, and is frequented in the season for sea-bathing. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers and fishing. In 1263, the invading army of Haco, king of Sweden, was here defeated with great slaughter.

LARIK, tn. Asiatic Turkey, sandj. Amasiah, pach. Roumelia; 9 m. NE. from Amasiah. Lat. 40. 46. N. Long. 36. 30. E.

LARINO, tn. S. Italy, prov. Sannio, kingd. Naples; 23 m. NE. from Campobasso. Lat. 41. 49. N. Long. 14. 52. E. It is the see of a bishop.

LARISSA, city, Greece, capital of Thessaly; 73 m. SW. from Salonica. Pop. 25,000, of whom about one-fourth are Greeks. Lat. 39. 37. N. Long. 22. 28. E. On the Selembria river, anc. Peneus. It is the seat of a Greek archbishopric, and the largest, richest, and most populous city of Thessaly, with houses for dyeing yarn, manufactories of morocco leather, and considerable commerce. It was the head quarters and centre of the military operations of the Turks against the Greeks, from the time of Ali Pacha, who here laid the foundation of his power. From this city, also, Kourschid Pacha, and all the other seraskiers who succeeded him, commenced their campaigns against Livadia and Epirus. It is famous in antiquity as the birth-place of Achilles, and as having been the rendezvous of Julius Cæsar's army previous to the battle of Pharsalia.

LARISTAN, prov. Central Asia, Persia, bounded on the W. and NW. by Fars, N. and NE. by Kerman prov., and S. by the Persian gulf. Mean Lat. 27. 5. N. Long. 54. 30. E. It is a poor barren dist. impregnated with acrid substances, and destitute of water. The inhabitants of the coast are Arabs, subject to petty sheiks of their own nation, tributary to the king, and addicted to piracy.

LARITA, tn. France, depart. Mouths of the Rhone, prov. Provence; 46 m. SE. from Toulon: on a creek which admits small vessels.

LARK POINT, cape, British North America, dist. Quebec, Lower Canada, projecting into St. Lawrence river, at the mouth of the Saguenay river. Lat. 48. 5. N. Long. 69. 35. W.

LARKFIELD, hund. England, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 22,310. Pars. 14. Pop. 7563.

LARKFIELD, tnshp. England, par. East Malling, hund. Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Maidstone (P. T. 34).

LARKHALL, vil. Scotland, par. Dalserf, sh. Lanark: on the road from Carlisle to Glasgow. Chief employment, weaving.

LARK-STOKE, hamlet, England par. Ilmington, hund. Kiftsgate, upper div., co. Gloucester, and hund. Kington, Kington div., co. of Warwick. Acres, 300. Pop. 23. Chipping Campden (P. T. 90).

LARKTON, tnshp. England, par. Malpas, hund. Broxton, co. Chester. Acres, 410. Real prop. £545. Pop. 44. Whitchurch (P. T. 163).

LARLING, or LARLINGFORD, par. England, hund. Shropham, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £1815. Pop. 227. East Harling (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

LARME, cape, S. Italy, prov. Upper Calabria, kingd. Naples. Lat. 37. 55. N. Long. 16. 4. E.

LARNE, tn. Ireland, par. Larne, bar. Glenarm, upper half, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. of tn. 2616; of par. 3182. Dublin, 123 m. It consists of the old and new tns., and is situated on the Lough of Larne, a vast basin, included between Island Magee and the mainland, accessible by a narrow channel, and the best asylum for shipping between Derry and Belfast. Limestone and flints are exported hence, extensive salt works established, and cotton weaving and sail-cloth carried on in considerable quantities. Here is a free-school for boys and girls. Liv. a perpetual cur. in the dioc. Connor.

LARNICA, tn. island Cyprus. Lat. 34. 56. N. Long. 33. 19. E. Pop. 5250. Situated on a bay, which forms the best roadstead in the island. It consists of the Upper and Lower tns., is an emporium of commerce, and the second city in rank on the island. The inhabitants are a mixed race of Mahomedans, Greeks, and Franks, who export wheat, barley, cotton, silk, wine, and drugs, and import rice, sugar, cloth, hardware, and colonial produce. Water is supplied to the tn. by an aqueduct from a considerable distance.

LARNTUKA, LARRENTUKA, or LARUNTUKA, tn. S. Asia, on Ende Island, one of the Moluccas. Lat. 8. 17. S. Long. 123. 1. E. With a good harbour.

LAROOT, riv. S. Asia, Malaya, discharging itself into the Straits of Malacca. Lat. 4. 50. N. Long. 100. 40. E.

LAROS, vil. Asiatic Turkey, sandj. and pach. Trebisoud; 20 m. SW. from Gonieh: on the coast of the Black Sea.

LARRACOR, or LARACOR, par. Ireland, bar. Moyfenragh Lower, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2395. Trim (P. T. 32). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Meath. Ann. val. £415. Dean Swift was at one time incumbent of this parish.

LARROMIEU, vil. France, depart. Gers, prov. Guienne. Pop. 1320.

LARTINGTON, tnshp. England, par. Ronald Kirk, wapentake Gilling West, co. York, North riding. Acres, 6300. Real prop. £1579. Pop. 183. Barnard Castle (P. T. 246).

LARTON, tnshp. England, par. West Kirkby, hund. Wirrall, co. Chester. Acres (with Newton), 340. Real prop. £663. Pop. 56. Great Neston (P. T. 194).

LARTY'S CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania; tributary to the Susquehannah, 11 m. W. from Newbury.

LARUNS, tn. France, depart. Lower Pyrenees, prov. Bearn; 20 m. S. from Pau. Pop. 1720. On the Gave d'Ossau.

LARWIGEN, LARVIGEN, or LAURWIG, tn. Norway, prov. Christiansund; 75 m. SW. from Christiania. Pop. 2125. Lat. 59. 5. N. Long. 9. 38. E. On the riv. Farris and Laven, with a well-fortified harbour, extensive iron works, and a considerable trade.

LARY BUNDER, tn. Hindostan, prov. of Sinde. Lat. 24. 42. N. Long. 67. 37. E. On the riv. Pitty, about 22 m. above its embouchure. It formerly carried on an extensive trade, but has declined in consequence of the obstruction of the river by sand banks.

LAS CHIAPAS, state, N. America, republic Mexico, bounded on the N. and NW. by Tabasco, E. by Yucatan, SE. by Vera Paz, and SW. by Guatemala republic.

LASALE, vil. N. Italy, dist. Aosta, Sardinian state of Piedmont. Pop. 1925.

LASANBY, or LAYSINGBY, hamlet, England, par. Kirk Leatham, liberty Langbaurgh, E. div., co. York, N. riding. Guisborough (P. T. 245).

LASBOROUGH, par. England, hund. Langtree, co. Gloucester. Acres (with Weston Bort), 2120. Real prop. £1906. Pop. 138. Tetbury (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Gloucester.

LASCARO, promont. Ionian republic, island Corfu, projecting E. into the Ionian Sea.

LASHOM JAMNAS, vil. Lower Egypt; 13 m. NW. from Damietta: on the sea-coast.

LASIETTE, riv. N. America, U. S., Michigan ter., discharging itself in Lake Michigan, between Marguerite and the straits of Michilimackinac.

LASK, or Lasko, vil. European Russia, prov. Poland; 18 m. E. from Siradia. Pop. 2125.

LASKESTAD, vil. Norway, island Stegen. With an ancient burial ground, and an obelisk 14 feet high, on which is a Runic inscription.

LASKHAM, par. England, hund. Odiham, Basingstoke div., co. Southampton. Acres, 1860. Real prop. £1128. Pop. 236. Alton (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester.

LASKILL PASTURE, tnshp. England, par. Helmesley, wapentake Ryedale, co. York, North riding. Pop. 85. Helmesley (P. T. 222).

LASNON, vil. France, depart. Mouths of the Rhone, prov. Provence, adjoining Aix. Pop. 2650.

LASSA, or Lahassa, city, Central Asia, cap. of Great Thibet; 700 m. NE. from Calcutta. Lat. 29. 20. N. Long. 91. 10. E. On a riv. tributary to the Burrampooter. It is not large, but contains some handsome buildings. It is chiefly famous as the residence of the Dalai Lama, or great head of the Shaman religion. His palace stands on the summit of Mount Putala, about 7 m. E. from the city. His authority resembles that exercised by the pope over the most superstitious Roman Catholics, and his presence in this place attracts crowds of royal and noble personages from all parts of Asia, who come to pay him homage, and offer splendid gifts.

LASSAHN, vil. Prussia, prov. Pomerania; 40 m. SE. from Stralsund. Pop. 1320. Lat. 53. 54. N. Long. 13. 45. E. On a lake formed by the Peene river.

LASSAM, tn. S. Asia, island Java; 420 m. E. from Batavia: on the N coast, on a broad and navigable river.

LASSAY, vil. France, depart. Maienne, prov. Maine; 12 m. NW. from Vilaine. Pop. 3450.

LASSEUVE, vil. France, depart. Lower Pyrenees, prov. Bearn; 7 m. E. from Oleron. Pop. 3125.

LASSIGNY, vil. France, depart. Oise, prov. Isle of France. Pop. 850.

LASSINGTON, par. England, hund. Dudstone and King's Barton, lower div., co. Gloucester. Acres, 560. Real prop. £968. Pop. 60. Gloucester (P. T. 104). The Hereford and Gloucestershire canal is here crossed by a branch of the Severn. Liv. a rect. dioc. of Gloucester.

LAST, Pointe de St. cape, France, depart. Cotes du Nord, prov. Brittany. Lat. 48. 37. N. Long. 2. 11. W. Projecting into the English Channel.

LASTA, prov. Abyssinia, situated E. from Begemder. Lat. 12. 0. N. Long. 39. 20. E.

LASTINGHAM, tnshp. England, wapentake Ryedale, co. York, N. riding. Acres of tnshp. 690. Real prop. £579. Pop. 211. Acres of par. 25,290. Pop. 1766. Pickering (P. T. 226). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York. Here was a monastery of Benedictines, founded in 648.

LASTRA, or Lastera, vil. N. Italy, Florence, duchy Tuscany; 14 m. E. from Florence. Pop. 1150. Lat. 46. 46. N. Long. 10. 58. E. On the Arno, with a manufacture of straw hats.

LASTRES, cape and tn. Spain, prov. Asturias: 33 m. NE. from Oviedo. Lat. 43. 34. N. Long. 5. 22. W. On the Bay of Biscay.

LASUEN, Point, cape, N. America, New Albion. Lat. 33. 38. N. Long. 117. 40. W.

LASWADE, vil. and par. Scotland, shire of Mid Lothian. Area of par. about 24 sq. m. Real prop. £19,417. Pop. 4252. Dalkeith (P. T. 6). Nearly bisected by the riv. North Esk. There are here very productive coal mines, also bleach-greens, paper and corn-mills. Strawberries are raised here in large quantities for the Edinburgh market. The liv. is in the presb. of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Here are the ruins of Roslin Castle, and three curious extensive caves, supposed to have belonged to a fortress of the Pictish kings.

LASWAREE, tn. Hindostan, prov. Delhi. The Mahrattas under Dowlut Row Sindiah, were here defeated, after an obstinate resistance, on the 1st of November, 1803, by the British, commanded by Lord Lake.

LATACUNGA, tn. and dist. S. America, Peru, adjoining Mount Cotopaxi. The tn. is situated 52 m. S. from Quito. Pop. 11,500. Lat. 0. 50. S. Long. 78. 45. W. It contains manufactories of cloth and baize. Large quantities of pork are exported hence. The tn. has suffered frequently and severely from earthquakes, particularly in 1698, when the tn. was nearly destroyed, and almost all the inhabitants perished. The houses are of stone, one story high, and arched, on account of these visitations.

LATAKIA (anc. Laodicea), tn. Asiatic Turkey, sandj. Tripoli, pach. Syria; 90 m. SW. from Aleppo. Pop. about 4250. Lat. 35. 28. N. Long. 35. 52. E. On the coast of the Mediterranean sea. It is a bishop's see, with a considerable trade in tobacco, sugar, salt, and rice. Its harbour has become shallow, and its commerce, formerly much more extensive, has decayed. The town contains some beautiful remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch.

LATCHFORD, hamlet, England, par. Haseley, hund. Ewelme, co. Oxford. Pop. 35. Tetsworth (P. T. 42).

LATF, vil. Lower Egypt; 4 m. S. from Fouah. Lat. 31. 11. N. Long. 30. 36. E.

LATHBURY, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £3859. Pop. 172. Newport Pagnell (P. T. 50). Here is a free grammar school. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LATHERON, par. Scotland, sh. Caithness. Area about 400 sq. m. Real prop. £1414. Pop. 7020. Dunbeath (P. T. 259). Extending along the sea-coast. There are here three considerable mountains—Morven, Scarabine, and Maidenpap, the first of which rises one mile above the level of the sea. These contain several ancient ruined castles, called Picts' houses. Liv. in the presb. of Caithness, and synod of Caithness and Sutherland.

LATHOM, tnshp. England, par. Ormskirk, hund. West Derby, co. Lancaster. Acres, 8490. Real prop. £14,267. Pop. 3272. Ormskirk (P. T. 219) Here is Lathom House, the seat of Lord Skelmersdale, famous in English history for the successful resistance made here by Char-

lotte de la Tremouille, countess of Derby, against the parliamentary forces. In the park is a chapel with 10 alms-houses attached.

LATIMERS, or Isilhampsted Latimers, chapelry, England, par. Chesham, hund. Burnham, co. Buckingham. Chesham (P. T. 27). Liv. a donative in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LATIMORE, tnshp. N. America, U. S., co. Adams, Pennsylvania. Pop. 700.

LATISANA, tn. N. Italy, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 38 m. NE. from Treviso. Pop. 4250. Lat. 45. 45. N. Long. 12. 59. E. On the Tagliamento river, about 4 m. above its embouchure.

LATOAN, islet, South Pacific ocean, off the N. coast of Borneo. Lat. 7. 18. N. Long. 117. 19. E.

LATOUCHE, Point, cape, N. shore of Behring's Bay. Lat. 59. 50. N. Long. 134. 20. W.

LATOWICE, tn. European Russia, prov. of Poland; 40 m. SE. from Warsaw. Pop. 1150.

LATRONICO, tn. South Italy, prov. Basilicata, kingd. of Naples; 20 m. SW. from Tursi. Pop. 3250.

LATTA ISLES, a group, S. Pacific ocean, off the W. coast of Gilolo. Lat. 0. 10. N. Long. 127. 0. E.

LATTAI, or Bickerton's Island, S. Pacific ocean. Lat. 18. 50. S. Long. 174. 51. W. Consisting chiefly of a large conical mountain.

LATTALATTA, island, E. seas. Lat. 0. 30. S. Long. 126. 40. E. Near to Gilolo island, and about 30 m. in circumference.

LATTERAGH, hamlet and par. Ireland, bar. Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 995. Borrisoleigh (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe. Ann. val. £138.

LATTIN, par. Ireland, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 2930. Pop. 1430. Tipperary (P. T. 127). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Emly and Cashel. Ann. val. £97.

LATTON, or Lacton, par. England. hund. of Harlow, co. Essex. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £3273. Pop. 319. Harlow (P. T. 23). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of London.

LATTON, par. England, hund. Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. Wilts. Acres, 1680. Real prop. £3213. Pop. 360. Cricklade (P. T. 84). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury. Ann. val. £146.

LATTY AFGHANY, dist. Hindostan, between provs. Ajmeer and Moultan. Lat. 28. 0. N. Long. 72. 0. E. A barren sandy country, inhabited by a low class of aboriginal Hindoos.

LATYCZEW, vil. European Russia, gov. Podolia; 62 m. NW. from Braclau: on the Bog.

LAUBACH, tn. Central Germany, duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt; 36 m. E. from Giessen. Pop. 1520. Lat. 50. 32. N. Long. 8. 59. E. On the Wetter.

LAUBAN, or Luban, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg; 35 m. W. from Leignitz. Pop. 5225. Lat. 51. 6. N. Long. 15. 20. E. On the Queis. Here are a central school, house of correction, a foundling hospital, and a convent, with considerable manufactures of cotton, linen, and woollen cloths; also dye-works and bleach-fields.

LAUBEGAST, vil. Central Germany; 5 m. S. from Dresden: on the Elbe.

LAUCHA, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony; 7 m. N. from Naumburg. Pop. 1225. Lat. 51. 14. N. Long. 11. 43. E. On the Unstrutt.

LAUCHEIM, vil. South Germany, prov. Koch, and kingd. Wirtemberg; 12 m. NW. from Nordlingen. Pop. 1010. Lat. 48. 52. N. Long. 10. 14. E.

LAUCHSTADT, and LAUCHSTADT, Little, two adjoining vils. Prussia, prov. Saxony. Pop. of former 850.

LAUDA, tn. S. Germany, prov. of Maine and Tauber, grand duchy Baden; 5 m. S. from Bischoffsheim. Pop. 1220. Lat. 49. 33. N. Long. 9. 42. E. On the Tauber.

LAUDENBACH, or Lautenbach, tn. S. Germany, prov. Jaxt, kingd. Wirtemberg; 22 m. S. from Wurzburg. Pop. 935.—*Laudenbach*, vil., prov. Neckar, grand duchy of Baden; 13 m. NE. from Manheim: on the Bergstrass.

LAUDER, royal burgh and par. Scotland, shire of Berwick. Real prop. £12,621. Pop. 2063. Edinburgh, 25 m. On the Lauder, or Leader river, with a separate jurisdiction; and, in conjunction with Haddington and three other places, sending one member to parliament. Five fairs are annually held here. Liv. in the presb. of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale. This town is a very ancient royal burgh, and in it the sessions of the Scottish parliament were formerly held. The kirk of Lauder is famous in Scottish history as the place where, in 1482, the nobility met and concerted measures for the destruction of three favourites of James III., whom they hanged over Lauder Bridge. Adjacent to the town is the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale, built by Edward I., on his subjugation of Scotland.

LAUDERDALE, dist. Scotland, shire of Berwick, one of three into which the co. is divided, and from which the family of Maitland take the title of Earl.

LAUDERS, or Lowthers, chain of hills, Scotland, separating Lanarkshire from Annandale. Greatest altitude, 3100 feet.

LAUDUN, tn. France, depart. Gard, prov. of Languedoc. Pop. 2150. On the Tave.

LAUENBURG, or Saxe Lauenburg, duchy, Denmark, surrounded by the territories of Hamburg, Lubeck, Hanover, Mecklenburg, and Holstein. Mean lat. 53. 35. N. Long. 10. 40. E. Area, about 400 sq. m. Pop. 32,000. It is situated on the right bank of the Elbe, and is a member of the German confederation. According to the constitution, 22 landholders and the three cities have each one vote in the diet. Grazing, tillage, and the transit trade, are the sources of its wealth. The toll on the Elbe, paid in the city Lauenburg, is said to amount to 50,000 Danish dollars annually. This country formerly belonged to Hanover, passed in 1803, with that country, into the possession of the French, was restored in 1813, ceded to Prussia in 1816, and afterwards made over by her to Denmark.

LAUENBURG, city, Denmark, cap. of duchy Lauenburg; 36 m. S. from Hamburg. Pop. 2500. Lat. 53. 26. N. Long. 10. 38. E. Situated between the Elbe and Steckenitz rivs. It carries on a considerable trade, and receives annually as toll, from vessels entering the Elbe, about £7500.

LAUENBURG, tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania; 84 m. E. from Colberg. Pop. 1720. Lat. 54. 33. N. Long. 17. 44. E. On the Leba.

LAUENSTEIN, vil. N. Germany, kingd. of Hanover; 10 m. E. from Hameln. Pop. 850. On the Saale.

LAUF, tn. S. Germany, circle Rezat, kingd. Bavaria; 10 m. E. from Nuremburg. Pop. 1520. Lat. 49. 27. N. Long. 11. 15. E. On the Pegnitz.

LAUFEN, tn. S. Germany, circle Isar, kingd. Bavaria; 65 m. SE. from Munich. Pop. 2620. On the Inn.—*Laufen*, tn., prov. Neckar, kingd. Wirtemberg; 13 m. N. from Ludwigsburg. Pop. 3125. Lat. 49. 5. N. Long. 9. 10. E. On the Neckar, over which is a bridge, the finest in Wirtemberg, connecting the town with the vil. of Laufen. The tn. contains a castle and monastery.

LAUFEN, vil. Austrian empire, prov. Upper Austria; 20 m. S. from Gumunden: near the Traun.—*Laufen*, tn., prov. Austria; 11 m. NW. from Salzburg. Pop. 4820. Lat. 47. 56. N. Long. 12. 56. E. On the Salza, with a considerable trade.

LAUFFEN, vil. Switzerland, canton Zurich; 3 m. SW. from Schaffhausen. Pop. 1520. Lat. 47. 25. N. Long. 7. 29. E. On the Rhine. It is celebrated for a cataract on the Rhine, which is about 60 feet in perpendicular height, and 300 feet broad.—*Lauffen*, vil., prov. Berne; 12 m. NE. from Dalemont. Pop. 810.

LAUFFENBURG, tn. S. Germany, prov. of Weisen, grand duchy Baden; 21 m. E. from Basle. Pop. 1125. Lat. 47. 32. N. Long. 8. 3. E. It consists of two parts, on the opposite banks of the Rhine, connected by a wooden bridge. Here is a highly picturesque fall of the Rhine.

LAUFNITZ, rivulet, Austrian empire, having its source in prov. Styria, and becoming tributary to the Raab, adjoining St. Gothard.

LAUGEAC, vil. France, depart. Upper Loire, prov. Languedoc; 15 m. S. from Brioude. Pop. 2225. On the Allier.

LAUGHARNE, or LLACKHARN, tn. Great Britain, par. Laugharne, co. Caermarthen, South Wales. Real prop. £2615. Pop. 2020. London, 245½ m. On an estuary, into which the Tave and Cowen discharge themselves. Two fairs are annually held here, and also the petty sessions for the dist. There is in the town a charity school, endowed by Mrs. Foster. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. The original name of the par. was Tal-Llacharn, *i. e.*, above the Great Lake, which is supposed to have been corrupted into the present appellation from General Laugharne, who took the castle in the year 1664.

LAUGHTERTON, tnshp. England, par. Kettlethorpe, wapentake Well, W. div., parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Lincoln (P. T. 132).

LAUGHTON, par. England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £1746. Pop. 154. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LAUGHTON, par. England, wapentake Aveland, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 840. Real prop. £1800. Pop. 75. Folkingham (P. T. 106). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LAUGHTON, tnshp. and par. England, wapentake Corringham, N. div., parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres of par. 4070. Real prop. £3363. Pop. 441. Acres of tnshp. 3320. Pop. 309. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £140.

LAUGHTON, par. England, hund. Shiplake, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 4190. Real prop. £4044. Pop. 804. Lewes (P. T. 50). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester.

LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, tnshp. and par. England, liberty of St. Peter, York, and wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 7590. Real prop. £4421. Pop. 780. Worksop (P. T. 146). Here is a small free-school. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York. Ann. val. £44.

LAUINGEN, tn. S. Germany, circle of Upper Danube, kingd. Bavaria; 4 m. W. from Dillingen. Pop. 3725. Lat. 48. 33. N. Long. 10. 27. E. On the Danube, with manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, and a considerable trade in wine and salt.

LAUMONT, chain of mntns., extending from St. Hippolyte, depart. Doubs, prov. of Franche Comte, France, to Repetsch in Switzerland.

LAUNCELLES, par. England, hund. Stratton, co. Cornwall. Acres, 6350. Real prop. £3920. Pop. 848. Stratton (P. T. 222). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £110.

LAUNCESTON, or DUNHEVID, bor. and par. England, hund. East, N. div., co. of Cornwall. Acres, 2180. Real prop. £3900. Pop. 2231. London, 214 m. On the Attery, a tributary to the Tamar, with a separate jurisdiction, and returning one member to parliament. Six fairs are annually held in the town. The winter assizes are held, and the knights of the shire elected here. Manufactories of serge have been established here, and the females are employed in spinning wool. In the town are a handsome Methodist meeting-house, two good charity schools, and a free school; the last founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £112. Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, built a strong castle here, the tower of which is still used as a prison. Launceston sent two members to parliament from the 23d year of Edward I. to the passing of the Reform Bill.

LAUNCESTON TARRANT, par. England, hund. Pimperne, Blandford div., co. of Dorset. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bristol.

LAUND, OLD, extra-par. tnshp. England, hund. Blackburn, co. Lancaster. Acres, 410. Real prop. £668. Pop. 476. Burnley (P. T. 211).

LAUNDE, extra-par. liberty, England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £1807. Pop. 60. Uppingham (P. T. 89).

LAUNDITCH, hund. England, co. Norfolk. Acres, 59,930. Pars. 31. Pop. 12,639.

LAUNIOWITZ, vil. Austrian empire, prov. of Bohemia; 40 m. SE. from Prague.

LAUNTON, par. England, hund. Ploughley, co. Oxford. Acres, 3550. Real prop. £5294. Pop. 570. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford.

LAUNY, or LAUNA, vil. Austrian empire, prov. Bohemia; 10 m. NE. from Saatz. Pop. 1925 Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 13. 56. E. On the Egra.

LAUPEN, vil. Switzerland, canton Switzerland; 6 m. SW. from Berne.

LAUPHEIM, vil. S. Germany, prov. Danube, kingd. Wirtemberg; 14 m. SW. from Ulm. Pop. 2520. Lat. 48. 13. N. Long. 9. 53. E. It is divided into Great and Little, and is seated on the rivulet Rottum.

LAURADIO, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 7 m. SE. from Lisbon: on the S. side of the Tagus.

LAURANA, or LOVRANA, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Istria; 9 m. S. from Castua. Lat. 45. 17. N. Long. 14. 20. E. With a small harbour.

LAURE, vil. France, depart. Aude, prov. of Languedoc, adjoining Carcassonne. Pop. 1125.

LAUREL, vil. N. America, U. S., co. Sussex,

Delaware; 35 m. SE. from Easton, in Maryland: on Broad Creek, a branch of the Nanticoke.

LAUREL MOUNTAINS, N. America, U. S., consisting of the NW. ridges of the Apalachian mntns., and extending from the central parts of Pennsylvania to Alabama, under various denominations. It is pierced by the E. branches of Monongahela, the Great Kenhawa, and Tenessee rivs.

LAUREL RIVER, N. America, U. S., Kentucky, tributary to the Cumberland river. Lat. 36. 38. N. Long. 83. 48. W.

LAURENCE, dist. N. America, U. S., South Carolina, between the rivers Enoree and Soluda. Pop. 20,863.

LAURENCE, St., par. England, hund. Dengey, co. Essex. Acres, 2080. Real prop. £2676. Pop. 182. Bradwell-near-the-Sea (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

LAURENCE, St., par. England, hund. of Ringslow, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 3200. Real prop. £6110. Pop. 2024. Ramsgate (P. T. 71). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Canterbury.

LAURENCE, St., hamlet and chapelry, England, par. Preston, hund. Amounderness, co. Lancaster. Preston (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester.

LAURENCE, St., par. Great Britain, hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £574. Pop. 211. Haverford West (P. T. 251). Midway between the towns Fishguard and Haverford West. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £111.

LAURENCE, St., par. England, liberty East Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Pop. 406. Newport (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Winchester. Ann. val. £113.

LAURENCE, St., Ilketshall, par. England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £1890. Pop. 565. Bungay (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £60.

LAURENCEKIRK, par. Scotland, shire of Kincardine. Real prop. £5272. Pop. 1886. Edinburgh, 76 m. Manufactures of lawn, cambric, and thread are established here. Liv. in the presb. of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The ancient name of this village was Conveth. In 1730 it had only 80 inhabitants. In 1762 it fell into the possession of Lord Gardenstone, under whom and his successors it has become populous and thriving.

LAURENS, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Ostego, New York; 12 m. SW. from Cooperstown, and 78 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 2231.—*Laurens*, co., Georgia: on the Oconee. Pop. 5578. Chief tn. Dublin.

LAURENT, St., tn. island St. Domingo, West Indies; 8 m. N. from St. Domingo city: on the Ozama river.

LAURENT, St., island, South Pacific ocean, off the coast of Peru, at the mouth of Callao harbour.

LAURENT DE CERDANS, vil. France, depart. E. Pyrenees, prov. Rousillon, adjoining Bellegarde. Pop. 2275.

LAURENT DE CHAMOUSSET, St., tn. France, depart. of the Rhone, prov. Lyonnois; 16 m. W. from Lyons. Pop. 1340.

LAURENT DE LA MOUGA, St., vil. France, depart. East Pyrennees, prov. Rousillon; 30 m. SW. from Perpignan. Lat. 42. 20. N. Long. 2. 36. E. On a river of the same name, with mines of coal and iron adjoining.

LAURENT DE LA SALLANCAS, St., vil. France, depart. East Pyrennees, prov. Rousillon; 6 m. NE. from Perpignan.

LAURENT DU PONT, St., vil. France, depart. Isere, prov. of Dauphiny; 15 m. N. from Grenoble. Pop. 2475.

LAURENT LES CHALONS, St., vil. France, depart. Saone and Loir, prov. Burgundy, adjoining Chalons: on an islet formed by the Saone river.

LAURENT LES MACONS, St., vil. France, depart. Ain, prov. Burgundy. Pop. 1420. On the Saone.

LAURENT PRAIRIE, dist. N. America, U.S., Louisiana, 10 m. long and 4 m. broad; productive in maize and cotton.

LAURENT SUR GORRE, St., vil. France, depart. Upper Vienne, prov. Poitou. Pop. 2450.

LAURENT SUR OTHIAN, St., vil. France, depart. Meuse, prov. Lorraine; 13 m. SE. from Montmedi.

LAURENT SUR SEVRE, St., vil. France, depart. La Vendee, prov. Poitou; 35 m. N. from Fontenay.

LAURENTIUS, vil. Greece, prov. Magnesia; 4 m. E. from Drakia. Pop. 2000.

LAURICOCHA, Tunguragua, or False Maranon, riv. South America, having its source in Lake Lauricocha, at the foot of the Cordilleras, depart. Truxillo, Peru. Lat. 10. 40. S. Long. 76. 20. W. Flows N., waters Jaen de Bracamoros, and is tributary to the Amazons river, Lat. 4. 50. S. Long. 78. 40. W., in the republic of Colombia. Its course is about 1000 m.

LAURIERE, vil. France, depart. Upper Vienne, prov. Poitou; 20 m. NE. from Limoges. Pop. 1320.

LAURIESTOWN, vil. Scotland, shire of Stirling. Falkirk (P. T. 24). It contains a chapel, belonging to the Macmillanites, the most ancient class of Protestant dissenters in Scotland.

LAURINO, vil. South Italy, prov. Principato Citra, kingd. of Naples; 10 m. NW. from Policastro. Pop. 2225. Lat. 40. 17. N. Long. 15. 15. E.

LAURIS, vil. France, depart. Vaucluse, prov. Venaissin. Pop. 1350. On the Durance.

LAURO, vil. S. Italy, prov. Capitanata; 16 m. S. from Rodi. Pop. 1850. Lat. 41. 50. N. Long. 15. 30. E. On Lake Lesina.

LAUSANNE, city, Switzerland, cap. of canton Pays de Vaud; 45 m. SW. from Berne, and 27 m. NE. from Geneva. Pop. 16,000. Lat. 46. 32. N. Long. 6. 9. E. Within half a league of Lake Geneva. The chief public buildings are an ancient cathedral, town-house, arsenal, hospital, riding school, and several libraries. Since 1536 there has been a school at Lausanne, which in 1806 was elevated to an academical institution with 14 professors and a rector. There are here workers in gold and silver, printing offices, and some trade in wine; but its chief profit arises from the numerous foreigners that resort hither to enjoy the beauty of the scenery and to perfect themselves in the French language. Lausanne has a Société d'Emulation, societies for natural history and agriculture, and a bible society. Formerly the city belonged to Berne, whose bailiff lived in the episcopal palace. It was also a Roman Catholic see, but the bishop transferred his residence to Freiburg when Lausanne embraced the Calvinistic religion. Haller, Voltaire, and Gibbon resided here at different periods.

LAUSIG, or Laussio, tn. Central Germany, kingd. Saxony; 22 m. SE. from Leipsic. Pop. 1420. Lat. 51. 9. N. Long. 12. 40. E.

LAUSSNITZ, vil. Central Germany, Saxony; 14 m. N. from Dresden.

LAUTENBACH, tn. France, depart. Upper Rhine, prov. Alsace. Pop. 1350.

LAUTENBURG, tn. Prussia, prov. of West Prussia; 5 m. E. from Culm. Pop. 1125. Lat. 53. 14. N. Long. 19. 48. E.

LAUTENTHAL, tn. North Germany, principality Grubenhagen, kingd. Hanover; 28 m. SW. from Brunswick. Pop. 2275. Lat. 51. 52. N. Long. 10. 17. E. With silver mines and numerous smelting houses.

LAUTER, vil. Central Germany, circle Erzgebirge, kingd. Saxony. Pop. 1420. Vitriolic acid and aquafortis are made here.

LAUTER, riv. has its source in the Vosges mntns. France, forms the boundary between that country and Germany for some distance, and becomes tributary to the Rhine at Lauterburg. Lat. 48. 57. N. Long. 8. 13. E.

LAUTER, riv. South Germany, Wirtemberg; tributary to the Neckar, 7 m. above Esslingen.

LAUTERBACH, vil. S. Germany, cir. Upper Danube, kingd. Bavaria; 8 m. SW. from Donauworth: on the Zusam riv. Lat. 48. 36. N. Long. 10. 45. E.

LAUTERBACH, vil. Austrian empire, prov. Bohemia; 77 m. W. from Prague. Pop. 875. Lat. 50. 4. N. Long. 12. 47. E.

LAUTERBACH, tn. Central Germany, duchy Hesse-Darmstadt; 14 m. NW. from Fulda: on the Vogelsberg. Pop. 2950.—*Lauterbach*, tn. duchy Saxe Weimar. With extensive linen manufactories.

LAUTERBRUNNEN, vil. Switzerland, valley Lauterbrunnen, canton Berne; 7 m. S. from Interlacken.

LAUTERBURG, tn. France, depart. Lower Rhine, prov. Alsace; 29 m. NE. from Strasburg. Pop. 2150. Lat. 48. 57. N. Long. 8. 13. E.

LAUTERECKEN, tn. S. Germany, circle of the Rhine, kingd. Bavaria; 45 m. S. from Coblentz: at the conflux of the Glan and Lauter. Pop. 750. Lat. 49. 40. N. Long. 7. 36. E.

LAUTERSHAUSEN, tn. S. Germany, circle Rezat, Bavaria; 10 m. W. from Anspach: on the Altmuhl. Pop. 950.

LAUTREC, tn. France, depart. Tarn, prov. Languedoc; 13 m. NW. from Castres. Pop. 3450.

LAUZA, tn. S. America, prov. Rio Janeiro, empire Brazil; 52 m. NW. from Rio Janeiro. Pop. 1950. The adjoining country formerly contained valuable mines of gold, but these have been exhausted, and the town has decayed in consequence.

LAUZERTE, tn. France, depart. Tarn and Garonne, prov. Guienne; 18 m. NW. from Montauban.

LAUZET, tn. France, depart. Lower Alps, prov. Provence. Pop. 945.

LAUZUN, tn. France, depart. Lot and Garonne, prov. Guienne; 18 m. NE. from Marmande. Pop. 1250. Lat. 44. 41. N. Long. 0. 33. E.

LAVAGNA, tn. N. Italy, Genoese territory, kingd. Sardinia.

LAVAL, tn. France, depart. Maienne, prov. Maine; 18 m. SW. from Maienne, and 153 m. SW. from Paris. Pop. 15,167. Lat. 48. 5. N. Long. 0. 48. W. With manufactures of serge, flannel, calicos, muslins, handkerchiefs, &c. Several fairs are held here in each year, at which extensive dealings take place.

LAVAMUNDE, tn. Austrian empire, prov. of Lower Carinthia, Illyria; 40 m. E. from Clagenfurt: on the Drave. Lat. 46. 45. N. Long. 14. 40. E.

LAVANT, East and West, par. England, hund. Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 2970. Real prop. £2510. Pop. 407. Chichester (P. T. 62). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury. In this par. is Goodwood, the seat of the duke of Richmond, on the park attached to which races are annually run.

LAVANT, riv. England, co. Sussex, discharging itself into the sea, 6 m. below Chichester.

LAVANT, riv. Austrian empire, prov. Lower Carinthia, Illyria; tributary to the Drave at Lavamunde.

LAVAQUERO, riv. S. America, dist. Popayan, intendancy Cauca, repub. Colombia, tributary to the Caqueta.

LAVARDAC, tn. France, depart. Lot and Garonne, prov. Guienne; 7 m. N. from Nerac: on the Baise. Pop. 1125.

LAVARDENS, tn. France, depart. Gers, prov. Guienne; 10 m. N. from Auch (P. T.). Pop. 1320.

LAVAREZE, Port de, vil. and pass, Spain, in the recesses of the Pyrenees; 7210 feet above sea level.

LAVAUR, tn. France, depart. Tarn, prov. of Languedoc; 20 m. NE. from Toulouse: on the Agout. Pop. 6310. Lat. 43. 42. N. Long. 1. 46. E. With manufactures of cloth, silk, and damask.

LAVE, rivulet, France, depart. the North, prov. Flanders, unites with the Louane, and is tributary to the Lys.

LAVELLO, vil. S. Italy, prov. Basilicata, kingd. Naples; 88 m. NE. from Naples. Pop. 2358 Lat. 41. 3. N. Long. 15. 48. E.

LAVEN, islet, N. Pacific ocean, Philippine islands, Polynesia, off the E. coast of Luzon. Lat. 14. 10. N. Long. 124. 8. E.

LAVENDON, par. England, hund. Newport, co. of Buckingham. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £3302. Pop. 664. Olney (P. T. 55). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LAVENHAM, or Lanham, tn. and par. England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2800. Real prop. £3755. Pop. 2107. London, 62 m. The tn., in which two fairs are annually held, stands on a branch of the Brit. Manufacture, worsted yarn. Estates within the manor of Lavenham descend to the youngest son, according to the custom of Borough English. There are here several charitable institutions, including a free-school and alms-houses; also chapels for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. Lavenham was formerly celebrated for its manufactures of blue cloth, woollen yarn, serge, and calamancoes, but these have fallen into decay.

LAVENZA, tn. N. Italy, duchy of Modena; 4 m. SW. from Carrara, and strongly fortified.

LAVER, High, or King's, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £2558. Pop. 495. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London. The celebrated philosopher, John Locke, was buried here in 1704.

LAVER, Little, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 680. Real prop. £1435. Pop. 112. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

LAVER MAGDALEN, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 880. Real prop. £1977. Pop. 206. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

LAVERDY, Point, promontory, Bourgainville's Island. Lat. 7. 6. s. Long. 155. 45. E. Projecting into the S. Pacific ocean.

LAVERSTOCK, par. England, hund. Alderbury, co. Wilts. Acres (with Ford), 3150. Real prop. £2494. Pop. 817. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

LAVERSTOKE, par. England, hund. Overton, Kingsclere div., co. Southampton. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £1608. Pop. 117. Whitchurch (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester. Ann. val. £60.

LAVERTON, ham. England, par. Buckland, hund. Kiftsgate, lower div., co. Gloucester. Chipping Campden (P. T. 90).

LAVERTON, par. England, hund. Frome, co. Somerset. Acres, 1060. Real prop. £1487. Pop. 196. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LAVERTON, tnshp. England, par. Kirkby Malzeard, wapentake Claro, lower div., co. of York, W. riding. Acres, 7710. Real prop. £1835. Pop. 457. Rippon (P. T. 212).

LAVIANO, vil. S. Italy, prov. Principato Citra, kingd. Naples. Pop. 1745.

LAVILANET, tn. France, depart. Arriege, co. Foix; 10 m. from Mirepoix (P. T.): on the Lectoure. Pop. 1250.

LAVINGTON, or Leuton, par. England, wapentake Beltisloe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4540. Real prop. £2289. Pop. 341. Corby (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

LAVINGTON, East, or Market, tn. and par. England, hund. Swanborough, co. Wilts. Acres, 5840. Real prop. £4104. Pop. 1525. London, 90 m. Situated on the N. border of Salisbury plain, and formerly famous as a great corn market, whence it derives its adjunct appellation. There is a considerable malting trade in the town, which contains a free-school, two almshouses, and two places of divine worship belonging to Dissenters. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Salisbury.

LAVINGTON, West, or Bishop's, par. England, hund. Potterne and Cannings, co. Wilts. It includes the tything Littleton Pannell. Acres, 5140. Real prop. £7467. Pop. 1322. East Lavington (P. T. 90). Here are an alms-house and a free-school, founded by William Dantsey in 1542. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

LAVINIA, Point, cape, N. America: on the s. coast of Cross Sound. Lat. 58. 16. N. Long. 135. 57. W.

LAVIS, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Tyrol; 9 m. N. from Trent: at the confluence of the Adige and the Avis. Lat. 46. 7. N. Long. 11. 9. E.

LAVORO, Terra di, or Lavora (anc. Campania, and in the middle ages, Castellany of Capua), principality, Central Italy, kingd. Naples, bounded on the N. by Abruzzo Ultra and Abruzzo Citra, on the E. by Molise and Principato Ultra, on the S. by Principato Ultra and the Gulf of Naples, and on the W. by the Campagna di Roma. Mean Lat. 41. 30. N. Long. 14. 0. E. Length, about 140 m., greatest width, 33 miles. Area, 1696 sq. m. Pop. 625,500. It is divided into three districts, viz.: San Marino, Gaeta, and Sora. It is fertile, producing abundance of corn and wine, particularly the kind called Lachrymæ Christi, of the finest quality.

LAWA, riv. S. Asia, island Borneo, discharges itself into the S. Pacific ocean, Lat. 0. 41. S. Long. 109. 28. E.

LAWAHANNOCK, riv. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania, tributary to the E. branch of the Susquehannah at Pittsdown, 12 m. above Wilkesbarre.

LAWANSARI, island, North Europe, Gulf of Finland; 62 m. W. from Cronstadt. Pop. 350.

LAWERN, ham. England, par. St. John the Baptist, Bedwardine, hund. Oswaldslow, lower div., co. of Worcester. Worcester (P. T. 111).

LAWFORD, par. England, hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £4213. Pop. 794. Manningtree (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

LAWFORD CHURCH, par. England, hund. Knightlow, Rugby div., co. Warwick. Acres, 2070. Real prop. £2126. Pop. 320. Rugby (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Coventry.

LAWFORD, Little, tnshp. England, par. of Newbold-upon-Avon, hund. Knightlow, Rugby div., co. Warwick. Real prop. £1157. Pop. 28. Rugby (P. T. 83).

LAWFORD, Long, tnshp. England, par. Newbold-upon-Avon, hund. Knightlow, Rugby div., co. Warwick. Real prop. £2950. Pop. 478. Rugby (P. T. 83).

LAW-HADEN, or Llanwhaden, or Llawhaden, par. Great Britain, hund. Dau Gleddau, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £2088. Pop. 657. Narbeth (P. T. 255). On the riv. East Cleddau. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £129. Here are the ruins of a noble castle, formerly a palace belonging to the bishop of the diocese.

LAWHITTON, par. England, hund. East, N. div., co. Cornwall. Acres, 2570. Real prop. £2717. Pop. 485. Lancaster (P. T. 214). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LAWKLAND, tnshp. England, par. Clapham, wapentake Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 4220. Real prop. £4303. Pop. 351. Settle (P. T. 235).

LAWLEY, tnshp. England, par. Wellington, hund. Bradford South, Wellington div., co. Salop. Wellington (P. T. 142).

LAWLING, par. England, hund. Dengey, co. Essex. Burnham (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

LAWRENNY, par. Great Britain, hund. of Narbeth, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1991. Pop. 422. Pembroke (P. T. 264). Situated on a tongue of land in Milford Haven, washed on one side by Garron Pill, and on the other by Creswell estuary. Here is a quay at which large ships take in coals raised in the adjoining district, and brought by barges from Christwell quay. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LAWRENCE, co. N. America, U. S., Kentucky. Capital, Louisa. Pop. 3897.—*Lawrence*, co. Illinois. Pop. 3661. Chief tn., Lawrenceville.—*Lawrence*, co. Ohio, bounded on the N. by Jackson, on the E. by Gallia, on the W. by Scioto cos., and on the S. by the Ohio riv. Pop. 5366. Chief tn., Burlington.—*Lawrence*, co. Indiana, bounded on the N. by Monroe, on the E. by Jackson, on the SE. by Washington, S. by Orange, and W. by Martin cos. Length, 21 m., width, 18 m. Pop. 9237. Chief tn., Bedford.—*Lawrence*, co. Tennessee, bounded on the N. by Hickman, on the E. by Giles, on the S. by Ala-

bama, and on the W. by Wayne cos. Length, 26 m.; breadth, 22 m. Pop. 5412. Chief tn., Lawrenceburg.—*Lawrence*, co. Arkansas, on White riv. Pop. 5806. Chief tn., Jackson.—*Lawrence*, co. Missouri territory, bounded on the NW. and N. by the Choctau ceded territory, on the E. by Covington, on the S. by Marion and Pike, and W. by Franklin cos. Length, 60 m.; breadth, 21 m. Pop. 5321. Ch. tn., Monticello. The greater part of the surface is covered with timber. The principal produce is cotton.—*Lawrence*, tn. co. Stark, Ohio. Pop. 1108.—*Lawrence*, tn. co. Washington Ohio. Pop. 413.—*Lawrence*, tn. co. Hunterdon, New Jersey. Pop. 1434.—*Lawrence*, tn. co. Clearfield, Pennsylvania. Pop. 683.—*Lawrence*, vil. and seat of justice.—*Lawrence*, tn., co. Arkansas, on Black riv., about 50 m. above its conflux with White riv.

LAWRENCE, St., riv. N. America, issues from Lake Ontario, Lat. 48. 50. N. Long. 90. 0. W., and is the great channel through which the waters of Lakes Superior, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario are discharged into the gulf of St. Lawrence. It is known in different parts of its course by different names; from the sea to Lake Ontario it is called St. Lawrence, but the name Cateraqui, or Iroquois, is sometimes applied to the part between Montreal and Lake Ontario. Between Lakes Ontario and Erie it is called Niagara River, between Lakes Erie and St. Clair Detroit riv., between St. Clair and Huron St. Clair's riv., between Lakes Huron and Superior St. Mary's riv., or the Narrows, forming thus an uninterrupted water communication of upwards of 2000 m. It is navigable for ships of the line to Quebec, about 400 m., and to Montreal for ships of 600 tons, about 580 m.; the distance from Montreal to Lake Ontario is 190 or 200 m. The tide flows up as far as Three Rivers, about 90 m. below Montreal; its breadth between Montreal and Quebec is from half a mile to 4 m., the average breadth about 2 m.; below Quebec it gradually widens until it enters the gulf of St. Lawrence, where, from Cape Rosier to the Mingan settlement on the Labrador coast, it is about 105 m. in breadth. This river in several places spreads out into large lakes, as Lake St. Francis, St. Louis, and Deux Montagnes, which are incommoded by numerous shoals and rapids: it receives during its course many large tributaries, as the Ottowa, Masquinonge, and others from the N. and the Salmon riv., Chateaugay, &c. from the S. From the beginning of December to the middle of April water communication, by means of the St. Lawrence, is suspended on account of the frost; the rivers between the lakes are covered with ice, but roads are then marked out, and commerce carried on by means of vehicles drawn on the ice.

LAWRENCE, St., Gulf of, N. America, formed between the W. part of Newfoundland, the E. shores of Labrador, the E. extremity of the prov. New Brunswick, part of the prov. Nova Scotia, and the island Cape Breton. It communicates with the Atlantic ocean in Lat. 48. 0. N. Long. 62. 0. W. Its breadth from Cape Rosier, Lower Canada, to Cape Ray, Newfoundland, is 240 m., and from Nova Scotia to Labrador coast 320 m.

LAWRENCEBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of co. Dearborn, Indiana; 28 m. from Cincinnati: on the Ohio, 2 m. below the influx of the Maine riv.

LAWRESS, wapentake, England, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 46,570. Pars. 28. Pop. 7243.

LAWSHALL, par. England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2280. Real prop. £3428. Pop. 885. Bury St. Edmunds (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LAX, or Laxas, vil. Switzerland, canton Valais or Wallis; 24 m. NE. from Leuk. Lat. 46. 25. N. Long. 8. 6. E. On a lofty precipice impending over the Rhone.

LAXA, riv. S. America, intendancy Conception, repub. Chili; discharges itself into the Pacific ocean in Lat. 36. 45. S. Long. 71. 50. W.

LAKAS, prov. S. America, intendancy Del Escudor, repub. Colombia. Pop. 790.

LAXAY, island, Scotland, one of the minor Hebrides, off the SE. coast of Lewis.

LAXENBURG, vil. Austrian empire, prov. Austria; 18 m. S. from Vienna: on the Schwecha riv. Pop. 650. With an imperial palace.

LAXEY, vil. Isle of Man, par. Lonan, S. from Ramsay; with copper and lead mines adjoining.

LAXFIELD, par. England, hund. Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 3790. Real prop. £5383. Pop. 1158. Framlingham (P. T. 87). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LAXTON, par. England, hund. Corby. co. Northampton. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £1292. Pop. 188. Rockingham (P. T. 83). Liv. a donative in dioc. of Peterborough. Ann. val. £100.

LAXTON, or Laxington, par. England, wapentake Bassetlaw, South Clay div., co. Nottingham. Acres (with Moorhouse), 3610. Real prop. £3907. Pop. 659. Tuxford (P. T. 137). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York. Ann. val. £129.

LAXTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Howden, wapentake Howdenshire, co. York. E. riding. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £1918. Pop. 281. Howden (P. T. 180). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York. Ann. val. £45.

LAYAU, tn. W. Indies, island St. Vincent. Lat. 13. 10. N. Long. 61. 20. W. On the W. coast; seated on a riv. at its embouchure into Layau Bay.

LAYBACH, gov. Austrian empire, kingd. Illyria, subdivided into the circles Laybach, Neustadt, Adelsberg, Clagenfurt, and Villah. Pop. 642,500. It is one of two districts into which the kingdom is divided.—*Laybach*, circle, gov. Laybach, Illyria. Area, 1430 sq. m. Pop. 142,500.

LAYBACH, or Laubach (Italian Lubianna, in Illyrian Lublana), city, Austrian empire, cap. Carniola; 30 m. NE. from Trieste. Pop. 11,500. Lat. 45. 57. N. Long. 14. 18. E. It is the seat of the chief imperial gubernium in the kingdom of Illyria for Carniola and Carinthia, also the see of a bishop. It contains an ancient castle, now used as a prison, and manufactures of silk, leather, and cloth, and carries on considerable trade. This city was anciently called Æmona, and was important in the Vandelician Illyria. From 1809 to 1813 it was the residence of the French governor-general of the Illyrian provinces; in 1821 a remarkable congress was held here, attended by the emperors of Austria and Russia, in which armed intervention was proclaimed as the law of Europe.

LAYBACH, Ober, or Upper, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Carniola, Illyria; 12 m. SW. from the larger Laybach.

LAYCOCK, tnshp. England, par. Keighley, wapentake Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Keighley (P. T. 296).

LAYDE, par. Ireland, bar. Glenarm, lower half, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. 3500. Cushindall (P. T. 146). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Connor. Ann. val. £235.

LAYDE, tn. W. Africa, country Foulis, Senegambia; 47 m. SE. from Goumel.

LAYER BRETON, par. England, hund. Winstree, co. Essex. Acres, 970. Real prop. £1540. Pop. 262. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

LAYER DE LA HAYE, par. England, hund. Winstree, co. Essex. Acres, 2490. Real prop. £3616. Pop. 637. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of London. Ann. val. £62.

LAYER MARNEY, par. England, hund. Winstree, co. Essex. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £2246. Pop. 275. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

LAYHAM, or Leyham, par. England, hund. Cosford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2290. Real prop. £3722. Pop. 552. Hadleigh (P. T. 64). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LAYKAN, islet, S. Pacific ocean, off the SW. coast of island Celebes. Lat. 5. 30. S. Long. 119. 49. E.

LAYON, riv. France, issues from Lake Issemay, depart. Maine and Loire, prov. Anjou, and is tributary to the Loire below Chalonne, same depart. Lat. 47. 16. N. Long. 0. 32. W.

LAYRAC, vil. France, depart. Lot and Garonne, prov. Guienne; 5 m. S. from Agen. Lat. 44. 10. N. Long. 0. 47. E. Near the confluence of the Garonne and the Gers.

LAYRE DE MAHON, islet, Mediterranean sea, off the S. coast of Minorca.

LAYSTERS, or Leysters, par. England, hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £1940. Pop. 212. Tenbury (P. T. 130). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford.

LAYSTHORPE, tnshp. England, par. Stonegrave, wapentake Ryedale, co. York, N. riding. Real prop. (with East Newton), £977. Pop. 79. Helmsley (P. T. 222).

LAYSTON, par. England, hund. Edwinstree, co. Hertford. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £3422. Pop. 1093. Buntingford (P. T. 31). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of London.

LAYTHAM, tnshp. England, par. Aughton, wapentake Harthill, Holme Beacon div., co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £1417. Pop. 138. Howden (P. T. 180).

LAYTON, tnshp. England, par. Bispham, hund. Amounderness, co. Lancaster. Acres (with Warbrick), 2000. Real prop. £4439. Pop. 943. Blackpool (P. T. 234).

LAYTON, East, tnshp. England, par. Stanwick, wapentake Gilling West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1010. Real prop. £2338. Pop. 156. Greta Bridge (P. T. 242).

LAYTON, West, tnshp. England, par. Hutton Magna, wapentake Gilling West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 570. Real prop. £2338. Pop. 94. Greta Bridge (P. T. 242).

LAYTONS, vil. N. America, U. S., co. Essex, Virginia.

LAYTONSTONE, or Leytonstone, ham. England, par. Leyton, hund. Becontree, co. Essex. London, 5 m. Liv. a curacy in the dioc. of London.

LAZARETTO, tn. France, depart. and prov. Corsica; 4 m. SE. from Cagliari. Lat. 39. 21. N. Long. 9. 12. E.

LAZARO, St., tn. N. America, intendancy New Mexico, repub. Mexico.

LAZISE, tn. N. Italy, delegation Verona, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 23 m. N. from Mantua. Pop. 8500. Lat. 45. 32. N. Long. 10. 45. E. On Lake Garda, with a small harbour and a castle.

LAZONBY, par. and tnshp. England, par. St. Oswald, hund. Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Acres of par., 11,510. Real prop. of tnshp. £2024. Pop. 544. Pop. of par. 841. Penrith (P. T. 283). Here is a good freestone quarry. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Carlisle. Ann. val. £140. The great Roman road passes through this par. from north to south.

LAZZAROVICH, co. Austrian empire, dist. Mouths of the Cattaro, Dalmatia.

LEA, tnshp. England, par. St. Oswald, hund. Broxton, co. Chester. Acres, 690. Real prop. £1388. Pop. 43. Chester (P. T. 183).

LEA, tnshp. England, par. Backford, hund. Wirrall, co. Chester. Acres, 700. Real prop. £718. Pop. 92. Chester (P. T. 183).

LEA, tnshp. England, par. Wybunbury, hund. Nantwich, co. Chester. Acres, 200. Real prop. £462. Pop. 56. Nantwich (P. T. 164).

LEA, par. England, hunds. St. Briavell's, co. Gloucester, and Greytree, co. Hereford. Acres, 530. Real prop. £863. Pop. 161. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

LEA, tnshp. England, par. Preston, hund. Amounderness, co. Lancaster. Acres (with Ashton, Ingal, and Cottam), 3120. Real prop. £7337. Pop. 687. Preston (P. T. 217).

LEA, par. England, wapentake Corringham, S. div., parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2050. Real prop. £2527. Pop. 197. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £130.

LEA, or Ley, par. Ireland, bar. Portnahinch, Queen's Co., prov. Leinster. Pop. 7956. Portarlington (P. T. 44). Intersected by the riv. Barrow and the Grand Canal. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare. Ann. val. £554. The ruins of Ley Castle, the ancient strong hold of the O'Moore's, is in this par.

LEA, par. England, hund. Malmsbury, co. Wilts. Acres (with Cleverton), 1790. Real prop. £2759. Pop. 419. Malmsbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

LEA BAILEY, or Le Bayly, ham. England, par. Newland, hund. St. Briavell's, co. Gloucester. Acres, 530. Pop. 108. Ross (P. T. 120).

LEA DETHWICK, tnshp. England, par. Ashover, wapentake Wirksworth, co. Derby. Matlock (P. T. 144).

LEA HALL, liberty, England, par. Bradborne wapentake Wirksworth, co. Derby. Pop. 26. Ashborne (P. T. 139).

LEA MARSTON, par. England, hund. Hemlingford, Atherstone div., co. Warwick. Acres, 1130. Real prop. £1623. Pop. 269. Coleshill (P. T. 104). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £62.

LEACH, riv. England, has its source in co. Oxford, and is tributary to the Thames at Lechlade in Gloucestershire.

LEACH, or Lach, tnshp. England, par. St. Mary, hund. Broxton, co. Chester. Acres (with Marlston), 1310. Real prop. £1347. Pop. 130. Chester (P. T. 183).

LEACOCK, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Lancaster, Pennsylvania; 9 m. E. from Lancaster. Pop. 2450.

LEACROFT, liberty, England, par. Cannock, hund. Cuttlestone, E. div., co. Stafford. Penkridge (P. T. 131).

LEADBROOK MAJOR, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Northop, hund. Coleshill, co. Flint. Pop. 83. Northop (P. T. 197). There are lead mines in the vicinity, and fisheries off the coast.

LEADBROOK, Minor. tnshp. Great Britain, par. Northop, hund. Coleshill, co. Flint, N. Wales. Pop. 24. Northop (P. T. 197). In the immediate vicinity of extensive lead mines.

LEADEN, riv. England, has its source in co. Hereford, enters the county of Gloucester at Preston, and is tributary to the Severn opposite to Gloucester city.

LEADENHAM, Long, par. England, wapentake Loveden, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £6336. Pop. 565. Sleaford (P. T. 115). The petty sessions are holden here. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LEAD HALL, vil. England, par. Ryther, wapentake Barkstone Ash, upper div. co. York, W. riding. Selby (P. T. 181).

LEAD HILLS, vil. Scotland, par. Crawford, shire of Lanark. Edinburgh, 46 m. On the road from Glasgow to Dumfries. There are very extensive mines of lead mixed with silver in the immediate neighbourhood; the mines are leased from the earl of Hopetoun, who receives as rent every sixth bar of lead. Here are a chapel and school, also a library supported by subscription. Gold is said to have been found in this mntn. in the reign of James VI.

LEADING CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S., Ohio; tributary to the Ohio at Salisbury, 17 m. above Gallipolis.

LEADON, tnshp. England, par. Bishop's Froome, hund. Stretford, co. Hereford. Bromyard (P. T. 125).

LEADON, High, ham. England, par. Rudford, hund. Dudstone and King's Barton, co. Gloucester. Newent (P. T. 112).

LEAF, riv. N. America, U. S., ter. Mississippi; unites with the Chickasaw to form the Pascagoula. Lat. 31. 20. N. Long. 89. 30. W.

LEAFIELD, ham. England, par. Shipton-under-Whichwood, hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford. Acres, 1920. Real prop. £1074. Pop. 656. Witney (P. T. 65).

LEAGRAM, tnshp. England, par. Whalley, hund. Blackburn, co. Lancaster. Acres (with Bowland), 7960. Real prop. £2924. Pop. 288. Clitheroe (P. T. 217).

LEAKE, par. England, wapentake Skirbeck, parts Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 5880. Real prop. £11,503. Pop. 1744. Boston (P. T. 116). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £105.

LEAKE, East, or Great, par. England, wapentake Rushcliffe, s. div., co. Nottingham. Acres. 2540. Real prop. £2865. Pop. 975. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Here is a charity school, founded and endowed by John Blay, of this par., who died in the year 1731. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of York.

LEAKE, West, or Little, par. England, wapentake Rushcliffe, s. div., co. Nottingham. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £1787. Pop. 203. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of York.

LEAKSVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Rockingham, North Carolina: on the Dan.

LEAM, riv. England, has its source in the co. of Northampton, at Halliden, and is tributary to the Ouse in co. Warwick.

LEAM, New, riv. England, co. Cambridge.

LEAM, mntn. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; 17 m. NW. from Galway: on the s. side of Lough Corib.

LEAM-CHAN, tn. E. Asia, China, prov. Setchuen. Of the third rank.

LEAMINGTON HASTINGS, par. England, hund. Knightlow, Southam div., co. Warwick. Acres, 3340. Real prop. £5595. Pop. 464. Southam (P. T. 82). On the s. bank of the river Leam. Here is a school endowed for the education of 30 children, and almshouses for 10 paupers. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

LEAMINGTON PRIORS, par. England, hund. Knightlow, Kenilworth div., co. Warwick. Acres, 3340. Real prop. £8826. Pop. 6209. Warwick (P. T. 90). On the river Leam, over which is a very handsome bridge, connecting the old and new towns. It contains the watering-place Leamington Spa, which, from the excellent medicinal qualities of its waters, has risen since 1797, and from an inconsiderable village become a place of crowded fashionable resort. The public spring is enclosed in a handsome stone building, having a pump room and baths, with dressing-rooms attached. The springs are variously impregnated. The original spa contains a large proportion of common salt, with sulphate of soda, muriate of magnesia, and sulphate of lime; there are besides chalybeate and sulphureous springs; the waters of the latter are chiefly used externally. There are also here assembly rooms and a theatre, two public libraries, a museum, two chapels of ease, Wesleyan Methodist and Independent meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £141.

LEAM-LEAM, tn. E. Asia, China, prov. Petche-lee. Of the third rank.

LEAN CAPE, or Loop Head, headland, Ireland, bar. Moyarta, SW. extremity, co. Clare, prov. Munster: on the N. side of the Shannon's mouth, on which a light-house is erected.

LEANG-TANG, tn. E. Asia, China, prov. Shensee. Of the third rank.

LEAO, riv. China, prov. Shantung; discharges itself into the gulf Pe-tche-lee, 13 m. W. from Lai-tcheou-fou.

LEAO, or Leho, riv. E. Asia, Chinese Tartary, called in the upper part of its course Sira Muran; traverses the prov. Cheng-yang, and discharges itself into the Gulf Leao-tong. Lat. 41. 0. N. Long. 121. 0. E.

LEAO-TONG, Gulf of, or Tien Tong Hue, inlet, Eastern Asia: on the s. coast of the prov. of Leoting, or Quangtung. Mean lat. 40. 0. N. Long. 120. 0. E. About 130 m. long, and 85 m. broad; opening into the Hoang Hai, or Yellow Sea.

LEAP, tything, England, par. Exbury, hund. Bishop's Waltham, New Forest, E. div., co. of Southampton. Lymington (P. T. 88).

LEAP, vil. Ireland, par. Rosscarbery, bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Rosscarbery (P. T. 207).

LEAP, vil. Ireland, bar. Ballybrit, King's Co., prov. Leinster. Rosscrea (P. T. 75).

LEARCHILD, tnshp. England, par. Edlingham, Coquetdale ward, N. div., co. Northumberland. Pop. 20. Alnwick (P. T. 308).

LEASBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Caswell, North Carolina; 80 m. E. from Belhany.

LEASEY POINT, promontory, England, co. Lancaster, N. from the island Walney, projecting into the Irish Channel.

LEASINGHAM, or Lessingham, North and South, par. England, wapentake Flaxwell, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2960. Real prop.

£3034. Pop. 358. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LEASOWES, hamlet, England, par. Hales Owen, hund. Brimstrey, Hales Owen div., co. of Salop. Hales Owen (P. T. 117). Shenstone, the celebrated poet, born in 1714, was a native of this place.

LEATH, ward, England, co. Cumberland. Acres, 217,430. Pars. 21. Pop. 27,373.

LEATHERHEAD, tn. and par. England, hund. Copthorne and Effingham, lower half, co. Surrey. Acres, 3250. Real prop. £5601. Pop. 1724. London, 18 m. On the E. bank of the river Mole, which is here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. Two fairs are annually held in the town, which stands on the high road from London to Guilford and Farnham, and contains a free school and a place of divine worship belonging to the Independents. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester.

LEATHLEY, tnshp. and par. England, wapentake Claro, upper div., co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1160. Real prop. of tnshp. £2472. Pop. 295. Pop. of par. 413. Otley (P. T. 205). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of York.

LEATHWAITE, chapelry, England, par. Kirk Irelith, hund. Lonsdale, co. Lancaster. Acres, 6160. Real prop. £1607. Pop. 190. Ulverston (P. T. 273). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester.

LEATH WATER, or WITHBURN, lake, England, co. Cumberland, SE. from Keswick.

LEATON, tnshp. England, par. St. Mary, liberty of town Shrewsbury, co. Salop. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153).

LEATON, hamlet, England, par. Wolverhampton, hund. Seisdon, N. div., co. Stafford. Wolverhampton (P. T. 123). Lead ore is raised here, and used for glazing earthenware.

LEAVENING, tnshp. England, par. Acklam, liberty St. Peter, York, and wapentake Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £1848. Pop. 354. New Malton (P. T. 217).

LEAVISHAM, or LEVISHAM, par. England, wapentake Pickering Lythe, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2670. Real prop. £2670. Pickering (P. T. 226). Liv. a rect. dioc. of York. Ann. val. £110.

LEBA, lake, Prussia, prov. Pomerania. Lat. 54. 43. N. Long. 17. 25. E. About 14 m. long; formed by the *Leba* riv., which afterwards discharges itself into the Baltic.

LEBAN, tn. Palestine, pach. Damascus; 18 m N. from Jerusalem. Lat. 32. 4. N. Long. 35. 13. E. With a khan for the accommodation of travellers.

LEBANON, co. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania; bounded on the NE., NW., and SW., by co. Berks, and SE. by Dauphin and Lancaster cos. Length and breadth, 17 m. Pop. 20,546. Chief tn. Lebanon. The principal articles of trade are grain, whiskey, and iron.—*Lebanon*, tn., co. Grafton, New Hampshire; 5 m. below Dartmouth College, opposite the mouth of White River. Here is a mineral spring, the waters of which are remedial for rheumatism and cutaneous diseases. —*Lebanon*, tn., co. York, Maine; 20 m. NW. from Portsmouth; on the E. side of Salmon Fall river.—*Lebanon*, tn., co. New London, Connecticut; 9 m. NW. from Norwich, and 30 m. SE. from Hartford. Pop. 2552. With four churches and an academy.—*Lebanon*, tn., co. Madison, New York; 35 m. SW. from Utica, and 115 m.W. from Albany. Pop. 2249.—*Lebanon*, tn., cap. of co. Lebanon, Pennsylvania; 25 m. E. from Harrisburg, and 82 m. NW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 3555. On Quintapahilla river, which is here connected by a canal with the Tulpehocken, a branch of the Schuylkill, thus forming a communication between the Schuylkill and Susquehannah.—*Lebanon*, tn., cap. of co. Warren; 25 m. S. from Dayton, 80 m. SW. from Columbus, and 30 m. N. from Cincinnati. Pop. 1157. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 83. 30. W. With a court-house, jail, two churches, a bank, and a public library. —*Lebanon*, tn., co. Meiss, Ohio. Pop. 253.

LEBBEKE, tn. Belgium, prov. East Flanders; 4 m. SE. from Dendermonde. Pop. 3275.

LEBE, tn. and sea-port, Prussia: on the Baltic; W. from the Gulf of Dantzic.

LEBECHE, CAPE, promontory, island Cabrera. Lat. 39. 10. N. Long. 2. 50. E. Projecting into the Mediterranean.

LEBEDJAN, tn. European Russia, gov. Tambov; 100 m. NW. from Tambov. Pop. 2630. Lat. 53. 5. N. Long. 39. 7. E. At the conflux of the Oka and Moksch.

LEBEDIN, tn. European Russia, gov. of Slobodsk-Ukraine; 72 m. NW. from Charkov. Pop. 9450. On the Atschanaja, containing distilleries.

LEBIAR, tn. W. Africa; 40 leagues NE. from Portendick. Gum trees abound here.

LEBIDA, or LEBEDA (anc. Leptis Magna), tn. N. Africa, Tripoli; 32 m. SE. from Tripoli. Lat. 32. 39. N. Long. 14. 16. E. On the sea-coast. It contains a temple and some other remains of splendid ancient buildings.

LEBO, riv. S. America, intendancy Arauca, repub. of Chili; runs W., and discharges itself into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 37. 49. S. Long. 73. 30. W.

LEBRIJA, or LEBRIGA, riv. South America, repub. Colombia; has its source in intendancy of Pamplona, runs NW., and is tributary to the Magdalena at Bodillas, dist. Rio de la Hache, intendancy Magdalena. Lat. 7. 45. N. Long. 73. 40. W.

LEBRIXA, tn. Spain, prov. Andalusia; 22 m. S. from Seville. Pop. 6250. Lat. 37. 6. N. Long. 6. 1. W. Famous for producing superior olive oil.

LEBTHORPE, hamlet, England, par. North Witham, wapentake Beltisloe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Colsterworth (P. T. 102).

LECALE, bar. Ireland, co. Down, prov. of Ulster. Pars. 12. Pop. 33,356.

LECCE, city, S. Italy, prov. Otranto, kingd. Naples; 19 m. NW. from Otranto. Pop. 13,735. Lat. 40. 21. N. Long. 18. 10. E. It is a well-built tn., the see of a bishop, and the residence of the provincial governor. The neighbouring district is fertile, producing flax, tobacco, oil, and cotton.

LECCO, tn. North Italy, Milanese ter., Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 15 m. NE. from Como. Pop. 4250. Lat. 45. 52. N. Long. 9. 25. E. On the Lago di Lecco, the E. branch of Lake Como; with manufactures of silk, woollen cloths, and hardware.

LECH, riv. Austrian empire, has its source in Tyrol, runs N., and enters Bavaria; waters Landsburg and Augsburg, and becomes tributary to the Danube 47 m. SW. from Ratisbon. Lat. 47. 40. N. Long. 10. 50. E. It is a broad stream, but only navigable for boats and rafts.

LECHE, RIO DE, riv. S. America, intendancy of Sana, repub. of Peru; runs W., and discharges itself into the Pacific ocean.

LECHEL, tn. S. Germany, circle Isar, kingd. Bavaria, a suburb of Munich. Pop. 2500. Lat. 48. 7. N. Long. 11. 35. E.

LECHENICH (anc. Legionacum), tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves; 12 m. SW. from Cologne. Pop. 1125.

LECHES, islands, Pacific ocean, off the coast of Veragua, Central America.

LECHHAUSEN, tn. S. Germany, circle Upper Danube, kingd. Bavaria, opposite Augsburg: on the Lech. Pop. 850. Lat. 48. 23. N. Long. 10. 56. E.

LECHLADE, tn. England, hund. Brightwell's Barrow, co. Gloucester. London, 76 m. Situated on the Leach, at its conflux with the Thames, or Isis, which latter is here navigable for vessels not exceeding 80 tons burden. A court leet is held at this place every third year. There is here an extensive transit trade; cheese, butter, coals, &c., being brought hither by the Thames and Severn canal, which here terminates in the Thames, and shipped for London. Here is a Sunday-school and a house of worship for Baptists. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

LECHONES, Os, a group of islands, Atlantic ocean, off the W. coast of Portugal. Lat. 41. 45. N. Long. 8. 27. E.

LECHONIA, tn. Greece, prov. of Magnesia, surrounded by a picturesque and fertile country.

LECK, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Tunstall, hund. Lonsdale south of the Sands, co. Lancaster. Acres, 3880. Real prop. £1871. Pop. 326. Kirkby Lonsdale (P. T. 253). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £58.

LECK, par. Ireland, bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 4036. Letterkenny (P. T. 150). Near the head of Lough Swilly. Here are two schools, one supported from Robinson's fund, and the other by subscription. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe.

LECK, riv. Holland, a branch of the Rhine; separates from that riv. at Wick, prov. Utrecht, and is tributary to the Maese above Rotterdam.

LECKARROW, vil. Ireland, par. and bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Rusky (P. T. 84). Four fairs are annually held here.

LECKBY, tnshp. England, par. of Cundale, wapentake Hallikeld, co. York, North riding. Boroughbridge (P. T. 206).

LECKFORD, par. England, hund. King's Sombourne, Andover div., co. of Southampton. Acres, 2530. Real prop. £2568. Pop. 221. Stockbridge (P. T. 66). Livs. a prebend. or rect. and vic. Ann. val. of latter, £130.

LECKHAMPSTED, chapelry, England, par. Cheveley, hund. Faircross, co. Berks. Real prop. £1675. Pop. 402. East Ilsley (P. T. 54). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

LECKHAMPSTED, par. England, hund. and co. of Buckingham. Acres. 2070. Real prop. £2797. Pop. 499. Buckingham (P. T. 55). Here is a small endowed school. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LECKHAMPTON, par. England, hund. Cheltenham, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £1819. Pop. 929. Cheltenham (P. T. 94). It includes some of the most lofty of the Cotswold Hills, one of which, from its rough gigantic form, is called the Devil's Chimney. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

LECKNITZ, riv. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, tributary to the Spree

LECKNOWE, or Pierceton Landy, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster. Acres, 1495. Pop. 720. Slane (P.T. 38). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Meath.

LECKONFIELD, par. England, wapentake Harthill, Hunsley Beacon div. co. York, E. riding. Acres, 4030. Real prop. £5860. Pop. 301. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £66.

LECK-PATRICK, or Legh Patrick, par. Ireland, bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Pop. 5726. Strabane (P. T. 136). There is here a parochial school. Liv. a rect. and vic. Ann. val. £646.

LECON, vil. France, depart. Pui de Dome, prov. Auvergne, situated between the Dore and Allier rivs. Pop. 2450.

LECROFT, par. Scotland, shires Perth and Stirling. Acres, about 2000. Real prop. £3383. Pop. 443. Stirling (P. T. 35½). Watered by the Allen and Teith, which here unite with the Forth. The liv. is in the presb. of Dumblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling.

LECTOURE, tn. France, depart. Gers, prov. Guienne; 20 m. N. from Auch. Pop. 6630. Lat. 43. 56. N. Long. 0. 36. E. On the riv. Gers. Here is a tribunal of the first instance, with manufactures of leather, and a trade in corn, wine, and eau de vie. It was the birth-place of Marshal Lannes.

LECTOURE, tn. France, depart. Tarn, prov. Languedoc; 2 m. from Albi. Pop. 1620. On the Tarn.

LECZNA, tn. European Russia, palat. Lublin, prov. Poland; 16 m. NE. from Lublin. Pop. 1635. On the Wieprz.

LEDA, riv. N. Germany, kingd. Hanover, has its source in prov. Meppen, runs N. and is tributary to the Ems near Leerort, prov. East Friesland. Lat. 53. 13. N. Long. 7. 40. E.

LEDA NEGUS, vil. Abyssinia, country Gojam; 125 m. SW. from Gojam.

LEDA, cape, S. America, prov. Paraiba. Lat. 6. 48. S. Long. 35. 15. W. Projecting into the Atlantic ocean.

LEDBURN, ham. England, par. Mentmore, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Leighton Buzzard (P. T. 41).

LEDBURY, tn. and par. England, hund. Radlow, co. Hereford. Acres, 9010. Real prop. £14,783. Pop. 3909. London, 120 m. Seven fairs are annually held in the tn. which is situated about 1 m. from the riv. Leddon or Leden, whence it derives its name, and near the Gloucester and Hereford canal. The principal trade arises from the neighbouring orchards and hop grounds, from which are derived excellent cider and perry. Malting and tanning are also carried on extensively, and near the tn. are quarries of limestone, and marble of superior quality. Here is an hospital founded originally by Hugh Foliot, bishop of Hereford, in 1232, and refounded in 1580, for a master, seven widowers, and three widows, with annual stipends of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum each. There are also other almshouses, a free grammar school, founded about the middle of the 16th century, a charity school, founded and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Hall; a national school for children of both sexes, and a school of industry for girls. Here are places of divine worship belonging to the Independents, the Baptists, and the Wesleyan Methodists. This tn. was anciently a

borough, and returned members to parliament twice during the reign of Edward I. but has not since that time exercised the elective franchise.

LEDDER, or Lledwr, riv. Great Britain, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales; tributary to the Conway at Coed Celyn, 15 m. s. from Aberconway.

LEDE, vil. Belgium, prov. East Flanders; 9 m. sw. from Dendermonde. Pop. 3450.

LEDEGHEM, tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders; 13 m. e. from Ypres. Pop. 3500.

LEDESMA (+ Bletisa), tn. Spain, prov. Leon; 20 m. w. from Salamanca. Pop. 1930. Lat. 41. 21. n. Long. 6. 3. w. Adjoining it is a thermal mineral spring, with a Moorish bath.

LEDETSCH, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Bohemia; 52 m. se. from Prague. Pop. 1175. On the Sazacoa.

LEDIANAIA, gulf, Nova Zembla, on the n. coast. Lat. 76. 45. n. Long. 59. 16. e.

LEDIANOI, cape, Nova Zembla, situated on the n. coast, and in Lat. 78. 0. n. Long. 73. 25. e.

LEDNITZ, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Hungary; 82 m. ne. from Presburg.

LEDNOCK, rivulet, Scotland, shire of Perth, tributary to the Erne at Comrie.

LEDRI, rivulet, Austrian empire, Tyrol, discharges itself into lake Guarda.

LEDSHAM, tnshp. England, par. Neston, hund. Wirrall, co. Chester. Chester (p. t. 113).

LEDSHAM, tnshp. and par. England, wapentake Barkston-Ash, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 5190. Real prop. of tnshp. £2005. Pop. 236. Pop. of par. 944. Ferrybridge (p. t. 177). Here are two schools for 20 boys and 20 girls, founded by lady Elizabeth Hastings. Liv. a vic. in dioc. York.

LEDSTON, tnshp. England, par. Ledsham, wapentake Barkston Ash, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1950. Real prop. £2510. Pop. 243. Ferry Bridge (p. t. 177). Here is an hospital by Sir John Lewis, for 10 paupers.

LEDWELL, tything, England, par. Sandford, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Neat Enstone (p. t. 69). Here is obtained a fine sand used in the manufacture of glass.

LEE, par. England, hund. Aylesbury, co. of Buckingham. Acres, 500. Real prop. £400. Pop. 186. Great Missenden (p. t. 31). Liv. a donative, dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £42.

LEE, par. England, hund. Blackheath, lathe Sutton at Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £5986. Pop. 1108. London, 6 m. Here is an almshouse and school, founded and endowed by Christopher Boone, esq. Liv. a rect. dioc. Rochester. This is the burial place of Dr. Edmund Halley, the celebrated astronomer, who died in 1742.

LEE, riv. Ireland, co. Cork, prov. Munster, on the banks of which stands the city of Cork. It issues from lake Gougane Barra, and discharges itself into the sea in Cove harbour. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden up to Cork city, and for barges about 1 m. farther.

LEE, tything England, par. Romsey, hund. King's Sombourne, Andover div. co. Southampton. Romsey (p. t. 73).

LEE, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Strafford, New Hampshire; 13 m. nw. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1009.—*Lee*, tn. co. Berkshire, Massachusetts; 5 m. se. from Lenox, and 140 m. w. from Boston. Pop. 1825. On the Housatonnac riv.—*Lee*, tn. co. Oneida, New York; 8 m. nw. from Rome. Pop. 2514.—*Lee*, co. Virginia, in the sw. corner of the state. Pop. 6461. Ch. tn. Jonesville.—*Lee*, tn. co. Athens, Ohio. Pop. 418.

LEE'S CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S. Virginia, tributary to the Ohio. Lat. 39. 1. n. Long. 81. 57. w.—*Lee's Creek*, riv. Kentucky, tributary to the Ohio. Lat. 38. 38. n. Long. 88. 58. w.

LEE'S ISLAND, N. America, U. S., co. Fairfax, Virginia, in the riv. Potomac.

LEE'S LOCH, Scotland, shire of Angus; 12 m. nw. from Brechia.

LEE'S MARK, rocks, Caribbean Sea, off the e. coast of Mosquitia, repub. Guatemala, Central America. Lat. 14. 8. n. Long. 82. 8. w.

LEEBOTWOOD, par. England, hund. Condover, co. Salop. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £1736.

LEEBROCKHURST, par. England, hund. Bradford North, Whitchurch div. co. Salop. Acres, 550. Real prop. £889. Pop. 150. Wem (p. t. 163). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £38.

LEEBYRAN, islet, N. Pacific ocean, off the ne. coast of island Borneo. Lat. 5. 59. n. Long. 118. 10. e.

LEE, East, chapelry, England, par. East Tilbury, hund. Barstable, co. Essex. Tilbury Fort (p. t. 25). Liv. a cur. dioc. London.

LEE, St. John, par. England, Tindale ward, s. div. co. Northumberland. Hexham (p. t. 278). On the riv. Tyne. Here is a school endowed by Thomas Errington, esq. Liv. a cur. dioc. York.

LEE-MAILING, tnshp. England, par. Bellingham, Tindale ward, nw. div. co. Northumberland. Pop. 293. Hexham (p. t. 278).

LEE WARD, tnshp. England, par. Rothbury, ward Coquetdale, w. div. co. Northumberland. Rothbury (p. t. 303).

LEE, West, chapelry, England, par. West Tilbury, co. Essex. Tilbury Fort (p. t. 25). Liv. a cur. dioc. London.

LEECH LAKE, N. America, U. S. Missouri territory. Lat. 47. 20. n. Long. 95. 0. w.—*Leech River*, which is the outlet of the lake, forms the sw. branch of the Mississippi, and unites with the main branch 35 m. below Little Winnipec lake.

LEEDS, par. England, hund. Eyhorne, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1760. Real prop. £4307. Pop. 613. Maidstone (p. t. 34). It contains a remarkable castle, surrounded by a moat. Liv. a cur. dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £72. Here are the ruins of Leeds abbey, founded by Robert Crevecœur, in the reign of Henry I., for canons of the order of St. Austin.

LEEDS, tn. England, locally in wapentake Skyrack, liberty of the honour of Pontefract, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 21,450. Pop. 123,393. London, 189 m. On a hill rising from the n. bank of the riv. Aire. It extends about one mile and a half in length, and somewhat less than a mile in breadth, along the river, over which is a noble stone bridge, connecting the tn. with an extensive suburb on the opposite side. It possesses a separate jurisdiction, and sends two members to parliament under the provisions of the Reform Bill. The streets in the higher parts of the tn. are narrow, but elsewhere broad, uniformly planned and arranged. Leeds is distinguished as the principal seat of the clothing manufacture in England. The public edifices are numerous;

the most important, connected with the great staple trade of the tn., are the two cloth halls. One of these, called the Mixed Cloth Hall, was built in 1758, at the general expense of the merchants and manufacturers. It is of quadrangular form, surrounding a large open area, from which it receives light. It is 128 yards long and 66 broad, divided in the interior into six departments, each including two rows of stands, amounting in all to 1800, held as freehold property by various manufacturers. This hall is exclusively appropriated to the use of persons who have served regular apprenticeships to the trade of making coloured cloths. The markets are held every Tuesday and Saturday, for one hour and a half each day. The hall is under the management of 15 trustees. The White Cloth Hall is similar in its plan to the preceding, and conducted nearly according to the same rules. Besides these two, there is a small hall more recently erected, for the accommodation of clothiers who have not served regular apprenticeships to the trade. The other public buildings are the Corn Exchange, a handsome edifice called the Commercial Buildings, or Exchange, news rooms, gas works, court house, and prison, erected in 1813. Here are barracks, occupying about 11 acres of ground. a philosophical hall, museum, and several public libraries. The places of public amusement are a theatre, assembly, and concert rooms. The manufacturing district whence Leeds is supplied with cloths, extends about 10 m. s. from Leeds, 15 m. sw., and 8 or 10 m. nw.; the mixed cloths being made chiefly in the neighbourhood of the riv. Aire, and the white near the Calder. The coarse cloths constituted for many years the staple of this town and its vicinity, but they have been in a great measure superseded by those of finer quality. Large quantities of fancy goods are also made here, as shalloons, stuffs, cambrics, and shawls. Tobacco and snuff manufactories are established in the tn., and in the neighbourhood are extensive potteries, manufactories of canvass, sacking, thread, and fine linen, cotton mills, iron and brass founderies, oil, mustard, silk, and paper mills. Within the par. are several productive coal mines, and there are likewise quarries of argillaceous schist, from which is procured an abundant supply of slates and flagstones for paving. The commercial importance of Leeds has arisen in a great measure from its advantageous situation in the centre of one of the grand lines of inland navigation across the north of England. Here are a free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., and subsequently endowed by Mr. Harrison, founder of St. John's church, Leeds, and other benefactors. Lancasterian schools, various almshouses, a general infirmary, opened in 1771, dispensary, house of recovery, lying-in hospital, and the guardian asylum. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, Unitarians, the society of Friends, Independents, Scots Seceders, Baptists, Wesleyan and Seceding Methodists, and other sects of dissenters, together with a Roman Catholic chapel. The par. of Leeds is 30 miles in circuit, extending 7½ m. from N. to S. and 7¼ m. from E. to W., and is divided into 10 tnshps. besides the tnshp. of Leeds, which includes the town itself and the village Woodhouse, about a mile distant from it. The livs. are a vic. and six curacies, dioc. York. there are also several other chapels belonging to the establishment. Leeds is a place of great antiquity; it is mentioned by Bede, the ecclesiastical historian, and is noticed in the Doomsday survey. A castle formerly stood here, besieged by king Stephen in 1139, and in which Richard II. after his deposition in 1399, was confined for a short time previously to his removal to Pontefract. Leland, writing in the reign of Henry VIII., describes Leeds as "a pretty market town, subsisting chiefly by clothing, reasonably well builded, and as large as Bradford, but not so quick as it." The tn. received its first charter of incorporation from Charles I. in 1626; a second charter was granted by Charles II. in 1661, and renewed by James II. in 1684. Under this last mentioned the tn. continued to be locally governed until the passing of the late Municipal Reform Bill. Amongst the distinguished natives of Leeds and the neighbourhood, were Ralph Thoresby, a celebrated antiquary and topographer, born here in 1658, and Dr. Joseph Priestley, a native of Field Head near Leeds. The latter was one of the principal founders of Unitarianism in England, minister for some time of a dissenting congregation in the tn., and known by his discoveries in chemistry and natural philosophy. Leeds confers the title of duke on the family of Osborne.

LEEDS, tnshp. British N. America, co. Buckingham, Lower Canada; 37 m. s. from Quebec.

LEEDS, tn. and port of entry, co. Leeds, Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence, on the Gananoque riv., on which is a good harbour.

LEEDS, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Kennebeck, Maine; 20 m. sw. from Augusta: on the Androscoggin riv. Pop. 1685.—*Leeds*, tn. co. Gloucester, New Jersey; 4 m. w. from the embouchure of the Mulicus riv. into the Atlantic, on the coast. —*Leeds* or *Leedstown*, tn. co. Westmoreland, Virginia; 14 m. E. from Port Royal, and 70 m. NE. from Richmond. Adjoining it is a famous race-course.

LEEFDAAL, vil. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant; 6 m. sw. from Louvain. Pop. 1320.

LEEFOGA, island, S. Pacific ocean, one of the Friendly Islands, Polynesia. Lat. 19. 51. s. Long. 174. 25. w. About 7 m. long and 3 m. broad. Considered the most fertile of the group, abounding with roots and fruits, and containing numerous paper mulberry-trees. The inhabitants are represented as an intelligent but treacherous race, and have sometimes seized and destroyed the crews of European vessels.

LEEGETTAN, island, Pacific ocean, off the E. coast of island Borneo. Lat. 4. 15. N. Long. 118. 40. E.

LEEHEIM, islet, Pacific ocean, off the NE. coast of Borneo. Lat. 6. 10. N. Long. 118. 18. E.

LEEK, tnshp. and par. England, wapentake Allertonshire, co. York, N. riding. Thirsk (P. T. 217). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York.

LEEK, vil. Holland, prov. Groningen; 9 m. sw. from Groningen. Pop. 1225.

LEEK, islet, N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania; formed by the Delaware riv.

LEEK WOOTTON, parish, England, hund. Knightlow, Kenilworth div., co. Warwick. Acres, 1860. Real prop. £3378. Pop. 433. Warwick (P. T. 90). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £120.

LEEKE, or LEEK, tn. and par. England, hund. Totmonslow, N. div. co. Stafford. Pop. 10,780. London, 154 m. The town is situated on the

Churnet, a tributary to the Trent, on the high road from London to Manchester and within a quarter of a mile of the Trent and Mersey navigation. Nine fairs are annually held here; also courts leet and baron under the authority of earl Mansfield, lord of the manor, at which a constable is appointed for its local government. The principal manufactures are silk handkerchiefs, ribbons, &c.: the cotton trade is also established here. Butter was formerly the chief article of commerce, but the trade has declined. In the neighbourhood are remarkable eminences called Leek Rocks and Hen Clouds, also Blue Hills, in which last are mines of coal and a salt spring. Here are almshouses founded for eight widows, in 1696, by Mrs. Elizabeth Ash, also a free grammar-school with a small endowment, and places of worship for the Calvinistic Dissenters, Methodists, and the Society of Friends. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

LEEKE FRITH, tnshp. England, par. Leeke, hund. Totmonslow, N. div., co. Stafford. Real prop. £4958. Pop. 873. Leeke (P. T. 154).

LEEMING, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Burneston, wapentake Hallikeld, co. York, N. riding. Acres (with Erelby and Newton), 2300. Real prop. £4573. Pop. 633. Bedale (P. T. 223). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £43.

LEEMING, Little, ham. England, par. Bedale, hund. Hallikeld, co. York, N. riding. Bedale (P. T. 223).

LEENDE, vil. Holland, prov. North Brabant; 7 m. SE. from Eyndhoven. Pop. 1450. Lat. 51. 21. N. Long. 5. 33. E.

LEER, tn. N. Germany, prov. East Friesland, kingd. Hanover; 15 m. SE. from Embden: on the Leda, a tributary to the Ems. Lat. 53. 14. N. Long. 7. 30. E.

LEERDAM, tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland; 12 m. S. from Utrecht: on the Linghe. Pop. 2225.

LEES, or Lees, tnshp. England, par. Sandbach, hund. Northwich, co. Chester. Acres, 390. Real prop. £976. Pop. 126. Middlewich (P. T. 167).

LEES, tnshp. England, par. Dalbury, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Derby (P. T. 126).

LEES, ham. and chap. England, par. Ashton-under-Lyne, hund. Salford, co. Lancaster. Oldham (P. T. 191). Here is a chalybeate spring. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £100.

LEESBURG, vil. and seat of justice, N. America, U. S., co. London, Virginia.—*Leesburg*, tn. co. Harrison, Kentucky; 10 m. NW. from Paris, and 22 m. NE. from Frankfort. Pop. 138.—*Leesburg*, vil. co. Tuscarawas, Ohio. Pop. 225.—*Leesburg*, tn. co. Highland, Ohio; 31 m. W. from Chillicothe. Pop. 218.

LEESTHORPE, ham. England, par. Pickwell, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105).

LEESVILLE, vil. N. America, U. S., co. Campbell, Virginia; 165 m. SW. from Richmond.

LEET, rivulet, Scotland, shire of Berwick; tributary to the Tweed at Coldstream.

LEETAKOO, tn. S. Africa, country Boshwana; 900 m. NE. from Cape Town. Pop. 8000. Visited by Mr. Campbell and others in 1813. The inhabitants appeared to have made considerable progress in the arts and civilization, and at present occupy New Leetakoo, about 40 m. S. from the site of the old town, from which they removed in the interval between 1813 and 1820. The men milk the cows, make the clothes, and go to war, whilst the women perform most of the agricultural labour.

LEEUWARDEN, Liewarden, or Leuwarden, tn. Holland, cap. of prov. Friesland; 29 m. W. from Groningen: on the riv. Ee. Lat. 53. 13. N. Long. 5. 48. E. It is surrounded by a mound and broad ditch, and intersected by numerous canals, which extend to the sea and communicate with most of the other principal towns in the provinces, and greatly facilitate commerce. The public buildings are an arsenal, town-house, a princely residence of the house of Orange, as hereditary stadtholder of the province, and a large handsome church.

LEEUWEN, vil. Holland, prov. Guelderland; 12 m. W. from Nimeguen. Pop. 1620.

LEEUWEN, or Leeau, tn. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant; 26 m. E. from Brussels. Pop. 1320. Lat. 50. 50. N. Long. 5. 6. E.

LEEUWIN, cape, Austral-Asia, New Holland, on the E. coast. Lat. 34. 20. S. Long. 115. 0. E.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, W. Indies, extending from Porto Rico to Dominica. Mean Lat. 12. 0. N. Long. 117. 0. E. The name is applied to these islands in opposition to the word Windward, from their situation in the voyage from Spain to Carthagena or Porto Bello.

LEFKA, vil. island Cyprus; 30 m. NE. from Baffa. Lat. 38. 18. N. Long. 23. 16. E. Seated at the foot of a chain of hills on the site of one of the four ancient cities called Arsinoe.

LEFKE, tn. Asiatic Turkey, sandj. Khudavenkiar, pach. Anadolia; 17 m. SE. from Isnik: on a branch of the Sakaria riv. Lat. 40. 12. N. Long. 30. 0. E. It is the residence of a Greek bishop, and contains a convent.

LEFTWICH, tnshp. England, par. Davenham, hund. Northwich, co. Chester. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £2828. Pop. 1799. Northwich (P. T. 173).

LEGACURRY, vil. Ireland, par. Killmore, bar. O'Neiland West, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Rich Hill (P. T. 81). Three fairs are annually held here.

LEGBORN, par. England, hund. Calceworth, Marsh div., parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £2175. Pop. 449. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £98.

LEGER, vil. France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Isle of France. Pop. 925.

LEGER, St., vil. France, depart. Saone and Loire, prov. Burgundy; 15 m. SE. from Autun. Pop. 1125.

LEGERWOOD, par. Scotland, shire of Berwick. Area, about 7 sq. m. Real prop. £4923. Pop. 565. Lauder (P. T. 25). Between Lauderdale and Lammermuir. Liv. in the presb. of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale. There are three ancient border towers or fortlets in this par. at Corsby, West Morayston, and Whitstade.

LEGESBY, par. England, wapentake Wraggoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3230. Real prop. £1934. Pop. 236. Market Raisen (P. T. 148). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £100.

LEGHEA, caravan station, Nubia, country Dongola; 17 m. NW. from Dongola. Lat. 20. 8. N. Long. 29. 2. E. On the route between Egypt and Darfur.

LEGHI, vil. S. Arabia, country Yemen; 60 m. NE. from Aden.

LEGHORN, Livorno, city, N. Italy, grand du.

Tuscany, 142 m. NW. from Rome, and 48 m. W. from Florence. Pop. 65,355, of whom about 20,000 are Jews. Lat. 43. 33. N. Long. 10. 17. E. On the Mediterranean. The city is about 3 m. in circuit, the streets regular and well paved, but narrow and dark. There are here seven churches, one archducal palace, one Greek, and one Armenian church. Water is conveyed to the tn. from the mountains of Colognole by means of an aqueduct. The Jews occupy a separate quarter of the town, and possess a beautiful synagogue, two schools, a library, and printing-office, and enjoy many privileges; the Turks also have a mosque. In the town are large magazines of salt, tobacco, and oil, distilleries of rosoglio, tanneries, dyeries, paper and tobacco manufactories, and coral works, producing annually 160,000 dollars. The roadstead is spacious, safe, and capable of affording anchorage to vessels of the largest burden; besides this there is an outer port defended by a mole, but difficult of access, and frequently obstructed by mud, also an inner harbour (la Darsena), appropriated to the grand duke's galleys. The port is protected by two strong towers, built on rocks in the sea, and by an old castle; the mole is 600 paces in length, well-paved, and used for riding on; without the port is a lighthouse on a rock. Leghorn is the principal commercial town of Italy, and carries on an extensive trade to the Levant. The chief mercantile nations have consuls resident here; business is chiefly in the hands of foreigners, particularly the British. The port is annually visited by upwards of 400 ships. Leghorn, anciently Liburnum, was in the 15th century a village immersed in swamps; it was then given by the Genoese to Florence, in exchange for Sarzana: it is indebted for its prosperity to the family of Medici, who constructed the port and mole, and declared it a free harbour. Canals have been cut through the marshes, and render them fit for cultivation.

LEGNAGO, tn. N. Italy, Veronese ter., Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 23 m. SE. from Verona. Pop. 6500. Lat. 45. 10. N. Long. 11. 22. E. Bisected by the Adige. There are here several monasteries and a theatre. The trade in corn and rice is greatly facilitated by a canal, which connects the riv. with the Po.

LEGNANO, tn. N. Italy, duchy Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 17 m. NW. from Milan: on the Olonna. Lat. 45. 36. N. Long. 8. 54. E.

LEGRAD, vil. Austrian empire, prov. Hungary; 16 m. E. from Verasdin: at the conflux of the Muhr and Drave. It suffered considerably from a succession of earthquakes in November, 1778.

LEGUA, vil. France, depart. Lower Charente, prov. Aunis, Saintogne, and Angoumois; 10 m. SE. from Marennes. Pop. 1620.

LEGUAN ISLAND, N. Atlantic ocean, off the coast of British Guiana, S. America, at the embouchure of riv. Essequibo. Lat. 7. 1. N. Long. 58. 25. W.

LEGUEVIN, tn. France, depart. Upper Garonne, prov. Languedoc; 10 m. W. from Toulouse. Pop. 7350.

LEGUMO, vil. N. Italy, duchy Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 40 m. W. from Milan: on Lago Maggiore.

LEHE, or BREMERLEHE, tn. N. Germany, du. Bremen, kingd. Hanover; 33 m. N. from Bremen: on the Weser. Pop. 1420. Lat. 53. 34. N. Long. 8. 37. E.

LEHEN, vil. S. Germany, dist. Treisam, grand du. Baden; 4 m. NW. from Friburg. Pop. 835.

LEHIGH, co. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania; inclosed by the cos. Northampton, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, and Schuylkill. Pop. 22,266. Chief tn. Allentown.—*Lehigh*, tn. co. Northampton, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1659.—*Lehigh*, river, Pennsylvania; tributary to the Delaware at Easton after a course of 75 m.: it is navigable with the assistance of canals.

LEHNE, riv. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, tributary to the Roer, 4 m. below Schwiert.

LEHNIN, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, Middle Mark. Pop. 1020.

LEHRBERG, tn. S. Germany, circle Rezat, Bavaria; 6 m. NW. from Anspach. Pop. 950.

LEIBITZ, vil. Austrian empire, palat. Zips, prov. Hungary. Pop. 2450.

LEIBNITZ, vil. Austria, prov. Styria; 17 m. S. from Gratz: on the Suhn. Pop. 1175. Lat. 51. 13. N. Long. 12. 49. E.

LEICESTER, co. England; bounded on the N. by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, E. by co. Lincoln and Rutland, S. by Northamptonshire, and W. by Warwickshire and Derbyshire; about 30 m. long from N. to S., and 25 m. from E. to W. Acres, 511,340. Pop. 197,013. It returns six members to parliament. Is situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom, and is divided into six baronies, viz. East and West Goscote, Framland, Gartree, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe, and these are subdivided into 200 pars. The whole county presents nearly a level surface, and is chiefly appropriated to grazing; the soil is a mixture of sand and clay, the former predominating. The rivers are, the Soar, anc. Leir, tributary to the Trent; the Wreak, a branch of the Soar; the Swift, Welland, Avon and Anchor; there are numerous canals connecting these rivs. The principal mineral productions are coal and limestone; the mines are situated near the borders of Derbyshire; in some places the limestone is blended with rich lead ore. Iron-stone is found abundantly at Ashby Wolds at the depth of about 680 feet; at Swithland are raised large quantities of slate, freestone, and clay; the latter, fit for making bricks, may be found in most parts of the county. Saline springs have been discovered, and baths erected at them, on Ashby Wolds. Leicestershire is famous for its breed of black cattle and sheep, and in the neighbourhood of Melton Mowbray is made the peculiar kind of cheese called Stilton. This is one of the most sporting counties in England. The manufactures are of wool, and consist of combing, spinning, or making it into stockings. Previously to the invasion of the Romans this part of the island was included in the territories of the Coritani; under the Romans it belonged to the prov. Flavia Cæsariensis, and military stations were established at Ratæ, Leicester, Vernometum, supposed to have been on the N. border of the co., Benone, near High Cross, and at Manduessidum, now Manceter. These stations were connected by the great roads called Watling-street, the Foss way, and Via Devana. After the retreat of the Romans this part of the country was conquered by the Angles, and was included in the kingdom of Mercia, but the latter were in turn expelled, or enslaved by the Danes, who in the 10th century obtained possession of the whole tract of country between the German ocean and Leicester town, which place also fell under their dominion, and was long

considered the principal city of the Danish pale or district of S. Britain ceded to the Danes by Alfred the Great on his succession. When William, duke of Normandy, ascended the British throne, the Danish, or Anglo-Saxon proprietors, were deprived of their estates, or compelled to become the feudal tenants of the Norman chiefs. The Norman conquerors, in order to secure their possessions, erected on their estates strong castles. Most of these fortresses during the reigns of Henry II., John, and Henry III., being held by rebellious barons, became receptacles of their lawless followers, and, in the 13th century were dismantled by order of the king; some of them were subsequently rebuilt, but at present not one remains entire.

LEICESTER, bor. England, locally in hund. West Goscote, chief tn. of co. Leicester. Acres, 3960. Pop. 39,306. London, 96 m. In a valley on the banks of the riv. Soar, anc. Leir. Thirteen fairs are annually held in the town, which is under a separate local jurisdiction, and returns two members to parliament. The chief public buildings are an exchange, excise office, county gaol, built in 1791, town gaol, bridewell, and theatre. The principal manufacture is hosiery, especially worsted stockings, which employs upwards of 20,000 people. The other manufactures are brass and iron work, ropes, twine, sacking, sewing cotton, thrown silk, frames for stocking makers, and other machinery. There is here a bed-house, or hospital for a master, a confrater, and 12 men and women, founded by William Wigston, about the close of the 15th century; the master receives a salary of £160 and the confrater £70. There are also an infirmary and a lunatic asylum. There are in the tn. a free grammar, a national, and a charity school. Dissenting chapels for the Baptists, who are extremely numerous, Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, Friends, and Roman Catholics. Leicester contains nine pars.: —All Saints, a vicarage, ann. val. £130; St. Clement's, a vicarage; St. George, a donative; St. Leonard's, a vicarage; St. Margaret's, a vicarage; St. Martin's, a vicarage; St. Mary's, a vicarage; St. Nicholas, a vicarage, ann. val. £98; St. Peter's, a vicarage, united to that of All Saints, all in the dioc. of Lincoln. The tn. is said to have derived its name from the riv. Soar, or Leire; it was denominated by the ancient Britons Caer Leirion, whence the Saxons formed the appellation Leir ceastre, contracted into Leicester. It was under the Romans, as appears from various antique remains discovered here, a military station of importance, called in the Itineraries of Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester, Ratæ, or Ratee Coritanorum, from the British tribe Coritani, of whose dominions it was the chief tn. About the year 737 the see of a bishop was transferred from Sidnacester to Leicester; the period at which it ceased to be a bishopric is uncertain. The tn. had anciently a mint, and appears, from coins preserved, to have exercised the privilege of coining from the reign of king Athelstan to that of Henry II. The first charter was granted to Leicester by king John in 1199, and confirmed by Henry VII., in 1504. Elizabeth, in 1584, granted a fresh charter, which was renewed by her successor in 1604, under which the local government was administered until the passing of the late Municipal Reform Bill. Leicester has sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I., one of whom was formerly chosen by the mayor and his brethren, and the other by the inhabitants generally. This mode of election having provoked disturbances, Henry VII. ordained that the mayor and his brethren should choose 48 of the wisest and gravest of the commonalty, who should elect all officers of the borough and members of parliament. This custom continued until the reign of Charles II. Leicester during the civil war was occupied by the parliamentarians, and taken after a siege by the king in 1645, but after the battle of Naseby was surrendered by the royal governor, lord Loughborough, to Sir Thomas Fairfax. A monastery of Black Canons was founded near the town, in 1143, in honour of the Virgin Mary, by Robert le Bossu, earl of Leicester, and called Sancta Maria de Pratis, or St. Mary de Prez. Here Cardinal Wolsey died on the 29th of November, 1530, having been compelled by sickness, on his journey to London, to seek an asylum in it. There were also a convent dedicated to St. Leonard, and convents belonging to the Austin Friars, Dominicans, Franciscans and friars of the order called de Penitentia. This tn. has given title of earl to several persons distinguished in British history, amongst whom were Simon de Montford, who repeatedly excited insurrections against his brother-in-law, Henry III., and was killed at the battle of Evesham, and Robert Dudley, the favourite of queen Elizabeth. The earldom is at present held by the marquis of Townshend.

LEICESTER, tnshp. N. America, U. S., co. Addison, Vermont; 42 m. NW. from Windsor: on Otter Creek. Pop. 638.—*Leicester*, tn. co. Worcester, Massachusetts; 6 m. W, from Worcester, and 46 m. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1782. It contains several houses of public worship, and a well endowed academy, incorporated in 1784. Large quantities of wool cards are manufactured in the town.—*Leicester*, tnshp. co. Livingston, New York; 21 m. SE. from Batavia, and 240 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 2042. It contains two vils. Moscow and Mount Morris, and three Presbyterian meeting-houses.

LEICESTER ABBEY, extra-par. lordship, England, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 25. Pop. 18. Leicester (P. T. 96).

LEICESTER FOREST, extra-par. liberty, England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Real prop. £2939. Pop. 67.

LEICESTER ISLAND, Austral-Asia, off the E. coast of New Holland. Lat. 22. 15. S. Long. 150. 27. E. Separated from New Townshend Island by a strait 1 m. broad.

LEICHLINGEN, vil. Prussia, duchy Clevesberg; 5 m. S. from Sohlingen. Pop. 2800.

LEIDRINGEN, vil. S. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg. Pop. 850.

LEIGH, tything, England, par. Wimborne Minster, hund. Badbury, Shaston div., co. Dorset. Pop. 532. Wimborne Minster (P. T. 100).

LEIGH, chap. England, par. and hund. Getminster, Sherborne div., co. Dorset. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £2803. Pop. 400. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

LEIGH, vil. and par. England, hund. Rochford, co. Essex. Acres, 930. Real prop. £2152. Pop. 1254. Rochford (P. T. 40). Situated on the coast. Inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It includes the island Leigh-Marsh, and contains a custom-house. Liv. a rect. dioc. London.

LEIGH, par. England, hund. Deerhurst, lower div., co. Gloucester. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £2897. Pop. 355. Gloucester (P. T. 104). Traversed by the riv. Severn and the Comb canal. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

LEIGH, par. England, hund. Somerdon, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 3840. Real prop. £4696. Pop. 1011. Tunbridge (P. T. 30). Bounded on the s. by the riv. Medway. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester.

LEIGH, or Lees, par. England, hund. Totmonslow, s. div., co. Stafford. Acres, 6820. Real prop. £7364. Pop. 1038. Uttoxeter (P. T. 135). Here is a school endowed for 55 children. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

LEIGH, par. England, hund. Reigate, co. of Surrey. Acres, 3710. Real prop. £2820. Pop. 483. Reigate (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in the dioc of Winchester. Ann. val. £72.

LEIGH, tnshp. England, par. and hund. of Westbury, co. Wilts. Pop. 1420. Westbury (P.T. 99).

LEIGH, or The Lea, chap. England, par. Ashton Keynes, hund. Highworth, Staple, and Cricklade, co. Wilts. Real prop. £2667. Pop. 267. Cricklade (P. T. 84). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

LEIGH, par. England, hund. Pershore, lower div., co. Worcester. Acres, 5650. Real prop. £9058. Pop. 1938. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester.

LEIGH, High, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Rosthern, hund. Bucklow, E. div., co. Chester. Acres, 5010. Real prop. £6956. Pop. 983. Nether Knutsford (P. T. 172). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester.

LEIGH, Little, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Great Budworth, hund. Bucklow, W. div., co. Chester. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £2167. Pop. 381. Northwich (P. T. 173). Situated near the Grand Trunk canal, and containing a house of worship belonging to the Baptists. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £66.

LEIGH DE LA MERE, par. England, hund. Chippenham, co. Wilts. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £1823. Pop. 129. Chippenham (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury. In this par. Alfred encamped on the night previous to the battle of Edinton, in which he defeated the Danes.

LEIGH-UPON-MENDIP, par. England, hund. Wells and Leigh, co. Somerset. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1790. Pop. 640. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LEIGH, North, par. England, hund. Colyton, co. Devon. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £1347. Pop. 240. Colyton (P. T. 150). Here is a small Sunday school. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

LEIGH, North, par. England, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 2460. Real prop. £2566. Pop. 591. Witney (P. T. 65). Here is an endowment for seven children. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford. Ann. val. £91.

LEIGH, South, par. England, hund. Colyton, co. Devon. Acres, 2130. Real prop. £2825. Pop. 320. Colyton (P. T. 150). Here is a Sunday school. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LEIGH, South, par. England, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £3724. Pop. 339. Witney (P. T. 65). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Oxford.

LEIGH, West, par. England, hund. Frenington, co. Devon. Acres, 1340. Real prop. £2236. Pop. 484. Bideford (P. T. 201). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LEIGH, West, par. and tn. England, hund. West Derby, co. Lancaster. Acres, 2030. Real prop. £5586. Pop. 2780. London, 197 m. Situated at the junction of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, with a branch from that of the duke of Bridgewater. A court baron for the manor of Pennington and a court for the manor of West Leigh are annually held here, also the petty sessions for the Warrington div. of the hund. of West Derby. In the tn. there are manufactories of muslins, cambrics, calicoes, and fustians. Here are a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Piers Ranicars, in 1655, the funds of which have been augmented by other benefactors; an institution, called the Bedford charity school; and places of worship belonging to the Independents, Methodists, Swedenborgians, and a Roman Catholic chapel. In the par. are coal mines and quarries of particularly valuable limestone. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Chester.

LEIGH WOOLEY, tything, England, par. Great Bradford, hund. Bradford, co. Wilts. Pop. 1680. Trowbridge (P. T. 90).

LEIGHFIELDS, lodge, England, par. of Belton, soke Oakham, co. Rutland. Oakham (P. T. 95).

LEIGHLAND, chap. England, par. of Old Cleeve, hund. Williton and Freemanners, co. Somerset. Wiveliscombe (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £30.

LEIGHLIN, Old, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Idrone West, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, adjacent to the riv. Barrow. Pop. of vil. 156; of par. 3530. Leighlinbridge (P. T. 57). Containing a church (the ancient cathedral). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin. Ann. val. £461. This place was erected into an episcopal see, in 632, by St. Lazerian, and subsequently became a flourishing populous place with the title of a city, but was afterwards so despoiled by bishop Cavenagh that it remained vacant from 1587 to 1589, and in 1600 was united to Ferns. The see includes 78 pars., extending over the whole co. Carlow, great part of the Queen's Co., and some portions of cos. Wicklow and Kilkenny.

LEIGHLINBRIDGE, tn. Ireland, pars. Augha and Wells, bar. Idrone East and West, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster: on the riv. Barrow. Pop. 2035. Dublin, 57 m. Three fairs are annually held in the tn., which anciently contained a monastery, founded about the close of the reign of Henry III.; this building was afterwards converted into a fort, and regularly garrisoned for many years.

LEIGHLINSTOWN, vil. Ireland, par. Killiney, bar. Rathdown, half co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Bray (P. T. 12). On the Shangana riv., and on the high road between Bray and Dublin.

LEIGHMONEY, par. Ireland, bars. Kinnalea and Kerricurrihy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 711. Bandon (P. T. 186). On the riv. Bandon. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Cork.

LEIGHS, Great, par. England, hund. Chelmsford, co. Essex. Acres, 3150. Real prop. £1277. Pop. 756. Braintree (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London. Here was a priory of black canons.

LEIGHS, Little, par. England, hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £1551. Pop. 189. Braintree (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

LEIGHTERTON, tything and chap. England, par. Boxwell, hund. Grumbalds Ash, upper div., co. Gloucester. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £2295. Pop. 297. Tetbury (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Gloucester.

LEIGHTON, tnshp. England, par. and hund. Nantwich, co. Chester. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £1898. Pop. 261. Nantwich (P. T. 164).

LEIGHTON, tnshp. England, par. Neston, hund. Wirrall, co. Chester. Acres, 620. Real prop. £1274. Pop. 333. Parkgate (P. T. 195).

LEIGHTON, par. England, hund. Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 2770. Real prop. £4192. Pop. 452. Kimbolton (P. T. 63). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £103.

LEIGHTON, hamlet and tnshp. Great Britain, par. Worthen, hund. Cawrse, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Pop. 213. Welshpool (P. T. 171). On the river Severn, which is here crossed by a bridge. This tnshp. is with some others incorporated for the maintenance of the poor-house at Forden.

LEIGHTON, par. England, hund. Bradford South, Wellington div., co. Salop. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £2483. Pop. 360. Much Wenlock (P. T. 148). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, tnshp. and par. England, hund. Manshead, co. Bedford. Acres. Real prop. of tnshp. £4102. Pop. 3330. Acres of par. 8990. Pop. 5149. London, 41 m. On the S. bank of the riv. Ouzel, and adjoining the Grand Junction Canal. Five fairs are annually held in the town, the present name of which is a corruption of Leighton Beau desert. In the market-place is a curious pentangular Gothic cross, of uncertain origin. The manufacture of lace and straw plat are carried on here extensively by the females; the males are employed in lime-burning and brick-making. There is some trade in corn, seeds, timber, iron, and other articles. Here are places of worship belonging to the Society of Friends, Baptists, and Methodists. A charity school was founded and endowed by the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, in 1790, and alms-houses for eight poor women, in 1630, by Matthew Wilkes. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

LEIGHTONSTONE, hund. England, co. of Huntingdon. Acres, 56,130. Pars. 30. Pop. 9525.

LEIMBURG, tn. S. Germany, circle Rezat, kingd. Bavaria; 5 m. S. from Lauf, and 6 m. SE. from Nuremberg. Lat. 49. 24. N. Long. 11. 13. E. On a small tributary to the Regnitz.

LEIMEN, vil. S. Germany, grand du. Baden; 9 m. S. from Heidelberg. Pop. 1275.

LEIMERSHEIM, vil. and par. S. Germany, dist. Spire, circle of the Rhine, kingd. Bavaria, adjoining Frankenthal. Pop. 2200.

LEIMNAU, tn. S. Germany, prov. Bodensee, kingd. Wirtemberg, near Lake Constance.

LEIN, vil. Central Germany, duchy Nassau; 5 m. NE. from Weilburg. Pop. 1125. On the Lahn.

LEINACH, LOWER, vil. S. Germany, circle of Lower Maine, kingd. Bavaria; 2 m. from Wurzburg. Pop. 1320.

LEINE, riv. Central Germany, kingd. Saxony, tributary to the Nesse.

LEINE, riv. Central Germany, kingd. Saxony, tributary to the Aller; 3m. below Zelle.

LEININGEN, princip. S. Germany, circle of the Lower Rhine, kingd. Bavaria.—*Leiningen*, tn. S. Germany, circle of the Rhine, kingd. Bavaria; 28 m. S. from Mentz.

LEINSTER, prov. Ireland, bounded on the N. by Ulster prov., E. by the Irish Sea, S. by St. George's Channel, and W. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Connaught, and by part of Munster. Its length from N. to S. is 157 m.; breadth from E. to W. 94 m. Acres, 4,270,213. Pop. 1,909,713. It contains the capital of the island, and is divided into twelve cos., viz. Carlow, Dublin, Killdare, Killkenny, King's Co., Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's Co. Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow, besides the co. of the tn. of Drogheda, and the cities of Dublin and Killkenny, which enjoy separate local jurisdictions. It is the best cultivated portion of Ireland, forming what was formerly called the English pale, with a tolerably level surface, the co. Wicklow excepted, which is wholly mountainous. The flat country is in general underlaid by limestone and calp; the hilly districts are a vast chain of granite. The chief rivs. are the Boyne, Liffey, Slaney, Barrow, and Nore. Lakes are numerous, principally in the counties Westmeath, and Wicklow. This was anciently the country of the Brigantes, and was called Lagenia, from Lagean, a broad spear used by the natives. Earl Strongbow was lord of Leinster, in right of his wife, Eva, daughter of Dermod, king of Leinster. The family of Fitzgerald derive the title of duke from this province.

LEINTWARDINE, tnshp. and par. England, hund. Wigmore, co. Hereford. Acres of par. 8350. Real prop. £1591. Pop. 1358. Pop. of tnshp. 445. Ludlow (P. T. 142). On the river Teme. Here are quarries of limestone; also, a free and endowed school. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford.

LEINZELL, vil. S. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg. Pop. 850. On the Leine.

LEIPA, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Bohemia; 50 m. SE. from Dresden. Pop. 4950. Lat. 50. 41. N. Long. 14. 45. E. With manufactures of porcelain, glass, cotton, and cloth.

LEIPHEIM, vil. South Germany, circle Upper Danube, kingd. Bavaria; 13 m. NE. from Ulm. Pop. 1275. Lat. 48. 25. N. Long. 10. 12. E. On the Danube.

LEIPNICK, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Moravia; 7 m. NE. from Prerau. Pop. 3750. Near the river Breczwa.

LEIPSCOT, tnshp. England, par. Morpeth, Castle ward, E. div., co. Northumberland. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 274).

LEIPSIC, circle, Central Germany, kingd. Saxony, bounded N. and W. by Prussian Saxony, E. by circle Meissen, and S. by that of Erzgebirg, and the principality of Altenburg. Area, about 1540 sq. m. Pop. 218,500. It is divided into 14 bailiwicks, is fertile in corn, and contains numerous manufactories.

LEIPSIC (properly Leipzig), city, Central Germany, circle Meissen, Saxony; 65 m. NW. from Dresden, and 90 m. SW. from Berlin. Pop. 41,000, of whom some are descendants of Huguenots, Italians, and Jews. Lat. 51. 22. N. Long. 12. 20. E. Situated in a large plain, which is watered by the four rivers, Pleisse, Elster, Parde, and Luppe. The city has four gates, is divided into four quarters, and contains seven squares, six principal, and twelve small streets. The chief public buildings are the town house, built in 1599; the exchange, the churches

of St. Thomas and St. Nicholas, the St. Thomas school, the Auerbach court, the citadel called the Pleissenburg, with the observatory, cloth hall, &c. Three great fairs are annually held here, which last a fortnight each; at these, the principal articles exposed for sale are horses, peltry, cotton stuffs, and cotton, wool, colonial products, English and French goods, books, and works of art. There are in the city about 300 retail, and 200 wholesale dealers. The book trade of Leipsic is immense. Every German publisher has an agent here, who sends packages twice a week to all parts of the country, and there are numerous foreign agents. There are here manufactories of gold and silver thread, tobacco, playing cards, oil cloth, type founderies, and extensive printing-offices. The university of Leipsic, founded in 1409, is composed of six colleges, is divided into four faculties, theology, law, medicine, and philosophy, contains upwards of 70 professors, and about 1300 students, and has produced some of the most famous scholars of Germany; botanical gardens, hospitals, and other establishments are connected with it. The university library consists of about 60,000 vols., with 1600 manuscripts. There is also in the city a very valuable public library. At the close of the 10th century a small Sclavonian village stood in the angle formed by the conflux of the Parde and Pleisse. This was the origin of the present city, which receives its name from the numerous lindens (Sclavonic *lip, lipa*) in the neighbourhood. It is first mentioned as a fortified city in the 12th century, in the time of Otho the Rich, who established the two fairs of Easter and Michaelmas. No city in Europe, of its size, is more important both in its literary and historical connexions. On the 7th of Sept., 1631, Gustavus Adolphus, on the plains of Leipsic, prevailed over the Roman Catholic generals Tilly and Pappenheim, and, of their army, amounting to 35,000 men, destroyed 8000, and took 3000 prisoners; in 1642, Torstenson defeated, at the same place, the Imperial Saxon troops, under the arch-duke Leopold William and Piccolomini; but, above all, Leipsic is celebrated for two of the greatest battles recorded in history, fought in its vicinity, between the French and the allied armies, on the 16th and 18th of October, 1813; the former, amounting to between 80,000 and 90,000 men, were commanded by Napoleon in person, and the latter by Prince Schwartzenburg, although the monarchs of Austria, Prussia, and Russia were present. The French were completely defeated, the town was captured, as also the rear-guard of the French army, on the morning of the 19th, and the king of Saxony with his family. The loss of the French is stated in killed, wounded, and prisoners, at 60,000 men. Among them 3000 officers, 300 pieces of artillery, and an immense quantity of baggage, fell into the hands of the allies. Of the victors there were killed 8000 Austrians, 21,740 Russians, 14,950 Prussians, and 300 Swedes.

LEIRE, par. England, hund. Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Acres, 870. Real prop. £1890. Pop. 485. Lutterworth (P. T. 89). Here is a handsome parish school, endowed by subscription in 1814. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

LEIRIA, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 78 m. NE. from Lisbon. Pop. 4600. Manufactures, plated ware. It is a bishop's see, with an ancient castle.

LEISTON, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres (with Sizewell), 3220. Real prop. £3069. Pop. 1070. Saxmundham (P. T. 189). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Norwich. It contains some remarkable ruins of an abbey, founded in 1182, for Premonstratensian canons.

LEITH, formerly INVERLEIGH, tn. burgh of barony, Scotland, shire of Edinburgh. Real prop. of North Leith, £15,415. Pop. 7416. Of South Leith, real prop. £29,048. Pop. 18,439. The tn. is the port of Edinburgh, situated at the embouchure of the Leith, into the Firth of Forth, and is divided by the river into N. and S. Leith, connected by two draw-bridges. The depth of water in the harbour at spring tides is not more than 16 feet, and at neap tides 9 feet; but the roadstead about a mile from the mouth of the harbour affords good anchorage for vessels of any burden. The harbour is secured by a noble stone pier, and is accommodated with wet and dry docks, the former comprehending nearly eight acres. The entrance is defended by a martello tower, and W. from the citadel is a battery for the protection of the shipping. The town is mostly situated on the S. side of the river, and, with the exception of the more modern and improved streets, is irregularly built, with narrow avenues and lanes. Leith carries on an extensive trade with the Baltic, the different countries of Europe, and with the West Indies and America, besides a great coasting trade with the several ports of England and Scotland. The Greenland fishery is also prosecuted hence with great activity. Ship-building is carried on here extensively, and there are in the tn. extensive rope-works, and various other manufactories, and in the neighbourhood is an extensive distillery; a short distance from the tn. on the E. side are large and elegant baths. The tn. has for some time been rapidly extending itself, and is connected by an irregular range of buildings with Edinburgh. In conjunction with Musselburgh and Porto-bello, it sends one member to parliament.

LEITH RIVER, or WATER OF LEITH, river, Scotland, has its source in Midlothian, runs about 15 m. and discharges itself into the Firth of Forth, forming at its embouchure the harbour of Leith.

LEITHEN, rivulet, Scotland, shire of Peebles, tributary to the Tweed, about half-a-mile below Inverleithen.

LEITRIM, co. Ireland, prov. of Connaught, bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay, by Donegal and Fermanagh cos., S. and W. by Sligo and Roscommon cos., and E. by Fermanagh and Cavan cos. Length from N. to S. 52 m.; breadth 16 m. Acres, 414,598. Pop. 141,524. It is divided into five baronies, viz. Carrigallen, Dromahaire, Leitrim, Mohill, and Rossclogher. These are subdivided into 23 pars. The chief tn. is Carrick-on-Shannon. The N. parts are wholly occupied by mntns. Of these, Benbo rises 1403 feet above the level of the sea; Green mountain, 920 feet; and Larka, 1315. On these large herds of cattle are reared. The southern baronies, underlaid by limestone, are very fertile. Flax is also cultivated extensively. There are several lakes within and on the borders of the co., as Loughs Mellville, Bofin, and the Lough of Allen, which last occupies the centre of the county. The riv. Shannon issues from Lake Allen, besides which there are several minor streams. The minerals of this county are highly valuable. In the Brau

lieve mntns., on the W. side of Lough Allen, coals of the inflammable kind are found, and collieries are worked in several places. Granite and sienite rise to the summit of Benbo mntn, and limestone abounds in all parts. There is a chalybeate spa near the vil. of Drumsna.

LEITRIM, bar. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pars. 10. Pop. 28,209.

LEITRIM, bar. Ireland, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught. Pop. 30,773. Pars. 5.

LEITRIM, par. Ireland, bar. Condons and Clongibbons, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2032. Killworth (P. T. 141). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne. Ann. val. £230.

LEITRIM, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught. Pop. of vil. 280; of par. 1688. Portumna (P. T. 99). Liv. a vic. dioc. Killaloe and Kilfenora. Ann. val. £68.

LEITRIM, vil. Ireland, par. Kiltoghart, bar. and co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught. Pop. 274. Carrick-on-Shannon (P. T. 98). On the river Shannon. Six fairs are annually held here. This place gives title of viscount to the family of Clement.

LEITZERSDORF, vil. Austrian empire, prov. Lower Austria. Pop. 1220.

LEITZKAU, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg; 15 m. SE. from Magdeburg. Pop. 1225. Lat. 52. 2. N. Long. 12. 3. E.

LEIVA, tn. S. America, dist. Tunja, intendancy Boyaca, repub. Colombia; 10 m. NW. from Tunja. Lat. 5. 30. N. Long. 73. 52. W.

LEILXIP, tn. and par. Ireland, par. Leixlip, bar. North Salt, co. Killdare, prov. of Leinster Pop. of tn. 1159; of par. 1624. Dublin, 10 m. On the river Liffey. Here are a church, and an ancient picturesque castle near the tn.; also, a parochial school. The liv. is a vic. in the dioc. Dublin. Adjoining this town is a beautiful waterfall, on the riv. Liffey, called the Salmon Leap.

LEKKERKERK, vil. Holland, prov. South Holland; 9 m. E. from Rotterdam. Pop. 1420. On the river Lech.

LELESZ, vil. Austrian empire, prov. Hungary; 32 m. NE. from Tokay. Lat. 47. 25. N. Long. 22. 4. E. On the Lotorcza river.

LELIAN, tn. S. Asia, island Bouro. Lat. 3. 12. S. Long. 127. 9. E. On the N. coast.

LELLEY, tnshp. England, par. Preston, wapentake Holderness, middle div., co. York, East riding. Acres, 800. Real prop. £1166. Pop. 114. Hull (P. T. 174).

LELOW, tn. European Russia, prov. Poland; 33 m. NW. from Cracow. Pop. 825. On the Pilica.

LELUNDA, riv. S. Africa, kingd. Congo. On its banks stand St. Salvador, the cap. of kingd. and a vil. of the same name with the river.

LEMA ISLANDS, group, S. Pacific ocean, off the W. coast of Borneo. Lat. 1. 8. S. Long. 108. 51. E.

LEMAN, riv. England, co. Devon, tributary to the Ex, near Tiverton.

LEMANAGHAM, or MELAIN, or KILLNEGARENAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Garry Castle, King's Co., prov. Leinster. Pop. 5787. Clare (P. T. 61). Adjacent to the Brosna. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Meath. Ann. val. £415.

LEMBACH, vil. France, depart. Lower Rhine, prov. Alsace, near Weissemburg. Pop. 1645.

LEMBEGE, tn. France, depart. Lower Pyrenees, prov. Bearn; 32 m. W. from Orthez. Pop. 1125. Lat. 43. 24. N. Long. 0. 8. W.

LEMBEKE, vil. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders; 20 m. SE. from Ghent. Pop. 2750.

LEMBERG, or LEOPOLIS (in Polish Livow) tn. Austrian empire, cap. of prov. Galicia and Lodomeria; 175 m. E. from Cracow. Pop. 47,500, of whom 18,250 are Jews. Lat. 49. 52. N. Long. 24. 0. E. It is the seat of the Austrian provincial gov., the see of a Roman Catholic, a Greek, and an Armenian archbishop; and also of the Lutheran superintendent, of the chief Rabbi, and is, next to Brody, the most important commercial place in the circle. There were formerly here 33 convents, of which 10 still remain; also an university, with 26 professors and about 220 students; several high schools, two theological seminaries, and a public library. A large fair is annually held here in Lent. In 1656, this place resisted the Russians and Cossacks, but was stormed by the Swedes in 1711, and has, since 1772, belonged to Austria.

LEMBERG, tn. France, depart. of Moselle, prov. Lorraine. Pop. 1620.

LEMGO, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia; 18 m. S. from Minden. Pop. 3650. Lat. 52. 2. N. Long. 8. 53. E. On the river Beda. It is divided into the Old and New towns, and contains two castles, a convent, gymnasium, and three churches, and carries on a considerable trade in printing and bookselling. It was formerly one of the Hanse tns., with extensive woollen manufactures.

LEMIA, island, South Pacific ocean, off the coast of Chili. Lat. 44. 10. S.

LEMINGTON, tnshp. England, par. Edlingham, Coquetdale ward, N. div., co. Northumberland. Pop. 85. Alnwick (P. T. 308).

LEMINGTON, LOWER, par. England, hund. Tewkesbury, upper div., co. Gloucester. Acres, 660. Real prop. £1708. Pop. 56. Meretonin-the-Marsh (P. T. 86). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

LEMLAND, island, N. Europe, Gulf of Finland; one of the Aland group, and belonging to Russia.

LEMLUM, vil. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Irak-Arabi; 117 m. SE. from Bagdad, and 60 m. SE. from Hillah. Lat. 31. 46. N. Long. 44. 58. E. On the Euphrates. The adjoining country is damp and unwholesome, but productive in rice.

LEMMER, vil. Holland, prov. Friesland; 22 m. S. from Leeuwarden. Pop. 1925. Lat. 52. 50. N. Long. 5. 43. E.

LEMNOS, or STALIMENE, island, European Turkey, Grecian Archipelago, near the Strait of Gallipoli; 15 m. long and 11 m. broad. Area, 150 sq. m. Lat. 39. 55. N. Long. 25. 15. E. On the N. coast is a safe and extensive roadstead, and on the S. coast two harbours. The N. parts are hilly and barren, but the S. productive in corn, cotton, oil, and fruit. Lemnos, the capital, is the see of a Greek bishop. Lemnos formerly contained a volcano, Meschica, which was regarded as the workshop of Vulcan, to whom this island was said to have been assigned as a residence after he had been hurled from Olympus, and from which he derived the name Lemnius. It was also famous for its labyrinth, of which no traces now remain.

LEMON, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Butler, Ohio: on Miami riv. Pop. 3023.

LEMON ROCK, Atlantic ocean, off co. Kerry, prov. Munster, Ireland. Lat. 51. 52. N. Long. 10. 16. W.

LEMONE, riv. North Italy, gov. of Venice, Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; discharges itself into the Adriatic.

LEMPA, riv. Central America, repub. Guatimala; discharges itself into the Pacific ocean in Lat. 13. 20. N. Long. 88. 15. E. Adjoining it is *Lempa* tn.: 60 m. SW. from Cornayagua.

LEMPDE, tn. France, depart. Upper Loire, prov. of Languedoc; 8 m. NE. from Brioude (P. T.). Pop. 956 —*Lempde*, tn., depart. Pui de Dome, prov. Auvergne; 5 m. from Clermont (P. T.). Pop. 1875.

LEMPIT LAW, anc. par. Scotland, dist. of Kelso, shire of Roxburgh, annexed to Sprouston. Kelso (P. T. 42).

LEMPS LE GRAND, tn. France, depart. of Isere, prov. Dauphine; 19 m. NW. from Grenoble. Pop. 1765

LEMPSTER, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Sullivan, New Hampshire; 40 m. NW. from Concord. Pop. 999.

LEMPTA (anc. Leptis Parva), tn. N. Africa, Tunis; 62 m. S. from Tunis: on the sea-coast, with the ruins of a castle.

LEMUI, islet, South America, off the coast of Patagonia, between the mainland and Chiloe island. Lat. 44. 10. S. Long. 73. 42. W.

LEMWIG, tn. Denmark, North Jutland; 86 m. N. from Ribe. Lat. 56. 33. N. Long. 8. 19. E. On the sea-coast.

LEN, riv. England, co. Kent, tributary to the Medway at Maidstone.

LENA, riv. Asiatic Russia, gov Irkoutsk; has its source in the mountains NW. from Lake Baikal, runs N. and NE. to Yakoutsk, where it is 5 m. broad, and proceeding NW. discharges itself into the Frozen ocean, through four arms. Mean Lat. 73. 5. N. Long. 127. 0. E. It receives, during its course of about 2000 m., the Wilime, Olekma, Aldane, and Wilhoui, and forms at its embouchure the large bay of Lena, containing many islands, called the Archipelago of the Lena, which are cold and barren, but inhabited by animals valuable for their furs.

LENBOROUGH, or LETHENBOROUGH, ham. England, par., hund., and co. of Buckingham. Acres, 2160. Buckingham (P. T. 55).

LENCH, CHURCH, par. England, hund. of Halfshire, upper div., co. Worcester. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £666. Pop. 399. Evesham (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Worcester.

LENCH, ROUSE, or RADULPHI, par. England, hund. Oswaldslow, middle div., co. Worcester. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £1665. Pop. 251. Alcester (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Worcester.

LENCH, SHERIFF'S, hamlet, England, par. Church Lench, hund. Blackenhurst, lower div., co. Worcester. Real prop. £1173. Pop. 88. Evesham (P. T. 99).

LENCH WICK, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Norton, hund, Blackenhurst, lower div., co. Worcester. Evesham (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester.

LENCLOISTRE, vil. France, depart. La Vienne, prov. Poitou; 15 m. N. from Poitiers. Pop. 2275. On the Lauvigne.

LENCZICZ, tn. European Russia, prov. Poland; 78 m. W. from Warsaw. Pop. 2340. Lat. 52. 10. N. Long. 19. 8. E. On the Bsura.

LENDINARA, tn. North Italy, gov. of Venice, Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; 9 m. W. from Rovigo. Pop. 5125. Lat. 45. 4. N. Long. 11. 37. E. On the Adigetto, with an agricultural school.

LENE, lake, Ireland, bar. Demifore, co. of Westmeath, prov. Leinster.

LENES, island, North Sea, off the coast of Norway. Lat. 67. 42. N. Long. 14. 0. E.

LENEY, bar. Ireland, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 32,849.

LENEY, par. Ireland, bar. Corkaree, co. of Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1479. Mullingar (P. T. 48). Liv. a perpetual cur. in the dioc. of Meath.

LENGEFELD, tn. Central Germany, cir. of Erzgebirge, kingd. Saxony; 35 m. SW. from Dresden. Pop. 1225. Lat. 50. 43. N. Long. 13. 7. E. On the Flohe.—*Lengefeld*, tn. in the Voigtland; 12 m. from Plauen. Pop. 2560.

LENGERICH, tn. N. Germany, prov. Lingen, kingd. Hanover; 9 m. E. from Lingen. Pop. 925. Lat. 52. 32. N. Long. 7. 30. E.

LENGSFELD, tn. Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar; 17 m. SW. from Eisenach. Pop. 1820. Lat. 50. 47. N. Long. 10. 8. E. On the Werra.

LENGUETTA, or LINGUETTA, CAPE, promontory, European Turkey, pach. Albania. Lat. 40. 25. N. Long. 19. 16. E. Projecting into the Gulf of Venice.

LENHAM, vil. and par. England, hund. Eyehorne, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 6890. Real prop. £7410. Pop. 2197. London, 44 m. Near the source of the rivulet Len, from which it derives its name. Two fairs are annually held here. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

LENHILL, GREAT and LITTLE, two hamlets, England, pars. Broughton Pogges and Lechlade, and hund. Brightwell's Barrow, co. Gloucester; and hund. Bampton, co. Oxford. Lechlade (P. T. 76).

LENKEROON, tn. Central Asia, prov. Ghilan, Persia, on the coast of the Caspian sea; 105 m. NW. from Reschid: with a good harbour, and possessing a considerable trade in silk.

LENKERSHEIM, tn. South Germany, circle Rezat, kingd. Bavaria; 15 m. N. from Anspach. Pop. 925. Lat. 49. 31. N. Long. 10. 34. E.

LENNE, riv. Prussia, prov. of Westphalia. Mean lat. 51. 13. N. Long. 7. 50. E.

LENNEP, tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves; 30 m. SE. from Dusseldorf. Pop. 2925. Lat. 51. 11. N. Long. 7. 20. E. On the river Lennep, with a good trade in wool.

LENNIK, ST. MARTIN, tn. Holland, prov. S. Brabant; 12 m. SW. from Brussels. Pop. 1725.

LENNO, tn. North Italy, duchy Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 11 m. S. from Brescia. Pop. 3250.

LENNOX HILLS, a chain extending from Dumbarton to Stirling, and continued from the Forth to the Tay, under the name of the Ochils.

LENNOX TOWN, vil. Scotland, par. Campsie, shire of Stirling. Glasgow (P. T. 43). It is sometimes called Newtown of Campsie, and contains a large calico printing establishment, besides extensive copperas and alum works.

LENNY, headland, Great Britain, par. Warren, hund. Castle-Martin, co. Pembroke, North Wales.

LENOIR, co. N. America, U. S., North Carolina, bounded on the N. by Greene, NE. by Craven, SE. by Jones, SW. by Dublin, and W. by Wayne cos. Length 20 miles, and width 16 miles. Pop. 7935. Chief tn. Kingston: on the N. bank

of the Neuse river, and 50 m. by water above Newbern.

LENONCOURT, vil. France, depart. Meurthe, prov. Lorraine; 5 m. SE. from Nancy.

LENOX, anc. dist. Scotland, now divided into the shires of Dumbarton and Stirling. It gave title of earl to the second husband of Margaret Tudor, queen of Scotland, and at present gives that of duke to the family of the same name.

LENOX, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Madison, New York; 28 m. W. from Utica. Pop. 5039. On Oneida Lake and Erie canal.—*Lenox*, tn. and seat of justice, co. Berkshire, Massachusetts; 133 m. from Boston, and 363 m. from Washington. Pop. 1355. Lat. 42. 21. N. Long. 73. 7. W. With an academy and iron foundery.

LENOX CASTLE, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Rockingham, North Carolina; 16 m. E. from Germanstown, and 10 m. SW. from Dansville.

LENOXVILLE, tn. and sea-port, N. America, U. S., co. Carteret, North Carolina; near Beaufort: on a small creek communicating with Core Sound.

LENS, vil. France, depart. Pas de Calais, prov. Artois; 11 m. NW. from Douay. Pop. 2425. Lat. 50. 25. N. Long. 2. 49. E. On the Souchet river.

LENS, vil. Belgium, prov. Hainault; 10 m. N. from Mons. Pop. 2225. Lat. 50. 34. N. Long. 3. 53. E.

LENTHALL EARLS, chapelry, England, par. Aymestrey, hund. Wigmore, co. Hereford. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford.

LENTHALL STARKES, par. England, hund. Wigmore, co. Hereford. Acres, 970. Pop. 127. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £39.

LENTHE, vil. Holland, prov. Overyssel; 6 m. SE. from Zwoll. Pop. 1175.

LENTON, par. England, wapentake Broxtow, s. div., co. Nottingham. Acres, 5080. Real prop. £8997. Pop. 3077. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Three fairs are annually held here, and in the neighbourhood are some coal mines. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York. Ann. val. £100. Here are extensive remains of a Cluniac priory.

LENTRATHEN, or GLENTRATHEN, par. Scotland, shire of Forfar. Area about 32 sq. m. Real prop. £149. Pop. 998. Alythe (P. T. 64). Adjoining the Grampian hills. The par. is traversed by the riv. Isla, on which is a grand cataract called the Rocky Linn, which descends about 80 feet in perpendicular height. Liv. in the presb. of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns.

LENTRISCA, CAPE, promontory, island of Ivica; on the S. coast. Lat. 58. 50. N. Long. 1. 10. E. Projecting into the Mediterranean.

LENVILLE, tn. France, depart. Charente, prov. Saintoigne and Angoumois. Pop. 1650.

LENZA, riv. N. Italy, duchy Parma, unites, after a course of about 50 m., with the Parma, a tributary to the Po.

LENZBURG, tn. Switzerland, canton Aargau; 7 m. E. from Aarau. Lat. 47. 23. N. Long. 8. 10. E. On the Aa, with a strong castle.

LENZE, riv. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, tributary to the Wartha.

LENZEN, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg; 75 m. NW. from Berlin. Pop. 2275. Lat. 53. 10. N. Long. 11. 40. E. With an extensive trade in corn and wood.

LENZFRIED, vil. South Germany, cir. Upper Danube, kingd. Bavaria. Pop. 1550.

LENZO, riv. N. Italy, duchy Reggio, Lombardo-Venetian territory, tributary to the Po at Bersello.

LEO, ST., tn. North Italy, legation Urbino, States of the Church; 12 m. SW. from Savignano. Lat. 43. 55. N. Long. 12. 18. E. It is the see of a bishop.

LEOBEN, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Upper Styria; 82 m. SW. from Vienna. Pop. 2550. Lat. 47. 23. N. Long. 15. 6. E. On the Mur. With a barrack and salt magazine. There are in the vicinity mines of iron and coals. A convention was here concluded in April, 1797, between the French and Austrians, previous to the peace of Campo Formio.

LEOBSCHUTZ, or HLUBZIEN, tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia; 20 m. NW. from Ratibor. Pop. 3520. Lat. 50. 10. N. Long. 17. 53. E.

LEOCHEL, par. Scotland, dist. Alford, shire of Aberdeen. Area, about 20 sq. m. Alford (P. T. 123). Liv. in the presb. of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen.

LEOCHEL, riv. Scotland, shire of Aberdeen, tributary to the Don 28 m. W. from Aberdeen.

LEOGANG, tn. Austrian empire, circle of Salzburg; 25 m. SW. from Salzburg city. Cobalt, antimony, zinc, lead, and copper, are found in the vicinity.

LEOGANO, tn. W. Indies, island St. Domingo; 28 m. W. from Port au Prince: on the W. coast. Lat. 18. 32. N. Long. 72. 35. W. With a considerable trade, on Leogano Bay, or Bight.

LEOGHMACKIVOGE, par. Ireland, bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 647. Thurles (P. T. 95). Liv. a chapelry, in the dioc. of Cashel.

LEOMINSTER, bor. and par. England, hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £7852. Pop. 5249. London, 137 m. Nearly encompassed by the river Lug. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c., and sends two members to parliament. The principal buildings are the town-hall, commonly called the Butter Cross, built of plaster and timber work, in 1633, by John Abel, architect; a gaol, erected in 1750; and a market-house, in 1803. The chief manufactures are woollen cloths and hats: gloves were formerly made in large quantities, but the trade has declined. Flax-dressing, rope-making, tanning, and malting, are also carried on. Here are places of worship belonging to the Baptists, Presbyterians, Moravians, and the Society of Friends; an almshouse was founded in 1735, by Mrs. Esther Clarke; a free grammar school, founded and endowed with £20 per annum by queen Mary; and a national school, supported by subscription. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford. Leominster received its first charter from queen Mary, as a reward to the inhabitants for having taken up arms to support her in her claims to the crown against lady Jane Grey. This was subsequently renewed, with additions, from succeeding monarchs, the last having been granted by George I., under which it continued to be governed until the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill. The borough has sent members to parliament since the reign of Edward I.

LEOMINSTER, par. England, hund. Poling, rape Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 3230. Real prop. £4409. Pop. 715. Little Hampton (P. T. 59). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester.

LEOMINSTER, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Worcester, Massachusetts; 20 m. N. from Worcester. Pop. 1861. On Nashua riv., with numerous mills and manufactories.

LEON, kingd. Spain; bounded on the N. by Asturias, E. by Old Castile, S. by Estremadura, and W. by Portugal and Galicia. Included between Lat. 40. 20. and 43. 10. N. Long. 5. 0. W.; about 220 m. in extreme length and 160 m. broad. Area, 21,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,216,000. It is divided into six provinces; viz. Leon, Salamanca, Palencia, Zamora, Toro, and Valladolid. Chief tns., Leon, Salamanca, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Astorga. It is nearly bisected by the riv. Douro, besides which it is watered by the Carrion, Eresma, and Tormes. The mountains are parts of the chains or sierras of Pico and Occa; in these are found ores of iron and copper. The soil is fertile, and produces all the necessaries of life, and some tolerably good wine. The foundation of the kingdom of Leon was laid by Pelagius in the 8th century, but Ordonno II. was the first who assumed the title of king of Leon. It was united to Castile in 1030.

LEON, prov. Spain, kingd. Leon; bounded on the N. by Asturias, E. by Palencia, S. by Valladolid and Zamora, and W. by Galicia. Area, about 6250 sq. m. Pop. 245,000. Lat. 42. 40. N. Long. 5. 30. W. It is divided into three districts, and produces corn, pulse, and some wine, and contains extensive pastures, and a few manufactories of linen and hardware. The chief town is *Leon* (anciently Legio Septima Gemma); 150 m. NW. from Madrid. Pop. 6000. Lat. 42. 35. N. Long. 5. 33. W. At the conflux of the Torio and Bernesga, whose united streams are tributary to the Esla. It is a bishop's see, and contains 13 parish churches, 9 convents, 4 hospitals, and a handsome cathedral, in which last are the tombs of one emperor and 37 kings. There are some trifling manufactories of woollen cloths, linen, stockings, and gloves, but the inhabitants are chiefly dependent on the expenditure and charities of the clergy. Leon derives its name from having been the station of the 7th Roman legion, and was founded in the reign of the emperor Galba; it was the first important town recovered from the Moors, after which it continued to be the residence of the Roman Catholic kings of Spain until the year 1037.

LEON, Island of, an insulated tract, Spain, prov. Cadiz. Lat. 36. 25. N. Long. 6. 15. W. It is 10 m. long and 3 m. broad, separated from the mainland by a canal 10 m. long and 25 feet deep. On this island stands the tn. Cadiz. The intervening canal, with salt marshes adjoining it, is impassable, except along a causeway terminating in a strongly fortified bridge. It affords a strong defence against an enemy, and proved sufficient to baffle the French in 1811 and 12, though in possession of the mainland. Large quantities of bay salt are made here.—*Leon*, tn. on this island; 10 m. SE. from Cadiz. Pop. 38,000. Lat. 36. 26. N. Long. 6. 10. W. Contains a handsome church, with a depository for deceased clergy attached, called the Pantheon. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring arsenal and dock-yard of Caraccas.

LEON, or Leon de Nicaragua, tn. Central America, cap. of prov. Nicaragua; 25 m. E. from Realejo, and 32 m. from the Pacific ocean. Lat. 12. 40. N. Long. 86. 40. W. Near the NW. extremity of Lake Nicaragua. It is a bishop's see, well fortified, with fine docks, but sometimes suffers from earthquakes produced by a neighbouring volcanic mountain.

LEON, tn. N. America, intendancy Guanaxuato, repub. Mexico; 50 m. NW. from Guanaxuato, and 200 m. NW. from Mexico.

LEON, riv. S. America, intendancy Tucuman, repub. Peru, tributary to the Rio Grande.—*Leon*, riv. intendancy Arica, falling into the Pacific ocean.—*Leon*, riv. depart. Quito, repub. Colombia; tributary to the Jiron.

LEON, St., tn. France, depart. Aveiron, prov. Guienne: on the Meuse. Pop. 1450.

LEON, Etang de, lake, France, depart. Landes, prov. Guienne. Lat. 43. 56. N. Long. 1. 17. W.

LEON, New, prov. N. America, repub. Mexico; bounded on the N. by Coaguila, E. by New Santander, W. by Coaguila and New Biscay, and S. by Zacatecas and St. Louis Potosi, or Guasteca.

LEONAN, island, Pacific ocean, off the NE. coast of island Borneo. Lat. 6. 41. N. Long. 117. 50. E.

LEONARD LE NOBLET, St., tn. France, depart. Upper Vienne, prov. Poitou; 11 m. E. from Limoges. Pop. 5000. Lat. 45. 51. N. Long. 1. 30. E. On the riv. Vienne, with some inconsiderable manufactures.

LEONARD'S, St., chap. England, par. Ashton Clinton, hund. Aylesbury, co. Buckingham. Acres, 970. Real prop. £638. Pop. 147. Wendover (P. T. 35). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

LEONARD'S, St., par. England, hund. Wonford, co. Devon. Acres, 80. Real prop. £1582. Pop. 467. Exeter (P. T. 164). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LEONARD'S, St., par. Scotland, dist. St. Andrew's, shire of Fife. Liv. in the presb. of St. Andrew's, and synod of Fife.

LEONARD'S, St., par. England, hund. of Baldslow, rape Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 750. Real prop. £4601. Pop. 346. Hastings (P. T. 64). See Hastings.

LEONARDSTOWN, vil. N. America, U. S., co. St. Mary's, Maryland; 33 m. SE. from Port Tobacco, and 68 m. SE. from Washington: on the N. side of Potomac riv.

LEONDARI (anc. Megalopolis), tn. Greece, prov. Arcadia, Morea; 15 m. SW. from Tripolitza. Lat. 37. 23. N. Long. 22. 13. E. Formerly considerable, but now fallen to decay.

LEONE, island, S. Pacific ocean, one of the Navigator's group, Friendly islands, off the E. coast of Fanfoue: about 6 m. in circuit. Lat. 14. 2. S. Long. 172. 3. W.

LEONE, Cape, promontory, Greece; 9 m. SW. from Athens: on the S. coast.

LEONE, Monte, vil. N. Italy, prov. Calabria Ultra, kingd. Naples; suffered greatly from an earthquake in 1785.—*Leone Monte*, vil. prov. Principato Ultra, Naples; 10 m. N. from Benevento.

LEONE, Monte, vil. Central Italy, legation Saluna, States of the Church; 32 m. NE. from Rome. Lat. 42. 15. N. Long. 12. 50. E.

LEONES, island, South Atlantic ocean, one of the minor Falkland isles. Lat. 52. 12. S. Long. 58. 13. W.

LEONESSA, vil. Central Italy, prov. Abruzzo, kingd. Naples; 20 m. NW. from Aquila.

LEONFORTE, tn. island Sicily, prov. Catania; 8 m. S. from Nicosia. Pop. 8450. Lat. 37. 35. N. Long. 14. 26. E. A large annual fair is held, and a considerable trade carried on here.

LEONHARD, St., vil. Austrian empire, prov.

Styria; 9 m. E. from Marburg. Pop. 1210.—*Leonhard, St.*, tn. prov. Carinthia; 110 m. SW. from Vienna. Lat. 46. 56. N. Long. 14. 48. E. Adjoining the riv. Lavant, with numerous iron-works.—*Leonhard, St.*, tn. Tyrol; 38 m. S. from Innspruck. Lat. 46. 35. N. Long. 11. 56. E.—*Leonhard, St.*, vil. prov. Upper Austria; 31 m. S. from Sleyer.—*Leonhard, St.*, vil. Lower Austria; 19 m. SW. from St. Polten.

LEONSBERG, vil. S. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg; 12 m. NW. from Stutgard. Pop. 1750.

LEONTINI, or LENTINI, tn. island Sicily, Val di Noto; 23 m. NW. from Syracuse. Pop. 5225. Lat. 37. 20. N. Long. 14. 58. E. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. The adjoining country, anciently called Campi Leontini, is celebrated for its fertility ever since the time of Cicero.

LEOPOLDSAU, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Lower Austria; 7 m. SE. from Vienna.

LEOPOLD-SCHLAG, vil. Austrian empire, prov. Upper Austria; 29 m. NE. from Lintz: on the confines of Bohemia.

LEOPOLDSTADT, town, Austrian empire, prov. Hungary; 58 m. E. from Vienna. Lat. 48. 25. N. Long. 17. 46. E. Situated between the rivs. Danube, Dyrna, and Waag; with an extensive hospital.

LEOPOLDSTEIN, lake, Austrian empire, prov. Carinthia, Illyria, adjoining Eisenerz.

LEPANTO, or AMABACHTI, prov. Greece. Pop. 80,000. *Lepanto*, is the capital, anc. Naupactus; 105 m. NW. from Athens, and 355 m. SW. from Constantinople. Pop. 2000. Lat. 38. 22. N. Long. 21. 52. E. Situated on a bay formerly the Gulf of Corinth, but now called the Gulf of Lepanto, or of Patrass. It is fortified and defended by a castle built on an eminence. Having been ceded to the Venetians by the emperor, it was fortified and stood a siege of four months, in 1475, against the Turks, who lost 30,000 men; and near the tn. Don John of Austria obtained a celebrated victory over the Turkish fleet, 7th Oct., 1571, which effectually checked the progress of the Turks in the Mediterranean. The Gulf of Lepanto is 70 m. long.

LEPE, vil. Spain, prov. Seville; 11 m. E. from Ayamonte. Lat. 37. 12. N. Long. 7. 5. W. On the riv. Saltes, near its embouchure.

LEPER'S ISLAND, Eastern Seas, one of the New Hebrides. Lat. 15. 20. N. Long. 168. 5. E.

LEPERSTOWN, tnland, Ireland, par. Killea, bar. Gaultier, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Acres, 677. East Passage (P. T. 102). On the haven of Waterford. It was formerly bequeathed to the leprous poor of Waterford, and now belongs to the infirmary.

LEPOTI, tn. Russia, prov. Kaketi, gov. or principality of Georgia; 25 m. SE. from Kaketi.

LEPPERSDORF, vil. Central Germany, dist. Misnia, kingd. of Saxony.

LEPPINGTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Scrayingham, wapentake Buckrose, co. of York, E. riding. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £3044. Pop. 118. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York.

LEPTON, tnshp. England, par. Kirk Heaton, wapentake Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1610. Real prop. £4803. Pop. 3320. Huddersfield (P. T. 188).

LEQUEYTIO, tn. Spain, prov. Biscay; 29 m. NE. from Bilbao: on the bay of Biscay. It was taken by the British in 1809.

LERANG, POINT, cape, S. Asia, island Java, on the N. coast. Lat. 3. 40. S. Long. 119. 30. E.

LERAY, tn. France, depart. Cher, prov. of Berri; 33 m. NE. from Bourges. Pop. 1645. Lat. 47. 26. N. Long. 2. 54. E. Near the river Loire.

LERBACH, vil. N. Germany, prov. Gottingen, kingd. Hanover. Pop. 1150.

LERGUE, rivulet, France, depart. Herault, prov. Languedoc, tributary to the Herault.

LERHA, or ABBEY LARAGH, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Granard, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Pop. of vil. 316; of par. 3112. Castle Pollard (P.T. 62). On Lough Coonagh. Liv. a vic. dioc. Ardagh.

LERICI, tn. N. Italy, Genoese territory, Sardinia; 7 m. SE. from Spezia: on the E. shore of the Gulf of Spezia. Pop. 2225. Lat. 44. 4. N. Long. 9. 59. E.

LERIDA (anc. Ilerda), tn. Spain, Catalonia; 70 m. SE. from Saragossa: on the riv. Segra. Pop. 17,500. Lat. 41. 30. N. Long. 0. 37. E. It is a bishop's see, with an university and castle. Adjacent to the tn. is an ancient palace of the kings of Arragon. Lerida was for some time in the possession of the Goths and Moors, and under the latter was for some time the capital of a small kingdom. It was taken by the French in 1707 and in 1810.

LERINS, two islands, called St. Marguerite and St. Honorat, Mediterranean sea, off the coast of depart. Var, prov. of Provence, France. Lat. 43. 28. N. Long. 7. 5. E.

LERMA, tn. Spain, prov. Burgos; 24 m. S. from Burgos: on the Arlanza. Lat. 42. 20. N. Long. 3. 44. W. It contains a magnificent ducal castle.

LERMA, tn. N. America, intendancy Lerma, repub. Mexico; 28 m. SW. from Mexico. Pop. 1500. Lat. 19. 18. E. Long. 99. 19. W.

LERNA, tn. Greece, prov. Morea; 7 m. SE. from Argos: at the extremity of the Gulf of Napoli.

LERNEB, vil. N. Africa, Algiers; 22 m. S. from Tipsa. Lat. 35. 10. N. Long. 7. 44. E.

LEROY, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Genoese, New York; 10 m. E. from Batavia, and 38 m. W. from Canandaigua. Pop. 3909. With a presbyterian church.

LERS, riv. France, depart. Aude, prov. Languedoc, tributary to the Garonne, below Toulouse. Lat. 43. 12. N. Long. 1. 44. E.

LERWICK, tn. and par. Scotland, shire of Orkney and Shetland, on Mainland, the largest of the Shetland, or Zetland islands. Area of par. seven square miles. Real prop. £2906. Pop. 2750. The shore, with that of the opposite island Bressay, forms the harbour Bressay, or Lerwick Sound, on which stands Lerwick town, considered as the capital of these islands. In it are held the courts of law, and here is the general post office station for the Shetland dist. Straw-plat making, and the knitting of stockings and woollen rugs, are carried on here, but the trade of the town arises principally from the resort of the ships engaged in the whale and herring fisheries. Kelp is made on the coast. The liv. is in the presb. of Shetland, and synod of Orkney.

LESARA, island, Baltic sea, one of the Aland isles, off the coast of Finland. Lat. 60. 20. N. Long. 20. 21. E.

LESBE, vil. Lower Egypt; 6 m. from Damietta: at the mouth of the Nile.

LESBURY, tnshp. and par. England, Bamborough ward, S. div., co. Northumberland. Pop.

976. Alnwick (P. T. 308). On the N. bank of the riv. Alne. Here is an endowed school. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Durham.

LESCAR, or L'Escar, vil. France, depart. of Lower Pyrenees, prov. Bearn; 4 m. NW. from Pau. Pop. 1975. Lat. 43. 22. N. Long. 0. 32. W.

LESCHE, riv. France, has its source in the forest of Ardennes, and is tributary to the Maese, above Dinant.

LESCHKIRCH, or Uj Egyhaz, vil. Austrian empire, co. Hermannstadt, Transylvania. Lat. 45. 50. N. Long. 24. 30. E.

LESCOVATZ, tn. European Turkey, sandj. Sophia, pach. Bulgaria: 85 m. NW. from Sophia: on the Liperiza.

LESCURE, tn. France, depart. Tarn, prov. of Languedoc. Pop. 1425.

LESDIGUIERES, tn. France, depart. Upper Alps, prov. Dauphine; 12 m. N. from Gap: near the riv. Drac. Pop. 1445.

LESGHISTAN, ter. Asiatic Russia, gov. Caucasus. They are in circumstances Helvetic, being independent, and ready to become the mercenaries of any nation that may require their military services.

LESIGNAU, tn. France, depart. Aude, prov. Languedoc; 12 m.W. from Narbonne. Pop. 1625.

LESINA, or Lezina (anc. Pharos or Pharia), island, Adriatic sea, off the coast of Dalmatia; about 66 m. long and 14 m. broad. Pop. 14,500. Lat. 43. 10. N. Long. 16. 45. E. Productive in wine, olives, and rosemary, from which last distilled water is prepared. The chief article of trade is salt fish. *Lesina*, the capital, is a bishop's see. Pop. 1250.

LESINA, tn. S. Italy, prov. Capitanata, kingd. Naples; 85 m. NE. from Naples: on the Lago de Lesina.

LESLIE, par. Scotland, dist. Garioch, shire of Aberdeen. Area, about 16 square m. Real prop. £1018. Pop. 473. Clatt (P. T. 130). In the s. parts of this par. are found a soft green stone, called amianthus, which is cut and made into snuff boxes and trinkets. The liv. is in the presb. of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen.

LESLIE, tn. and par. Scotland, dist. Kirkaldy, shire of Fife. Real prop. £640. Pop. 2749. Kirkaldy (P. T. 12). On the riv. Leven. The tn. is a borough; adjoining it are bleachgreens and spinning mills. There are here burgher and anti-burgher meeting houses. The liv. is in the presb. of Kirkaldy, and synod of Fife. Near the tn. is Leslie house, formerly the seat of the dukes of Rothes, rebuilt in 1767.

LESMAHAGOE, vil. and par. Scotland, shire of Lanark. Area, about 150 square m. Real prop. £17,481. Pop. 6429. Lanark (P. T. 32). On the SW. bank of the Clyde. The chief employment of the villagers is weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow. Coal mines are worked in various parts of the par., and at Blair is a seam of cannel coal; limestone, in some places resembling marble, freestone, slate, and ironstone, are also found in abundance. The liv. is in the presb. of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The vil. of Lesmahagoe, or Abbey Green, derived its latter appellation from a priory dependent on the abbey of Kelso, founded in 1140, by David I., near the riv. Nethan. In this par. are the ruins of Craignethan, or Draffin Castle, in which Mary, queen of Scots, found a temporary asylum after her escape from Loch Leven castle.

LESNAIA REKA, riv. Asiatic Russia, gov. of Tobolsk, Siberia, runs from S. to N. through dist. Bereson, and discharges itself into the Frozen ocean.

LESNEVEN, tn. France, depart. Finisterre, prov. Brittany; 15 m. NE. from Brest. Pop. 2200. Lat. 48. 35. N. Long. 4. 22. E. Containing a naval hospital.

LESNEWTH, hund. England, co. Cornwall. Acres, 67,000. Pars. 16. Pop. 8277.

LESNEWTH, par. England, hund. Lesnewth, co. Cornwall. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £1400. Pop. 127. Camelford (P. T. 228). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LESPARRE, tn. France, depart. Gironde, prov. Guienne; 14 m. NW. from Bourdeaux. Pop. 850.

LESSAC, tn. France, depart. Charente, prov. Saintogne and Angoumois: on the Vienne. Pop. 1335.

LESSAI, tn. France, depart. La Manche, prov. Normandy, opposite the island Jersey: on the coast, with extensive salt works.

LESSE, vil. Central Germany, duchy Brunswick, Saxony. Pop. 1450.

LESSENICH, tn. Prussia, gov. Aix la Chapelle, prov. Westphalia. Pop. 1520.

LESSINES, tn. Belgium, prov. Hainault; 30 m. SW. from Brussels. Pop. 3825. On the Dender, with extensive manufactures.

LESSINGE, tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, between Nieuport and Ostend. Pop. 1350. On a canal.

LESSINGHAM, par. England, hund. Happing, co. Norfolk. Acres, 560. Real prop. £572. Pop. 191. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Here is a small endowment for a school. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LESSNESS, hund. England, lathe of Sutton at Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 10,410. Pars. 4. Pop. 6699.

LESSNESS, or Westwood, chap. England, par. Erith, hunds. Little and Lessness, lathe of Sutton at Hone, co. Kent. Crayford (P. T. 13). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Rochester.

LESSOE, or Lossoe, island, Denmark, on the Cattegat, off the coast of Jutland. Pop. 1645. Lat. 57. 17. N. Long. 11. 2. E.

LESSUDDEN, or St. Boswell's, vil. and par. Scotland, dist. Melrose, shire of Roxburgh. Real prop. £4048. Pop. 701. Melrose (P. T. 35). On the Tweed. St. Boswell's fair, held annually, is considered the greatest in the S. of Scotland. The liv. is in the presb. of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale. The church was founded in the 6th century, and dedicated to St. Boswell, or Boisil, a French monk.

LESWALT, par. Scotland, shire of Wigton. Area, about 60 square m. Real prop. £7315. Pop. 2636. Stranraer (P. T. 126). The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing. Liv. in the presb. of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway.

LETANT, tnshp. N. America, U. S., co. Gallia, Ohio. Pop. 625.

LETCHWORTH, par. England, hund. Broadwater, co. Hertford. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £1244. Pop. 76. Hitchin (P. T. 34). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LETCOMBE BASSET, par. England, hund. Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks. Acres, 1260. Real

prop. £1415. Pop. 288. Wantage (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

LETCOMBE REGIS, par. England, hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks. Acres, 4540. Real prop. £2848. Pop. 869. Wantage (P. T. 60). A branch of the riv. Ock and the Berks canal pass through this par. Here is an endowed grammar school. Liv. a vic. dioc. of Salisbury.

LETHAM, vil. Scotland, dist. Cupar, par. of Monimail, shire of Fife. Cupar (P. T. 30). One fair is annually held here.

LETHAM, vil. Scotland, par. Dunnichen, shire of Forfar. Forfar (P. T. 70). Here are manufactures of yarn and linen cloth.

LETHENDY, par. Scotland, shire of Perth. Area, about 5 square m. Real prop. £1040. Pop. 306. Blair Gowrie (P. T. 58). The liv. is in the presb. of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling.

LETHERINGHAM, par. England, hund. of Loes, and co. Suffolk. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £1626. Pop. 174. Market-Wickham (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £45.

LETHERINGSET, par. England, hund. Holt, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1010. Real prop. £772. Pop. 278. Holt (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LETHNOT, par. Scotland, shire of Forfar. Real prop. £749. Pop. 404. Formed, in 1723, by the union of Lethnot with Navar. The liv. is in the presb. Brechin, synod of Angus and Mearns.

LETI, island, Pacific ocean, off the coast of island Timor. Lat. 8. 30. N. Long. 127. 17. E.

LETTERKENNY, tn. Ireland, par. Conwall, bar. Killmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2168. Dublin, 150 m. Five fairs are annually held in the town, which is situated on the riv. Swilly, and carries on a considerable trade through the vil. Ballyrain, half a mile below it. Here are a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and three meeting houses belonging to Dissenters.

LETTERMACWARD, par. Ireland, bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2039. Narin (P. T. 173). On the riv. Guibarra. Here are schools for 30 boys and 30 girls, supported from Robinson's fund. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Raphoe.

LETTERSTON, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Dewisland, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £938. Pop. 493. Haverford West (P. T. 251). On the riv. Hiog. Liv. a rect. dioc. of St. David's. In the church is an effigy of Letters, or Lettars, from whom the par. takes its name.

LETTIKEEN, vil. Ireland, par. and bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Newport-Mayo (P. T. 177).

LETTON, tnshp. and par. England, hund. Stretford, co. Hereford. Acres, 1330. Real prop. of tnshp. £1581. Pop. 134. Pop. of par. 200. Weobley (P. T. 147). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford.

LETTON, tnshp. England, par. Leintwardine, hund. Wigmore, co. Hereford. Real prop. £1755. Pop. 212. Knighton (P. T. 165).

LETTON, par. England, hund. Mitford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £1410. Pop. 133. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LETTOWITZ, tn. Austrian empire, prov. of Moravia; 24 m. N. from Brunn: on the Zwittau, with an extensive cotton manufactory.

LETWELL, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Loughton-en-le-Morthen, liberty St. Peter of York, and wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill, upper div., co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £1194. Pop. 155. Worksop (P. T. 146). Liv. a cur. dioc. York. Ann. val. £40.

LEUBUS, vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia; 32 m. NW. from Breslau: on the Oder. Lat. 51. 16. N. Long. 16. 32. E.

LEUCA, or St. Mary's Cape, S. Italy, Otranto, Naples. Lat. 39. 46. N. Long. 18. 24. E.

LEUCADIA, promontory, Greece, island St. Maura. Lat. 38. 45. N. Long. 20. 50. E. Celebrated in ancient mythology for the death of Sappho and other lovers.

LEUCATE, tn. France, depart. Aude, prov. of Languedoc; 8 m. S. from Narbonne: on the N. side of a lake of same name, near the Mediterranean, formerly considerable.

LEUCHARS, vil. and par. Scotland, dist. of St. Andrew's, shire of Fife. Area, about 43 sq. m. Real prop. £14,957. Pop. 1869. St. Andrew's (P. T. 39). The manufacture of coarse linen is carried on here. The liv. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's, and synod of Fife.

LEUCTRA, anc. vil. E. Greece, Bœotia; 8 m. SW. from Theva, or Thebes, and 10 m. NW. from Platæa. Lat. 38. 18. N. Long. 23. 16. E. It is called by the natives Leftra, or Lefca, and is famous for the victory obtained here by Epaminondas, 371 B. C., over the Lacedemonians.

LEUK, tn. Switzerland, canton of the Valais; 21 m. E. from Sion: near the Rhone. Lat. 46. 20. N. Long. 7. 37. E.

LEUSDEN, vil. Holland, prov. Utrecht; 21 m. from Utrecht. Pop. 925.

LEUSE, vil. Belgium, prov. Hainault; 12 m. E. from Tournay: on the Dender. Pop. 4550. Lat. 50. 36. N. Long. 3. 30. E.

LEUSTADT, vil. Central Germany, duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt.

LEUTENBERG, tn. Central Germany, kingd. Saxony; 10 m. SE. from Saalfeld. Pop. 810. On the Corbits, with silver and copper mines in its vicinity.

LEUTERSBURG, vil. Switzerland, canton St. Gall; 5 m. N. from Lichtensteig. With manufactures of cotton and linen.

LEUTERSHAUSEN, tn. S. Germany, grand du. Baden; 10 m. E. from Manheim. Pop. 1225.

LEUTHEN, vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia; 11 m. W. from Breslau: famous as the scene of a battle, on the 5th of December, 1757, between Frederick II., of Prussia, and the Imperialists, commanded by Charles of Lorraine, in which the former was completely victorious.

LEUTHER, or Luther, rivulet, Scotland, sh. of Angus, issuing from the Grampian Hills, and becoming tributary to the North Esk.

LEUTKIRCH, tn. S. Germany, prov. Bodensee, Wirtemberg; 13 m. SW. from Memmingen: on the Eschach. Pop. 1930. Lat. 47. 50. N. Long. 10. 1. E.—*Leutkirch*, vil. grand du. Baden. Pop. 1120.

LEUTMANSDORF, vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia; 7 m. SE. from Schweidnitz. Pop. 2275.

LEUTMERITZ, or Leitmeritz, cir. Austrian empire, prov. Bohemia, bordering on Saxony. Area, about 1340 sq. m. Pop. 300,000. It is traversed by the riv. Elbe, and includes parts of the mntns. Erzgebirge which are barren, but other parts, from their fertility, are called the Paradise of

Bohemia and the Garden of Saxony; garnets and other precious stones are found in the mntns. Here are several mineral springs, amongst which that of Toplitz is celebrated. The chief tn. is *Leutmeritz*, 38 m. NE. from Prague. Pop. 3750. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 14. 5. E. On the Elbe, over which is a wooden bridge. It contains a cathedral, theological school, an academy, and a valuable fishery on the Elbe.

LEUTOMISCHL, tn. Austrian empire, prov. of Bohemia; 88 m. SE. from Prague. Pop. 4725. Lat. 49. 50. N. Long. 16. 20. E. Having a public school, with manufactures of cloth and stuff, and extensive distilleries.

LEUTSCHAU, tn. Austrian empire, co. Zyps, prov. Hungary; 26 m. SW. from Szeben, and 40 m. NW. from Kaschau. Pop. 4650. Lat. 48. 56. N. Long. 20. 35. E. Here are held the provincial public meetings.

LEVAN, St., par. England, hund. Penwith, W. div., co. Cornwall. Acres, 2,400. Real prop. £2063. Pop. 515. Penzance (P. T. 284). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter. In this par. is Treryn Castle, a large rocky projection, enclosed by two ramparts. On this promontory is the most considerable of the Logan stones, containing about 1200 cubic feet, and supposed to weigh 90 tons, so poised on the summit of a lofty rock that a single person can easily give it an oscillatory motion.

LEVANGHE, islet, Adriatic sea, off the E. coast of Istria. Lat. 44. 59. N. Long. 13. 50. E.

LEVANSO, or Levenzo, islet, Mediterranean sea, off the NW. coast of Sicily; 15 m. W. from Trepani. Lat. 38. 3. N. Long. 12. 7. E. Uninhabited.

LEVANT (the East). This term is applied generally to the countries on the E. coast of the Mediterranean, and in a more limited sense to the Asiatic coasts of the archipelago from Constantinople to Alexandria. The most famous cities of the Levant, besides these two, are Smyrna, Scanderoon, and Aleppo.

LEVANT, island, Mediterranean, off the SE. coast of France: one of the Hieres. Lat. 43. 27. N. Long. 6. 31. E.

LEVANTADOS, island, W. Indies, off the coast of St. Domingo.

LEVEDALE, tnshp. England, par. Penkridge, hund. Cuttlestone, E. div. co. Stafford. Penkridge (P. T. 131).

LEVELAND, or Leaveland, par. England, hund. Faversham, lathe Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 320. Real prop. £412. Pop. 68. Feversham (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Canterbury.

LEVEN, tnshp. and par. England, wapentake Holderness, N. div., co. York, E. riding. Acres, of tnshp. 4240. Real prop. £4822. Pop. 669. Acres of par. 5070. Pop. 771. Beverley (P. T. 183). This parish communicates with Hull by means of a canal. Liv. a rect. dioc. York.

LEVEN, vil. Scotland, par. Scoonie, dist. of Kirkaldy, shire of Fife. Edinburgh, 22 m. On the E. bank of the riv. Leven, at its embouchure into the Firth of Forth, where it forms a harbour capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons burden. Six fairs are annually held in the vil., in which are brick and tile kilns, an iron foundry, and a flax-mill.

LEVEN, Loch, lake, Scotland, shire of Kinross, about 11 m. in circuit, and of nearly circular form; containing four islands, on the largest of which, St. Serf's, stood formerly the priory of Loch Leven, founded by Brude, king of the Picts; and on another island, in the NW. part of the lake, stands the castle of Loch Leven, traditionally founded by Congal, son of Dongart, king of the Picts, and granted by Robert III. to Douglas, laird of Loch Leven. It is celebrated as the place in which Mary, queen of Scots, was confined by the confederate lords after her separation from Bothwell, and her subsequent defeat at Carberry hill, and from which she escaped by the aid of George Douglas, her keeper's brother. On the E. side of the lake, near its outlet, stands the ruined monastery of Portmoak.

LEVEN, riv. England, co. Lancaster, issues from the S. extremity of Windermere-Water Lake, and discharges itself into Morecambe Bay.

LEVEN, riv. Scotland, shire of Dumbarton, issues from Loch Lomond, and discharges itself into the estuary of the Clyde below Dumbarton.

LEVEN, riv. Scotland, has its source in shire of Kinross, flows through Loch Leven, and crosses shire of Fife to the tn. Leven, where it discharges itself into Largo Bay.

LEVENANT, rivulet, Great Britain, co. Cardigan, S. Wales; tributary to the Dovy.

LEVENNY, riv. Great Britain, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales, discharges itself into the Irish Sea.

LEVENS, tnshp. England, par. Haversham, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 3920. Real prop. £4618. Pop. 789. Kendal (P. T. 262).

LEVENSHULME, tnshp. England, par. of Manchester, hund. Salford, co. Lancaster. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £2345. Pop. 1086. Manchester (P. T. 182).

LEVENWORTH, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Crawford, Indiana; 12 m. W. from Corydon, and 30 m. SW. from Salem: on the Ohio, at the Horse Shoe bend.

LEVER DARCY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Bolton, hund. Salford, co. Lancaster. Acres, 540. Real prop. £1378. Pop. 1119. Bolton (P. T. 197.). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £94.

LEVER, Great, tnshp. England, par. Middleton, hund. Salford, co. Lancaster. Acres, 770. Real prop. £2966. Pop. 637. Bolton (P. T. 197).

LEVER, Little, tnshp. England, par. Bolton, hund. Salford, co. Lancaster. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £2611. Pop. 2231. Bolton (P. T. 197). The Bolton canal here passes over the Irwell by means of an aqueduct.

LEVEREN, vil. Prussia, duchy Juliers, prov. Clevesberg. Pop. 835.

LEVERETT, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Franklin, Massachusetts; 12 m. SE. from Greenfield. Pop. 939.

LEVERINGTON, par. England, hund. Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 9000. Real prop. £7790. Pop. 1700. Wisbeach (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Ely.

LEVERSDALE, tnshp. England, par. Irthington, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Pop. 431. Carlisle (P. T. 301).

LEVERTON, North, par. England, wapentake Skirbeck, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 3390. Real prop. £5953. Pop. 631. Boston (P. T. 116). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LEVERTON, North, par. England, wapentake Bassetlaw, North Clay div., co. of Notting-

ham. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £2053. Pop. 303. East Retford (P. T. 145). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York.

LEVERTON, South, par. England, wapentake Bassetlaw, North Clay div., co. Nottingham. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £2869. Pop. 400. East Retford (P. T. 145). Liv. a vic. dioc. of York. Ann. val. £120.

LEVESDEN, hamlet, England, par. Watford, hunds. Cashio and Dacorum, co. Hertford Watford (P. T. 15)

LEVI, Cape, promontory, British N. America, Lower Canada, projecting into the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec.

LEVI, Cape, France, depart. La Manche, prov. Normandy, NE. from Cherbourg Bay.

LEVIERS, tn. France, depart. Doubs, prov. Franche Comte; 10 m. S. from Ornans. Pop. 1225.

LEVIGLIANI, tn. N. Italy, dist. Pietra Santa, grand duchy Tuscany.

LEVINGTON, par. England, hund. Colneis, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £686. Pop. 228. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Here is an almshouse endowed for six poor persons, by Sir Robert Kitcham, a native of the par. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LEVIZANO, tn. N. Italy, duchy Modena. Pop. 2250.

LEVKOPOL, tn. Russia, gov. Taurida; 75 m. S. from Perekop. Lat. 45. 10. N. Long. 34. 25. E.

LEVRARA, island, Adriatic sea, 5 m. in circumference, belonging to Venice and adjacent to Ciutim.

LEVROUX, vil. France, depart. Indre, prov. Berri; 12 m. N. from Chateauroux. Pop. 2950.

LEW, North, par. England, hund. Black Torrington, co. Devon. Acres, 5050. Real prop. £2400. Pop. 980. Hatherleigh (P. T. 201). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

LEW TRENCHARD, par. England, hund. Lifton, co. Devon. Acres, 3530. Real prop. £1930. Pop. 438. Oakhampton (P. T. 195). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LEWANNICK, par. England, hund. East, N. div., co. of Cornwall. Acres, 3920. Real prop. £3773. Pop. 643. Launceston (P. T. 214). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LEWARDEN, tn. Holland, cap. prov. Friesland; 29 m. W. from Groningen. Lat. 53. 14. N. Long. 5. 49. E. On the Ee. The streets are traversed by canals, which also communicate with the sea and the principal adjoining towns.

LEWENZ, or Leva, tn. Austrian empire, palatinate Barsch, prov. Hungary; 9 m. E. from Barsch. Lat. 48. 13. N. Long. 18. 36. E. With a trade in wine, tobacco, cattle, and corn, also manufactures of leather and distilleries.

LEWES, tnshp. England, par. Witney, hund. Bampton. co. Oxford. Witney (P. T. 65).

LEWES, rape, England, co. Sussex. Acres, 126,240. Pars. 40. Pop. 24,299.

LEWES, borough, England, hund. and rape Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 1360. Pars. 6. Pop. 8592. London, 50 m. On the banks of the rivulet Ouse, about 7 m. from the sea-coast, at the E. extremity of the South Downs. It sends two members to parliament, holds four fairs; and the quarter sessions for the E. part of the co., the sheriff's or county court alternately with Chichester, and the county summer assizes are held here. It contains, amongst other public buildings, a county-hall, built in 1812, John Johnston, architect; a house of correction, built in 1793, and enlarged in 1817; and a theatre. The chief manufactories are of paper and iron. A free grammar school was founded here in the reign of Henry VII; also, places of worship belonging to the Unitarians, General and Particular Baptists, Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, and the Society of Friends. The tn. anciently comprised 11 pars, but at present is divided into five, viz. All Saints, a rectory, ann. val. £95; St. Andrew's, a rectory; St. John's, a rectory, ann. val. £50; St. Anne's, including St. Mary and St. Peter Westout; St. Michael's, a rectory, ann. val. £55; St. Peter's, a rectory. There is within the borough an extra-parochial district, consisting of the precincts of the ancient castle. The suburbs of Lewes comprise the pars. St. Thomas-a-Becket-in-the-Cliffe, and St. John's, Southover. The former, called also Cliffe Town, is situated on the side of the Ouse, communicating with the borough by a bridge. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Canterbury. Southover is a distinct village (though almost connected with Lewes by buildings), situated S. from Lewes. Liv. a rectory. All these livs. except St. Thomas's, are in the dioc. of Chichester. Lewes appears, from coins and other antique remains, to have been of Roman origin. Its importance under the Anglo-Saxons is proved by its having then had two mints for coinage. The lordship of Lewes was, before the Norman conquest, vested in the crown, but was made over by William to his son-in-law, William de Warren, a Norman baron, in whose family it remained until 1347, when it fell into the possession of Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, and continues to be held by the descendants of his three sisters, his co-heiresses. Near this town was fought, in 1263, a battle between the forces of Henry III., and those of the rebellious confederate barons, when the king and his son, afterwards Edward I. were made prisoners by the earl of Leicester. Two members have been returned to parliament from this place ever since the 26th of Edward I. A monastery of Cluniac monks was founded here A. D. 1078, by William, earl of Warren, and his wife Gundrida, daughter of William the Conqueror.

LEWIS, dist. Scotland, Long island, sh. Ross. The entire island is one of the largest of the Hebrides, is commonly called Lewis, but is nearly separated by two opposite arms of the sea into two divisions, the southern of which is called Harris, and the northern Lewis. The dist. is about 40 m. long, and 18 m. broad. Area of dist. 561,200 acres. It is divided into four pars., and contains the tn. Stornaway, on the E. coast, and several villages. The E. side is principally pasture, the W. arable and fertile. On the coast are numerous bays and inlets, in which great quantities of shell fish are found. The herring and cod fisheries are also prosecuted with success. The Gaelic language is here used by the poorer classes.

LEWIS, co. N. America, U. S., New York, bounded on the NW. by Jefferson, NE. by St. Lawrence, E. by Herkimer, SW. by Oswego, and S. by Oneida cos. Length, 50 m.; breadth, 30 m. Pop. 14,958. Ch. tn. Martinsburg. Productive in grain and pasturage.—*Lewis*, co. Virginia, bounded on the NW. by Wood, N. by Harrison, E.

by Randolph, S. by Nicholas, and SW. by Kenhawa cos. Length, 45 m.; breadth, 32 m. Pop. 6241. Ch. tn. West-town. Generally unproductive.—*Lewis*, co. Kentucky, bounded on the N. by Ohio river, E. and NE. by Greene, SW. by Fleming, and W. by Mason cos. Length, 28 m.; width, 14 m. Pop. 5206. Ch. tn. Clarksburg. Soil productive.—*Lewis*, tn. co. Essex, New York; 6 m. N. from Elizabeth's Town. Pop. 1305.—*Lewis*, tn. co. Brown, Ohio. Pop. 2022. On the Ohio river.

LEWIS'S CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S., Vermont, discharges itself into Lake Champlain, at Ferrisburg. Lat. 44. 16. N. Long. 73. 11. W.—*Lewis's Creek*, riv. Kentucky, tributary to the SW. branch of the Sandy river.

LEWIS'S RIVER, N. America, U. S., Missouri ter., has its source in the Stony mountains, and is tributary to the Columbia. Lat. 45. 0. N. Long. 116. 0. W. At its confluence it is 570 yards broad. It was named after Captain Lewis, by whom it was discovered in 1805.

LEWIS, St. riv. British N. America, Upper Canada, discharges itself into West Bay, in Lake Superior.—*Lewis, St.* riv. Labrador, discharges itself into the North Atlantic ocean. Lat. 52. 28. N. Long. 55. 37. W.

LEWISBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Preble, Ohio; 81 m. SW. from Columbus.—*Lewisburg*, tn. co. Union, Pennsylvania; 7 m. above Northumberland: on the Susquehannah river.—*Lewisburg*, tn. and seat of justice, co. Greenbrier, Virginia; 60 m. W. from Lexington, in Rockbridge co.

LEWISHAM, vil. and par. England, half hund. Blackheath, upper div., lathe Sutton at Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 5220. Real prop. £27,007. Pop. 9659. London, 5 m. On the Ravensbourne. The name is supposed to have been derived from the Saxon leswe, a meadow, and hamlet, a dwelling. It is composed chiefly of handsome houses and villas, belonging to opulent London citizens. There are here extensive marl and limestone quarries; brick and tile-making and lime-burning are carried on here. In the village are two charity-schools, besides a free grammar-school; also alms-houses for six poor women, founded by the Rev. Abraham Colfe, vicar of the parish at the latter end of the 17th century. Here are places of worship for the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester.

LEWISTON, tn. N. America, U. S., Lincoln co., Maine: on the E. side of Androscoggin riv.; 13 m. above its confluence with the Kennebeck. Pop. 1549.—*Lewiston*, vil. co. Niagara, New York, opposite Queenstown, in Upper Canada, at the head of the ship navigation from Lake Erie. Pop. 1528. Steam-boats ply regularly from this place to Sacket's harbour, at the E. end of Lake Ontario.—*Lewiston*, vil. and seat of justice, co. Sussex, Delaware; 113 m. S. from Philadelphia and about 3 m. from the light-house at Cape Henlopen, with a small coasting trade.—*Lewiston*, vil. and seat of justice, co. Mifflin, Pennsylvania; 55 m. NW. from Harrisburg, and 162 m. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1479. On the N. side of Juniatta river.

LEWKNOR, hund. England, co. of Oxford. Acres, 19,780. Pars. 9. Pop. 5096.

LEWKNOR, par. England, hund. Lewknor, co. Oxford. Acres, 4690. Real prop. £5641. Pop. 709. Tetsworth (P. T. 42). Liv. a vic. dioc. Oxford.

LEWSTON, extra-par. dist. England, hund. Sherborne, Sherborne div., co. Dorset. Acres, 540. Pop. 18. Sherborne (P. T. 117).

LEXAWASSIN, or Lexawacsein, riv. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania, tributary to the Delaware. Lat. 41. 30. N. Long. 75. 1. W.

LEXDEN, hund. England, co. Essex. Acres, 62,060. Pars. 30. Pop. 21,510. The divs. are called Colchester and Witham.

LEXDEN, vil. and par. England, liberties of the borough of Colchester, co. Essex. Real prop. £4085. Pop. 1184. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London. This village is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Camalodunum, cap. of the Trinobantes, before the Roman invasion. On Lexden Heath, adjoining the town, are immense irregular earth works, called Gryme's Dyche.

LEXHAM, East, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £1350. Pop. 206. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LEXHAM, West, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £827. Pop. 103. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LEXINGTON, tn. N. America, U. S., co. of Middlesex, Massachusetts; 11 m. NW. from Boston. Pop. 1541. Lat. 42. 25. N. Long. 71. 20. W. A monument stands here to commemorate the first conflict in the American war, which occurred in this place, April the 19th, 1775.—*Lexington*, tn. co. Greene, New York. Pop. 2,248.—*Lexington*, tn. cap. of co. Rockbridge, Virginia; 150 m. W. from Richmond, and about half a mile S. from the N. branch of James river. It contains a college, endowed by Washington, and bearing his name; also an institution for the education of young ladies.—*Lexington*, dist. of South Carolina, bounded on the SE. S. and SW. by Orangeburgh, W. by Edgefield, NW. by Newberry, and NE. by Fairfield and Richland cos. Length, 38 m.; mean breadth, 27 m. Pop. 9076. Ch. tn. Granby.—*Lexington*, tn. and seat of justice, co. Oglethorpe, Georgia; 76 m. NW. from Augusta: on Ogeechee riv., with an academy.—*Lexington*, tnshp. and vil. co. Stark, Ohio. Pop. 869.—*Lexington*, vil. and seat of justice, co. Henderson, Tennessee: on Beech river.

LEXINGTON, tn. and seat of justice, North America, U. S., co. Fayette, Kentucky; 25 m. SE. from Frankfort, and 85 m. S. from Cincinnati. Pop. 6104. Lat. 38. 5. N. Long. 84. 25. W. On Town-fork, a branch of Elkhorn river. It is the commercial, and was for a long time the political metropolis of the state. It contains Transylvania university, with an extensive library and 376 pupils; also a large female school, and other places of education. The other public edifices are a court-house, masonic hall, and eleven churches for Christians of various denominations; the state lunatic asylum, and the U. S. branch bank. The chief manufactures are cotton, bagging, and various kinds of cordage, particularly bale rope. There are also factories for spinning and weaving wool and cotton, and making carpets. It was founded the same day on which the first blood was shed in the American war, at Lexington, Massachusetts, and hence received its appellation.

LEYBOURNE, par. England, hund. Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 660. Real prop. £1699. Pop. 299. Maidstone (P. T. 34).

Here is a free-school endowed for the education of fifty children. Liv. a rect. dioc. Rochester.

LEYBURN, or Leyburn Lund, tn. and tnshp. England, par. Wensley, wapentake Hang West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2040. Real prop. £4460. Pop. 1003. London, 235 m. In the parish are mines of lead and coal, and quarries of limestone, and in the tn. are places of worship for Methodists, Independents, and Roman Catholics; also a school supported by voluntary contributions.

LEYDEN (Lugdunum Batavorum), city, Holland, prov. S. Holland; 20 m. SW. from Amsterdam, and 4 m. E. from the German ocean. Houses, 3000. Pop. 28,600. Lat. 52. 10. N. Long. 4. 29. E. On the ancient bed of the Rhine, which here almost expires in numerous small streams; and connected with Haarlem, Hague, and Delft by canals. The streets are wide; that called Broad Street is amongst the finest in Europe: these are traversed by several canals, which divide the city into about 50 islands, connected by bridges. Leyden is famous for having sustained a long siege against the Spaniards, in 1574, during which 6000 of the inhabitants perished by famine and pestilence. In reward for this resistance, the university was founded in the following year. It is distinguished for its botanical gardens, anatomical theatre, observatory, and valuable library: the number of students exceeds 300. Among the public buildings of Leyden, the principal are St. Peter's Church and the stadthouse, the latter containing Luke of Leyden's picture of the last judgment. There is also a fine castle, considered a Roman work. The printing establishments formerly constituted an important branch of industry at Leyden, but they are much less extensive at present. The city contains woollen manufactures and extensive salt works, and carries on a considerable inland trade. Leyden suffered much in January, 1807, from an explosion of a ship containing 40,000 lbs. of gunpowder. John of Leyden, known as the leader of the Anabaptists, the celebrated Peter Muschenbrock, Rembrandt, Luke of Leyden, &c., were natives of this place. It was called Lugdunum Batavorum by the Romans, by corruption of which the present name was formed in the middle ages.

LEYDEN, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Lewis, New York; 33 m. N. from Utica, and 115 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 1502. On Black river. —*Leyden*, tnshp. co. Franklin, Massachusetts. Pop. 796.

LEYDEN, island, Eastern Asia, Falks Channel, off the NW. coast of island Ceylon. Lat. 9. 45. N. Long. 80. 10. E. It is 13 m. long and 3 m. broad.

LEYDENDORP, vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland; 3 m. E. from Leyden. Pop. 1225.

LEYDER DAM, or Leidschendam, tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland; 4 m. E. from the Hague. Pop. 1945.

LEYLAND, hund. England, co. Lancaster. Acres, 79,990. Pars. 9. Pop. 48,338.

LEYLAND, tnshp. and par. England, hund. Leyland, co. Lancaster. Acres, 17,950. Pop. of tnshp. 10,151. Real prop. £3404. Pop. of par. 13,871. Chorley (P. T. 208). The petty sessions for the divisions are held here every five weeks. Here are a school with a small endowment from Queen Elizabeth, a national school, and a savings' bank. Liv. a vic. dioc. Chester.

LEYPA, tn. Austrian empire, circle Leutmeritz, Bohemia; 22 m. SE. from Leutmeritz. Lat. 50. 40. N. Long. 14. 36. E. On the riv. Pubietz.

LEYRIA, tn. Spain, Estremadura; 75 m. NE. from Lisbon. Pop. 3650. On the rivs. Lies and Lena. It is a bishop's see, with an extensive glass-house.

LEYS, Loch, lake, Scotland, shire of Kincardine; about 2½ m. in circuit.

LEYSDOWN, par. England, liberty Isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 2370. Real prop. £1555. Pop. 191. Queensborough (P. T. 45). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Canterbury.

LEYTA, island, Eastern seas, one of the Philippines. Lat. 11. 0. N. Long. 124. 30. E. About 100 m. long and 40 m. broad. Pop. 9500. It is intersected by a chain of mountains from NW. to SE., which so influence the climate, that the inhabitants of one side of the island are reaping whilst those on the other are sowing. They have two harvests in the year, to which the rivers descending from the mountains greatly contribute. It pays tribute in wax, cloth, and rice. Leyta is the chief town, situated on a bay on the NE. coast.

LEYTON, or Low Leyton, par. England, hund. Becontree, co. Essex. Acres, 2820. Real prop. £16,046. Pop. 3323. London, 4 m. It is traversed by the river Ley or Lea, from which it takes its name. Here are almshouses for 8 poor persons, founded in 1656 by John Smith, merchant, and endowed by various benefactors; also a free-school for 20 boys, founded and endowed by Robert Ogier, in 1697; and a school of industry for girls, established in 1794. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of London. Camden, Dr. Gale, and other antiquaries, have conjectured that the site of the Roman station Durolitum was near the manor-house in this par. The famous Sir Thomas Roe, or Rowe, ambassador to the Great Mogul at the beginning of the 17th century, was a native of this place.

LEZ, riv. France, depart. Drome, prov. Dauphiny, tributary to the Rhone.

LEZAI, tn. France, depart. Deux Sevres, prov. Poitou; 21 m. SE. from Niort. Pop. 1750. On the Dive.

LEZANDRIEUX, tn. France, depart. Cotes dû Nord, prov. Brittany. Pop. 1850.

LEZANT, par. England, hund. East, N. div., co. Cornwall. Acres, 4660. Real prop. £3303. Pop. 841. Launceston (P. T. 214). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LEZAT, tn. France, depart. Arriege, prov. Foix; 26 m. NW. from Mirepoix. Pop. 2640. On the river Leze.

LEZE, riv. France, depart. Lozere, prov. Languedoc, falling into Lake Maguelon.

LEZIATE, or Lesyate, par. England, hund. Freebridge, Lynn div., co. Norfolk. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £1291. Pop. 159. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LEZOU, tn. France, depart. Pûi de Dome, prov. Auvergne. Pop. 3450.

LHISPOTEI, tn. France, depart. Landes, prov. Guienne. Pop. 1620.

LIADO, Cape, island Cerigo, projecting into the Mediterranean sea opposite Deer Islands.

LIAMONE, riv. France, depart. of the island of Corsica, runs about 20 m., and discharges itself into the sea.

LIANCOURT, tn. France, depart. Oise, prov. Isle of France; 5 m. S. from Clermont. Pop. 1125.

LIBANUS, or Lebanon, ridge of mountains, Syria, bounding Palestine on the N., and extending thence to near Tarabolus, about 35 m. from the sea. Lat. 33. 42. N. Long. 35. 47. E. The highest summit, covered with snow during the greater part of the year, is 9600 feet above the level of the sea. The cities Saida (anc. Sidon) and Tarabolus (Tripoli) are situated at its base. In the parts of the mountains near the latter city are some specimens of the cedars so famous in Scripture, and which the Phœnicians used in their naval architecture. Parallel to this ridge runs another, called Antilibanus. The N. parts are inhabited by the Mutavelis, and the S. by the Druses.

LIBAU, or Liebau, tn. European Russia, gov. Courland; 65 m. W. from Mittau. Pop. 5250. Lat. 56. 30. N. Long. 21. 0. E. On the coast of the Baltic, with a good harbour. It exports hemp, linseed, and agricultural produce. This place early carried on a considerable trade, but suffered greatly during the wars between the Swedes and Prussians.

LIBBERSTON, tnshp. England, par. Filey, wapentake Pickering Lythe, E. div., co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1480. Pop. 173. Scarborough (P. T. 217).

LIBBERTON, par. Scotland, shire of Lanark. Acres, about 6000. Real prop. £3790. Pop. 773. Carnwath (P. T. 25). Watered by the Clyde and its tributary, the Methvar or Medwin. Liv. in the presb. of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale.

LIBBERTON, par. Scotland, shire of Mid Lothian. Acres, 4140. Real prop. £28,904. Pop. 4063. Edinburgh, 2 m. Liv. in the presb. of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Craigmillar Castle, in this par., seated on a freestone rock 360 feet above the level of the sea, was a favourite residence of Mary queen of Scots.

LIBERAN, island, Pacific ocean, off the NE. coast of island Borneo. Lat. 6. 3. N. Long. 116. 10. E.

LIBERIA, dist. West Africa, Grain Coast, Guinea. Lat. 6. 15. N. Long. 14. 39. W. This tract of country was purchased by the American Colonization Society from the natives, in 1820, and settled with people of colour and liberated captives; hence its name. It extends about 150 m. along the coast; it is in general low along the seashore, but gradually rises towards the interior. About 48 m. due N. from Cape Montserado is Grand Cape Mount, rising 900 feet above the level of the sea. Here are several large rivers abounding with fish. The country is of extraordinary fertility, and abounds in cattle, goats, swine, and fowl, and in most of the productions of other tropical climates. The exports are chiefly ivory, camwood, gold-dust, tortoise-shell, hides, the teeth of the sea-horse, and a small quantity of coffee. The capital is Monrovia, on Cape Montserado, named after Mr. Monroe president of the United States. The emigrants from America first established themselves in Liberia 7th January, 1822, and have since that time transported thither 1402 free persons of colour; about 150 slaves rescued from pirates have also been placed under the protection of the colony; and 300 slaves, taken when about to be introduced into the United States contrary to law, have been removed to this place. There are four flourishing settlements within the limits of the colony,—Monrovia, Caldwell, The Half-way Farms, or New Georgia, and Millsburg; and one of the native tribes has voluntarily placed itself under the laws of the colony. The original settlers were men of great piety, and the colony is represented as highly religious and moral, with trade and commerce rapidly increasing, and extending into the interior and along the coast.

LIBERTY, tn. N. America, U.S., co. Sullivan, New York. Pop. 1277. On the Delaware.—*Liberty*, co., Georgia; bounded on the NE. by Bryan, NW. by Tatnall cos., SE. by the Atlantic ocean, S. by M'Intosh co., and SW. by Alalamaha river. Length 50 m., breadth 10 m. Pop. 7234. Chief tn. Riceborough.—*Liberty*, tn., co. Butler, Ohio; 6 m. E. from Hamilton. Pop. 1729.—*Liberty*, tn. co. Casey, Kentucky. Pop. 118.—*Liberty*, tn., co. Clinton, Ohio; 7 m. N. from Wilmington. Pop. 800.

LIBETHEN, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Hungary; 120 m. NE. from Vienna. Pop. 1420. With productive mines of copper and iron.

LIBOBO, islet, S. Pacific ocean, off the SE. coast of Gilolo. Lat. 14. 51. S. Long. 128. 27. E.

LIBOCHOWITZ, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Bohemia; 9 m. S. from Leutmeritz. Pop. 1225. On the Egra.

LIBONGO, tn. Africa, kingd. Congo; 55 m. SW. from Bombi: on the Lufuna river.

LIBONS, tn. France, depart. Somme, prov. of Picardy. Pop. 1425.

LIBOURNE, tn. France, depart. Gironde, prov. Guienne; 22 m. NE. from Bourdeaux. Pop. 8250. Lat. 44. 57. N. Long. 0. 8. W. Near the confluence of Dordogne and Ille. It contains extensive barracks, woollen and glass manufactories, and carries on a brisk trade in wine and brandy.

LICDON, tn. France, depart. Lower Charente, prov. Saintogne and Angoumois. Pop. 1850.

LICH, tn. Central Germany, duchy Hesse-Darmstadt; 7 m. SE. from Giesen. Pop. 1950. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 8. 45. E.

LICHBOROUGH, or Litchborough, par. England, hund. Fawley, co. Northampton. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £2833. Pop. 415. Towcester (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough.

LICHET MATRAVERS, or Upper, par. England, hund. Cogdean, Shaston div., co. Dorset. Acres, 2580. Pop. 680. Wimborne Minster (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bristol.

LICHET MINSTER, or Lower, par. England, hund. Cogdean, Shaston div., co. Dorset. Acres, 3660. Pop. 505. Wareham (P. T. 112). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chichester.

LICHFIELD, par. England, hund. Kingsclere, Kingsclere div., co. Southampton. Acres, 2900. Real prop. £850. Pop. 82. Whitchurch (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester.

LICHFIELD, or Litchfield, anc. city, England, locally in hund. Offlow, co. Stafford, forming a county of itself, with a separate jurisdiction. Acres, 3180. Pop. 6499. London, 119 m. On a small tributary to the Trent. Five fairs are annually held in this city, which returns two members to parliament. Here are held quarter sessions, a court of piepowder, a jurisdiction called Maudlin's court, the great portmote court of the bailiffs and citizens, a court of view of frankpledge and court baron, a court of record for the recovery of debts amounting to forty shillings or more, and a court held annually

by the bailiffs on Whit Monday in the guildhall, and adjourned to the open air, called anciently the Court of Array, or View of Men at Arms. It is attended by the city officers and others, decorated with ribbons, and accompanied by morris dancers. The cathedral of Lichfield, one of the most elegant religious edifices in Great Britain, stands on the N. side of the city. It was originally erected by Bishop Clinton about the middle of the 12th century, and has been subsequently much improved and enlarged. The entire length is 411 feet, that of the choir 110 feet, the Lady Chapel 55 feet. In the centre rises a beautiful steeple 258 feet, and two smaller ones at the W. end, 183 feet high. The more prominent parts, as well as the N. portal, are highly ornamented. Near the cathedral is the bishop's palace; this is situated in the Close, a suburb forming a distinct liberty, or precinct, separated from the city by a small stream. Besides these buildings there are a guildhall, a theatre, erected in 1790, and a market-house. The only considerable manufacture here is that of carpeting, &c. Here is an hospital, or alms-house, founded by Bishop Heyworth, also an hospital for a master and poor brethren, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and, besides other charitable institutions, one for aged widows, or unmarried daughters of clergymen, founded and liberally endowed by Andrew Newton; a dispensary and a mendicity association are likewise supported by subscription. The free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., has at different dates numbered amongst its scholars Elias Ashmole, Addison, Garrick, and Johnson. There are also an English charity school and several national schools. Here are places of worship belonging to the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists, likewise a Roman Catholic chapel. The livs. are, (one parish,) viz. St. Mary's, a vic.; St. Chad's, a cur., ann. val. £89; St. Michael's, a cur., ann. val. £91. Various derivations have been proposed of the name of this place, but it is generally supposed to signify "the field of the dead;" and to have been thus denominated on account of a great number of Christians having suffered martyrdom here, during the Dioclesian persecution, in the beginning of the 4th century. It is said to have been a small village when Oswy, king of Northumberland, having defeated and slain Penda, the Pagan king of the Mercians, introduced Christianity among his subjects about the year 656, built a church, and established a bishopric at this place. At the time of the Norman conquest the town was of so little importance that this see, being deemed insignificant, was transferred to Chester, and thence, in 1102, to Coventry; but Roger de Clinton, having been appointed bishop in 1129, made this place again the seat of prelacy, and his successors have ever since assumed the style of bishops of Lichfield and Coventry. The diocese comprehends 557 pars., and includes the entire county of Stafford (except the parishes Brome and Clent), the co. Derby, the greater part of Warwickshire, and nearly one-half of the co. Salop. Lichfield was anciently under the government of a guild, consisting of a guild-master and 4 wardens, with 24 brethren and sisters; of this guild Henry VII., his queen, and his son Arthur, became members. It was incorporated by Edward VI. in 1549, and his charter was confirmed with additions by queen Mary, who, in 1553, by the authority of parliament, constituted this city a county of itself. Queen Elizabeth ratified these charters, as did also James I.; and finally, in 1664, Charles II. granted the charter under which the local government continued to be administered until the passing of the late Municipal Reform Bill. Lichfield first sent members to parliament in the 33rd year of Edward I., and also occasionally in the two succeeding reigns, after which elections were discontinued until 1552, when the franchise was restored by Edward VI., and since that time has been regularly exercised.

LICHTEN, vil. Austrian empire, prov. Moravia. Pop. 1750.

LICHTENAU, tn. Central Germany, duchy Hesse-Cassel; 16 m. SE. from Cassel. Pop. 1150. —*Lichtenau*, tn. Saxony; 6 m. NE. from Chemnitz. Lat. 50. 56. N. Long. 12. 57. E.

LICHTENFELS, tn. S. Germany, circle Upper Maine, Bavaria; 24 m. NE. from Bamberg: on the Maine. Pop. 1720. Lat. 50. 7. N. Long. 11. 5. E.

LICHTENSTADT, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Bohemia; 6 m. N. from Carlsbad. Pop. 1050. With mines of silver and tin.

LICHTENSTEIG, tn. Switzerland, canton St. Gall; 28 m. E. from Zurich: on the riv. Thur. Lat. 47. 20. N. Long. 9. 4. E.

LICHTENSTEIN, principality, S. Germany; bounded by Tyrol, Switzerland, and Vorarlberg. Pop. 7500.

LICHTENSTEIN, tn. Central Germany, circle Erzgebirge, kingd. Saxony; 13 m. SW. from Chemnitz. Pop. 2250. Lat. 50. 46. N. Long. 12. 38. E.

LICHTENVOORDEN, tn. Holland, prov. Guelderland; 20 m. SE. from Zutphen. Pop. 2650. Lat. 51. 59. N. Long. 6. 33. E.

LICHVIN, tn. European Russia, gov. Orel; 30 m. S. from tn. Kalouga: on the Oka. Pop. 1335. Lat. 53. 58. N. Long. 35. 46. E.

LICKBLAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Demifore, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 5597. Pop. 2064. Castle Pollard (P. T. 62). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Meath. Ann. val. £278.

LICKERIGG, or LICKRIGG, par. Ireland, bars. Athenry, Dunkellin, and Longhrea, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Acres, 2214. Pop. 1205. Loughrea (P. T. 109). Liv. a vic. dioc. Killaloe.

LICKFLINN, or LICKFINN, or GODDARTSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Sliebhardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Killenaule (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cashel.

LICKING, co. N. America, U. S., Ohio. Area, 700 sq. m. Pop. 20,868. Chief tn. Newark.—*Licking*, riv. Kentucky; has its source between those of the Kentucky and Great Sandy rivs., and is tributary to the Ohio at Newport after a course of more than 180 m., of which it is navigable 70 m.—*Licking*, riv. Ohio, tributary to the Musingum from the W. opposite Zanesville. Lat. 40. 10. N. Long. 82. 30. W. Near its influx are extensive iron works.

LICKING CREEK, vil. N. America, U. S., co. Bedford, Pennsylvania; 25 m. SE. from Bedford, and 10 m. N. from Hancockstown.

LICKMOLASSY, par. Ireland, bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 5404. Portumna (P. T. 99). On the W. bank of the riv. Shannon. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe. Ann. val. £277.

LICONDA, tn. N. Africa, Tripoli. Lat. 30. 38. N. Long. 18. 9. E.

LICOSA, Capr, S. Italy, Principato Ultra, kingd. Naples. Lat. 40. 16. N. Long. 14. 54. E. Projecting into the gulf of Salerno.

LICQUED, vil. France, depart. Pas de Calais, prov. Artois. Pop. 1420.

LID, or Lyd, riv. England, co. Devon; tributary to the Tamar 4 m. from Tavistock.

LIDA, vil. European Russia, gov. Grodno; 200 m. SE. from Konigsberg. Lat. 53. 55. N. Long. 25. 10. E.

LIDA, riv. Sweden, prov. West Gothland; discharges itself into Lake Wenner.

LIDDAL, riv. Scotland, sh. Roxburgh; issues from a bog called Dead Water, runs SW., forms the boundary between England and Scotland for about 5 m., and is finally tributary to the Esk.

LIDDIARD MILLICENT, parish, England, hund. Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. Wilts. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £4016. Pop. 406. Wootton Bassett (P. T. 90). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

LIDDIARD TREGOOSE, par. England, hund. Kingsbridge, co. Wilts. Acres, 5930. Real prop. £8209. Pop. 765. Swindon (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

LIDDINGTON, par. England, hund. Wrangdikes, co. Rutland. Acres, 2020. Real prop. £4131. Pop. 534. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Here is an hospital for a warden and 12 poor brethren, formed in 1600, by lord Burghley, from a palace anciently belonging to the bishop of Lincoln; also a school for five poor children. There is a chapel of ease besides a place of worship belonging to Wesleyan Methodists in this par. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LIDDINGTON, par. England, hund. Kingsbridge, co. Wilts. Acres, 2280. Real prop. £3400. Pop. 407. Swindon (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

LIDDISDALE, dist. Scotland, sh. Roxburgh; traversed by the riv. Liddal.

LIDFORD, or Lydford, tn. and par. England, hund. Lifton, co. Devon. Acres, 4490. Real prop. £1610. Pop. 477. Tavistock (P. T. 207). The latter includes the entire dist. called the Forest of Dartmoor (which see), and the modern establishment Princetown. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter. Lidford tn. was a borough in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and twice returned members to parliament during the reign of Edward I. Lidford Castle, in which the stannary courts were formerly held, is now in ruins; it contained a prison for offenders against the stannary laws. On Dartmoor, in this par., was erected in 1809 a place of confinement for prisoners of war. This place greatly declined after the conclusion of the war in 1815, but lately valuable quarries of granite have been discovered here, which has caused it in some measure to revive.

LIDGATE, par. England, hund. Risbridge, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £1438. Pop. 442. Newmarket (P. T. 61). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LIDHULT, tn. Sweden, prov. Smaland; 62 m. S. from Jonkioping.

LIDKIOPING, tn. Sweden, prov. West Gothland; 95 m. SW. from Orebro. Pop. 1640. Lat. 58. 30. N. Long. 13. 12. E. On Lake Wenner, near the influx of the Lida.

LIDLINGTON, or Lithington, par. England, hund. Redborn Stoke, co. Bedford. Acres, 2520. Real prop. £3585. Pop. 814. Ampthill (P. T. 45). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LIDNEY, or Lydney, par. England, hund. Blideslow, dist. Forest Dean, co. Gloucester. Acres, 7320. Real prop. £6387. Pop. 1534. London, 127 m. Two fairs are annually held here. The Severn and Wye railway terminates at this place, and a canal connects it with the Severn. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester. Lidney appears to have been the Roman station Trajectus, mentioned by Richard of Cirencester: in the middle ages it was a place of considerable importance, but afterwards sunk into insignificance.

LIDO DI PALESTRINA, island, gulf of Venice, situated S. from Malamocco. Chief town same name.

LIDO DI SOTTOMARINA, island, N. Italy, the most southern of those which separate the lagunes of Venice from the sea; defended by a strong embankment on the side towards the sea. On it is the tn. Lido di Sottomarina. Pop. 2720.

LIDROMIA, or Chilidromia, islet, Greece, off the coast of Magnesia; 4 m. from Scopelos.

LIDS, islet, Baltic sea, off the S. coast of Smaland, Denmark. Lat. 54. 39. N. Long. 11. 18. E.

LIDSHAM, tnshp. England, par. Neston, hund. Wirrall, co. Chester. Acres, 780. Real prop. £1296. Pop. 70. Chester (P. T. 183).

LIDSTON, tnshp. England, par. Church Enstone, hund. Chadlington, co. Chester. Neat Enstone (P. T. 69).

LIEBAU, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Moravia; 15 m. NE. from Olmutz. Pop. 845. Lat. 49. 40. N. Long. 17. 40. E.

LIEBEMÜHL, tn. Prussia, prov. East Prussia; 75 m. SW. from Konigsberg. Pop. 1145. Lat. 53. 45. N. Long. 19. 50. E.

LIEBEN, vil. Austrian empire, prov. Bohemia; 6 m. NE. from Prague. Pop. 1125.

LIEBENAU, tn. Central Germany, duchy Hesse-Cassel; 31 m. W. from Gottingen: on an island in the riv. Diemel. Lat. 51. 31. N. Long. 9. 15. E.

LIEBENAU, tn. North Germany, co. Hoya, kingd. Hanover; 7 m. SW. from Nienburg. Lat. 52. 35. N. Long. 9. 4. E. On the Weser.

LIEBENAU, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Bohemia. Pop. 1655.

LIEBENWALD, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg; 26 m. N. from Berlin. Lat. 52. 55. N. Long. 13. 12. E. On the Havel, near the commencement of the Finow canal, which connects the rivs. Oder, Finow, and Havel.

LIEBENWERDA, tn. Prussia, kingd. Saxony; 39 m. SW. from Dresden: on the Elster. Lat. 51. 30. N. Long. 13. 23. E. Containing a castle.

LIEBENZELL, or Zell, tn. S. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg; 18 m. NW. from Stutgard: on the Nagold. Lat. 48. 48. N. Long. 8. 44. E. Near it is the Bath of Zell.

LIEBEROSE, tn. Central Germany, kingd. Saxony; 21 m. W. from Guben, and 65 m. NE. from Dresden: on the Spreewald. Pop. 1125. Lat. 51. 57. N. Long. 14. 20. E.

LIEBSTADT, tn. Prussia, prov. West Prussia; 44 m. SE. from Marienburg. Pop. 1475. Lat. 54. 0. N. Long. 20. 2. E. With a castle.

LIECHSTALL, tn. Switzerland, canton Basle; 10 m. SE. from Basle: on the Ergetz. Pop. 2000. Lat. 47. 35. N. Long. 7. 47. E.

LIEGE (German *Luttich*, Dutch *Luyk*), prov. Belgium; bounded on the N. by Limburg prov., E. by prov. Lower Rhine, Prussia, S. by Luxem-

burg, NW. by South Brabant, and W. by Namur prov. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 5. 30. E. Greatest length 70 m., breadth 40 m. Area, about 2000 sq. m. Pop. 354,000. In the S. part which is a continuation of the mountains of Ardennes, the soil is rocky, hilly, and covered with wood; the western part is a fertile plain. It is traversed by the Maese, Ourthe, Loose, and the Semoys. Grain is not raised here in sufficient quantities to supply the inhabitants, and has been partly superseded by potatoes; cattle and sheep are reared in great numbers. The Lemburg cheeses, made in this province, are much esteemed. It is also rich in coal, calamine, alum, iron, lime, good marble, flints, whetstone, and building stone. Liege was formerly a bishopric in the circle of Westphalia; it was occupied by the French in 1794, ceded to them by the peace of Luneville, and formed into the department of the Ourthe. By a decree of the congress of Vienna, and a separate treaty of 23 March, 1815, this country was given as a sovereign principality to the king of the Netherlands, and formed, until 1830, a province of that kingdom; but at the revolution it became a portion of the Belgic kingdom.

LIEGE, city, Belgium, prov. Liege; 60 m. SW. from Cologne. Pop. 47,000. Lat. 50. 39. N. Long. 5. 32. E. On the Maese, at the confluence of the Loose, Ourthe, and Amblese with it. These rivs. are divided into numerous branches at their entrance into the city, and are crossed by 17 bridges. The tn. was formerly divided into the Upper, or old, and the Lower tn., but these are now connected by building; there are 10 large suburbs attached. There are here a cathedral of mean appearance and several churches, a theatre, arsenal, and lyceum. The cloth and iron manufactories are considerable; guns and cloths are exported in large quantities; there are besides cannon-founderies, zinc works, tanneries, and large nail forges. A university was established at Liege in 1817, which, previous to the disturbances in 1830, contained 350 students, and had several useful institutions connected with it. The inhabitants are chiefly Walloons, who speak a corrupt French, mixed with Spanish and German.

LIEGNITZ, or Leignitz, gov. Prussia, prov. Silesia. Lat. 51. 10. N. Long. 16. 0. E. Divided into 13 circles, and watered by the rivs. Oder, Bober, Neisse, Queiss, Schwartzwasser, and Katzbach. Chief tn. *Liegnitz*; 112 m. NE. from Prague, and 40 m. NW. from Breslau. Pop. 9600. Lat. 51. 13. N. Long. 16. 10. E. At the confluence of the Schwartzwasser and Katzbach. It is surrounded by an earthen mound, but is not regularly fortified, and contains the palace of the princes, enclosed within a distinct moat and high wall, a castle, council-house, two Lutheran and one Roman Catholic churches; also an academy, founded by Joseph I., for the education of the sons of Silesian gentlemen. Extensive woollen manufactures are established here, and bleach greens. Frederick the Great defeated general Laudohn near this place, 15th August, 1760.

LIENCHAN, tn. China, prov. Quang-tong. Of the third rank.

LIENKIANGHEIN, tn. China, prov. Fookien; 20 m. NE. from Footchoofoo. Lat. 26. 5. N. Long. 119. 15. E. On an island in Hocsieu Bay. Of the third rank.

LIENPINGTCHOO, tn. China, prov. Quang-tung; 105 m. NE. from Canton. Lat. 24. 20. N. Long. 114. 15. E. Of the second rank.

LIENTCHINGHIEN, tn. China, prov. of Quangsee; 20 m. NW. from Lientchoofoo. Lat. 24. 25. N. Long. 108. 50. E.

LIENTCHOOFOO, tn. China, prov. Quang-tung; 250 m. SW. from Canton: at the W. extremity of the prov., on the Gulf of Tonquin. Lat. 21. 37. N. Long. 109. 33. E.

LIENZ, or Leinz, tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol; 92 m. NE. from Trent. Pop. 1555. Lat. 46. 50. N. Long. 12. 50. E. At the confluence of the Drave and Isola.—*Lienz, Upper*, vil. is adjoining.

LIEOU-TCHEOU, tn. E. Asia, Corea; 40 m. SE. from Kingkitao.

LIEOUTCHEOUFOO, tn. China, prov. Quangsee; 100 m. SW. from Queilingfoo. Lat. 24. 10. N. Long. 109. 0. E. Of the first rank: in a mountainous district.

LIEOU-YANG-HEIN, tn. China, prov. Hooquang; 47 m. NE. from Tchang-chafoo. Lat. 29. 10. N. Long. 113. 20. E. Of the third rank.

LIERRE, tn. Belgium, prov. Antwerp; 11 m. SE. from Antwerp. Pop. 11,750. Lat. 51. 8. N. Long. 4. 35. E. On the confluence of the Great and Little Nethe, with manufactories of cotton and woollen cloths, extensive breweries and distilleries, and a considerable trade in cattle.

LIESANSKA-NAJA, canton, European Turkey, sandj. Montenegro, pach. Albania. Pop. 11,500.

LIESNA, or Lesznio, tn. European Russia, gov. Mohilov; 42 m. NW. from Czernigov: between the rivs. Soss and Dnieper.

LIESSE, Notre Dame de, tn. France, depart. Aisne, prov. Isle of France; 8 m. NE. from Laon. Pop. 1425.

LIEURAI, or Lieuri, vil. France, depart. Eure, prov. Normandy; 8 m. S. from Pont Audemer. Pop. 1675.

LIEVE FROUWE, vil. Holland, prov. Friesland. Pop. 1425.

LIFF, par. Scotland, shire of Forfar, annexed to par. Benvie. Area, about 9 sq. m. Pop. 4217. Dundee (P. T. 40½). Freestone and grey slate are abundant here. The principal manufacture is linen. The liv. is in the presb. of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Here are ruins of a castle, built by Alexander I., of Scotland; also of a Druidical temple, and a Roman camp.

LIFFAMATULA, island, S. Pacific ocean; 26 m. long, and 4 m. broad. Lat. 2. 2. S. Long. 126. 20. E.

LIFFORD, tn. Ireland, par. Lifford, bar. Raphoe, cap. of co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. of tn. 1096; of par. 5941. Strabane (P. T. 136). On the banks of the Foyle, immediately below the conflux of the Fin and Mourne rivs. Here are a church, handsome jail, county court, market-houses, and a lunatic asylum. There is an endowment for a school, bequeathed by Colonel Robinson. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Derry. This place was anciently called Cruachanligean, or Drumligean, and now Clonleigh and Lifford.

LIFFRE, tn. France, depart. Ille and Vilaine, prov. Brittany; 10 m. NE. from Rennes. Pop. 2320.

LIFTON, hund. England, co. Devon. Acres, 136,350. Pars. 21. Pop. 13,447.

LIFTON, par. England, hund. Lifton, co. of Devon. Acres, 6480. Real prop. £4858. Pop. 1535. Launceston (P. T. 214). Three fairs are annually held in this parish, which contains

mines of manganese, and a medicinal spring. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LIGANE, Leganz, or Legan, par. Ireland, bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Mitchelstown (P. T. 132). Liv. a vic. dioc. of Cloyne.

LIGHTCLIFFE, hamlet and chapelry, England, par. Halifax, wapentake Morley, co. York, W. riding. Halifax (P. T. 197). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York. Ann. val. £117.

LIGHTGRAVE, or Leagrave, hamlet, England, par. Luton, hund. Flitt, co. of Bedford. Luton (P. T. 31).

LIGHTHORNE, par. England, hund. Kington, Kington div., co. Warwick. Acres, 1950. Real prop. £1517. Pop. 346. Kineton (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Worcester.

LIGNE, vil. Belgium, prov. Hainault; 16 m. W. from Mons: on the Dender.

LIGNIERE LA DOUCELLE, tn. France, depart. Maisune, prov. Maine; 13 m. N. from Vilai. Pop. 2775.

LIGNIERES, tn. France, depart. Charente, prov. Saintogne and Angoumois. Pop. 2000.—*Lignieres*, tn. depart. Cher, prov. Berri; 25 m. S. from Bourges. Pop. 2350. Lat. 46. 46. N. Long. 2. 12. E. On the Arnon river.

LIGNON, riv. France, prov. Auvergne, tributary to the Loire.

LIGNY, tn. Belgium, in the prov. of Namur; 12 m. NW. from Namur. Lat. 50. 31. N. Long. 4. 37. E. Famous as the scene of a sanguinary battle between the Prussians and French, on the 16th of June, 1815, which was the prelude to the battle of Waterloo.

LIGNY, tn. France, depart. Meuse, prov. of Lorraine; 10 m. SE. from Bar le Duc. Pop. 2975. Lat. 48. 40. N. Long. 5. 21. E. On the Omey. Surrounded by walls, having four gates, and containing a collegiate church, remarkable as the burial-place of the famous Marshal Luxemburg.

LIGNY LE CHATEAU, tn. France, depart. Yonne, prov. Burgundy; 7 m. SE. from Florentin. Pop. 1350. On the Seray.

LIGORE, tn. E. Asia, Malay peninsula. Lat. 8. 20. N. Long. 100. 20. E. On a river, same name, about 5 m. above its embouchure. It is subject to Siam. The houses are constructed of bamboos, roofed with reeds.

LIGRE, tn. France, depart. Indre and Loire, prov. Touraine; 7 m. SE. from Chinon. Pop. 1160.

LIGUANEA, islet, Austral-Asia, off the SE. coast of New Holland.

LIGUEIL, tn. France, depart. Indre and Loire, prov. Touraine; 20 m. S. from Tours. Pop. 2250.

LIHONS, tn. France, depart. Somme, prov. of Picardy; 19 m. E. from Amiens. Lat. 49. 49. N. Long. 2. 42. E.

LIKIANG-FOU, city, China, prov. Yunnan. Lat. 26. 45. N. Long. 100. 10. E. At the W. extremity of the empire: on the confines of Thibet, near the river Yang-tse-kiang.

LILA, tn. Abyssinia; 50 m. SE. from Arkeeko: on the sea-coast, at the base of the great mntn. Taranta.

LILBOURN, par. England, hund. Guilsborough, co. of Northampton. Acres, 1920. Real prop. £3060. Pop. 274. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £150. Supposed, from some antique remains discovered, to have been a Roman station.

LILBOURNE, East, tnshp. England, par. Eglingham, Coquetdale ward, N. div., co. Northumberland. Pop. 95. Wooler (P. T. 320).

LILBOURNE, West, tnshp. England, par. Eglingham, Coquetdale ward, N. div., co. Northumberland. Pop. 235. Wooler (P. T. 320).

LILFORD, par. England, hund. Huxloe, co. Northampton. Acres (with Wigsthorpe), 1940. Real prop. £2421. Pop. 127. Oundle (P. T. 81). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Peterborough.

LILLERS, tn. France, depart. Pas de Calais, prov. Flanders; 7 m. NW. from Bethune. Pop. 4250. Lat. 50. 34. N. Long. 2. 28. E. On the Naves.

LILLESDON, tithing, England, par. and hund. North Curry, co. of Somerset. Taunton (P. T. 141).

LILLESHALL, or Lillershull, par. England, hund. Bradford South, Newport div., co. Salop. Acres, 6140. Real prop. £9189. Pop. 3569. Newport (P. T. 142). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

LILLEY, or Lindley, par. England, hund. Hitchin, co. Hertford. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £2146. Pop. 451. Hitchin (P. T. 34). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

LILLIES-LEAF, par. Scotland, dist. Melrose, shire of Roxburgh. Acres, about 7500. Real prop. £6328. Pop. 781. Selkirk (P. T. 35½). On the great road, from E. to W., through the S. of Scotland. There are here two valuable marl pits. The liv. is in the presb. of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale.

LILLING, East and West, or Ambo, two tnshps. England, par. Sheriff Hutton, wapentake Bulmer, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £1727. Pop. 197. York (P. T. 196).

LILLINGSTON DAYRELL, par. England, hund. and co. Buckingham. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £2345. Pop. 150. Buckingham (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

LILLINGSTON LOVELL, par. England, hund. Ploughley. co. Oxford. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £1542. Pop. 159. Buckingham (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Oxford.

LILLINGTON, par. England, hund. Sherborne, Sherborne div., co. Dorset. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £2642. Pop. 205. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Salisbury.

LILLINGTON, par. England, hund. Knightlow, Kenilworth div., co. Warwick. Acres, 1550. Real prop. £2433. Pop. 274. Warwick (P. T. 90). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

LILLO, fortress and vil. Belgium, prov. Antwerp; 10 m. NW. from Antwerp. Pop. 1175. Lat. 51. 19. N. Long. 4. 18. E. On the N. bank of the Scheldt. The fortress was built by the Dutch in 1584, surrendered to the emperor in 1785, and taken by the French in 1794.

LILSTOCK, par. England, hund. Williton and Freemanners, co. Somerset. Acres, 710. Real prop. £1400. Pop. 64. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LIMA, vil. Arabia, country Ommon; 33 m. SE. from Julfa.

LIMA, riv. Spain, has its source in sub-div. Orense, prov. Galicia, runs SW. and enters Portugal, traverses prov. Entre Douro e Minho, and discharges itself into the Atlantic ocean, 40 m. N. from Oporto. Lat. 41. 54. N. Long. 8. 5. W.

LIMA, intendancy, S. America, repub. Peru, bounded on the N. by prov. Truxillo, E. by the

Andes mntns. s. by Arequibo prov., and w. by the Pacific ocean. Its chief wealth consists in the mines of Tarma, which are of great value.

LIMA, city, S. America, cap. of repub. of Peru. It is also called Ciudad de los Reyes, or City of Kings. Lat. 12. 0. s. Long. 77. 10. w. Watered by the riv. Rimac. Pop. about 50,000. The form of the city is triangular, extending 2 m. along the river; length of the other sides three-fourths of a mile. It is surrounded by a brick wall, having seven gates and three posterns, and is flanked by bastions. On the opposite side of the river, connected with the city by a bridge, is the suburb of St. Lazarus. Here were held the courts of the viceroy of Peru and the archbishop, the mint, and the court of the municipal body. To obviate the effects of the frequent earthquakes by which Lima has suffered, the houses are seldom raised more than two stories, and are commonly built of wood, with flat roofs. The houses of the rich are built in the Moorish style, introduced from Spain, enclosing a quadrangular court, which is surrounded by piazzas. The plaça, or great square, stands in the centre of the city, is surrounded partly by shops and partly by public buildings, among which latter are the cathedral and the government, once the vice-regal, palace, in which are still shown the saloon where Pizarro was assassinated, and the hall of independence. The riches lavished on the cathedral are immense. The Cabildo, or city house, built in the Chinese style, the archiepiscopal palace, the mint, the palace of inquisition (part of which is now occupied as a museum), and the convent of the Franciscans, said to cover an eighth of the whole city, are worthy of notice. Here are 14 convents for women, and a number of *casas de exercisio*, into which latter the ladies retire for two or three weeks, to perform various acts of penance. A university was founded at Lima in 1551, which obtained from the crown of Spain the same privileges as that of Salamanca. The higher classes of the inhabitants are generally well educated, and the women are celebrated for their vivacity and beauty. Both sexes smoke. The manners of the people are so relaxed as to be proverbial in that part of the world. Music, bull-fights, and cards are the principal amusements, but dancing is not much practised. The Spaniards of Lima are at present almost all creoles, the Chapetones, or European Spaniards, having left the country. In 1824 there were 15,000 slaves in the city, and the number of monks was estimated at 1200; but by the New Peruvian Constitution, established in 1828, slavery was abolished, and there are but few monks. Lima has been repeatedly laid in ruins by earthquakes, more than twenty of which it has experienced since 1582. The most destructive were those in 1586, 1630, 1665, 1678, when a great part of the city was totally destroyed; those in 1687 and 1746, when not more than twenty houses out of 3000 were left standing, and of twenty-three ships in the harbour of Callao, nineteen were sunk; those of 1764, 1822, and 1828, the two latter of which were very destructive. Spring begins here towards the end of November, or beginning of December; and winter at the latter end of June, or beginning of July. The thermometer is never observed here to fall below 62° of Fahrenheit, and it seldom rises above 85°. Rain very rarely falls, but the adjoining country is rendered extremely fertile by irrigation. Lima was founded in 1535, by Francis Pizarro. Its name is a corruption of the Indian word Rimac, the name of the valley in which it stands. The appellation is derived from that of an Indian idol, said to have returned answer to his suppliants, and signifies "he who speaks."

LIMA, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Livingston, New York; 16 m. w. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1764.—*Lima*, or *Charleston*, co. Ontario, New York. Pop. 1525.

LIMALE, tn. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant; 14 m. SE. from Brussels: on the Dyle.

LIMAN, riv. S. America, intend. Lima, repub. Peru, issues from the Andes mntns., and after a course of about 100 m., discharges itself into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 30. 30. s. Long. 71. 35. w.

LIMASOVA, island, Eastern Seas, one of the minor Philippines, off Leyta. Lat. 9. 58. N. Long. 125. 5. E.

LIMATAMBO, tn. S. America, depart. Abancy, repub. Peru; 35 m. from Cuzco.

LIMAY, tn. France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Isle of France. Pop. 1630. Watered by the Seine.

LIMBE, island, Pacific ocean, off the E. coast of Celebes. Lat. 1. 20. N. Long. 125. 7. E. About 10 m. long, and 4 m. broad.

LIMBER, Great, par. England, wapentake Yarborough, E. div., parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 5180. Real prop. £4503. Pop. 451. Caistor (P. T. 162). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LIMBER, Little, hamlet, England, par. of Brocklesby, wapentake Yarborough, E. div., parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3860. Pop. 242. Caistor (P. T. 162).

LIMBRICK, vil. Ireland, par. Killkevan, bar. Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Arklow (P. T. 49). Four fairs are annually held here.

LIMBURG, prov. Belgium; bounded on the N. by N. Brabant, NE. and E. by Prussia, S. by Liege, W. by S. Brabant, and NW. by Antwerp. Area, about 1600 sq. m. Pop. 293,000, chiefly Roman Catholics. Lat. 51. 0. N. Long. 5. 33. E. Maestricht is the capital. The principal river is the Maese. The produce consists of corn, pulse, tobacco, and fruits. There are here some rich and extensive mines of coal, iron, and calamine.—*Limburg*, tn., prov. Liege; 19 m. SE. from Liege. Pop. (with its suburb Dalheim), 3225. Lat. 50. 39. N. Long. 5. 57. E. On the Weze. Famous for excellent cheese, which beats its name.

LIMBURG ON THE LAHN, tn. Central Germany, ducby Nassau; 31 m. N. from Mentz. Lat. 50. 22. N. Long. 7. 59. E.

LIMBURG, or Hohen Limburg, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia; 21 m. W. from Arensburg. Pop. 1350. Lat. 51. 21. N. Long. 7. 32. E.

LIMBURY, or Limbenne, ham. England, par. Luton, hund. Flitt, co. Bedford. Luton (P. T. 31).

LIM CHEOU, tn. China, prov. Pe-tche-le. Of the third rank.

LIME, riv. England, co. Dorset, which it separates from co. Devon, and discharges itself into the sea at Lyme Regis.

LIMEBROOK, tnshp. England, par. and hund. Wigmore, co. Hereford. Presteigne (P. T. 151).

LIMEHOUSE, par. England, hund. Ossulston, Tower div., co. Middlesex. Acres, 380. Real prop. £31,040. Pop. 15,695. London, 2 m. On the N. bank of the Thames, and now forming

a part of the eastern suburb of London, on the Commercial Road, from Whitechapel to the East and West India docks at Poplar and Blackwall. The Limehouse cut, or canal, from the river Lea, and the Regent's Canal, both enter the Thames at this place. Here are manufactories of sail-cloth, masts, oars, pumps, blocks, patent chain cables; also dock yards for ship-building. A charity school for poor boys belonging to this par. and that of Poplar was founded here by Dr. Gloster Ridley, lecturer, in 1737, and another school was instituted here for the instruction of children of both sexes in 1779. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a house of worship. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London. The original name of this town is said by Stowe to have been Limehurst, and to have been derived from the numerous limes formerly growing here. It was anciently a hamlet belonging to the par. of Stepney, from which it was separated in 1730.

LIMEHOUSE, river, Central America, discharges itself into Honduras Bay, Lat. 15. 57. N. Long. 85. 56. E.

LIME KILNS, vil. Scotland, par. Dunfermline, shire of Fife. Dunfermline (P. T. 15½). With a harbour capable of admitting vessels of 300 tons burden.

LIMEKILN BAY, W. Indies, island St. Christopher; 2 m. W. from Basseterre.

LIMERICK, co. Ireland, prov. of Munster, bounded on the N. by the river Shannon, E. by Tipperary, W. by Kerry, and S. by Cork cos.; 51 m. long from N. to S., and 32 m. from E. to W. Acres, 622,975. Pop. 248,801. Members of parliament, 2. It is divided into ten bars., viz., Clanwilliam, Lower Connello, Upper Connello, Coonagh, Coshma, Costlea, Kerry, Owneybeg, Pubblebrien, and Small County; these are subdivided into 125 pars. The capital is Limerick, besides which it contains Rathkeale, Shanagolden, Ballingarry, and Newcastle; Killmallock (the Irish Balbec), Adare, Askeyton, and Castle Connel, besides several villages. The surface of this county is in general flat, but towards the Galties mountains, in the S., it becomes elevated, and also on the W. as it verges on Kerry. The principal rivs. are the Shannon, which traverses the county, and forms a narrow inland sea at its embouchure; the Maig, tributary to the Shannon; the Feale and the Gale, which run into Kerry; and the Blackwater. The soil is well adapted for tillage and pasture, particularly along the banks of the Shannon, where it yields abundant crops without requiring the labour of manuring. Limestone is the general substratum. The fisheries, both of the rivers and along the coast washed by the Shannon, are remarkably productive. The Shannon is navigable above Limerick, and communicates with Dublin by means of the Grand and the Royal Canals. In the year 1709, a colony of Palatines, brought from Germany, settled near Bruff, Rathkeale, and Adare, and introduced the growing of hemp and flax, and the manufacture of linen and sail-cloth, which are still carried on to a considerable extent.

LIMERICK, city, Ireland, cap. of co. Limerick. Pop. 66,554. Dublin, 119 m. On the riv. Shannon, 97 m. from its mouth; built partly on King's Island and partly on the banks of the river. It is the third city in Ireland with respect to population, a county of itself, a bishop's see, and a permanent military station, with a governor, constable, and town major; sends 2 members to parliament: is subdivided into three parts—Irish Town, Newtown Pery, and English Town; the last occupies King's Island, and was formerly strongly fortified. New quays have been built, and convenient avenues opened, both in this and in Irish Town div. Newtown Pery stands on the E. bank of the river, and was founded by Edmund Sexton Pery, in 1769. The avenues are mathematically arranged, cutting each other at right angles. The main street is half a mile long. These parts are connected by bridges, of which Wellesley Bridge, of modern construction, is remarkable for its beauty. It consists of five arches, each 70 feet span, built of cut stone, besides a passage for vessels, covered by a draw-bridge. The causeway is perfectly flat from end to end. The public buildings are a handsome court-house, county jail, commercial buildings, lunatic asylum, tholsel, built in the year 1778, custom-house, bishop's palace, cathedral, public library, and a theatre. Limerick is an important corn depôt, and from the quay, where vessels of 400 tons burden may ride in safety, shipments are made annually of rape seed, oats, wheat, butter, bacon, pork, and beef, besides linen yarn and cloth. There are here extensive linen, woollen, cotton, and paper manufactories, five breweries, two distilleries, and eight salt works. Leather and gloves, the latter of celebrated beauty, are made here. The imports are coals from England, timber, rum, sugar, tobacco, and other colonial produce. There are in this city numerous schools for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, particularly the Blue School in St. Mary's par., at which the pupils are clothed and breakfasted. Here are also an almshouse for 12 poor Protestant widows, a mendicity establishment for 300 paupers, supported by subscription, several hospitals, and a lunatic asylum. The Methodists, Presbyterians, and Society of Friends, have meeting-houses here. The liberties include 21 pars. and parts of pars., all in the dioc. of Limerick. This city was founded, according to Hollingshed, in the year 155, by Yuorus, and its name, Lumneagh, or Horsebare, derived from the grass on King's Island having been eaten by the horses of an enemy on a particular occasion without the townsmen having perceived it. In the year 970 it was taken and plundered by Mahon, brother of Brian Boromhe. In 1174 it was first taken by the English, and was then the strongest fortress in Ireland, and the port much frequented. In 1651 it was taken by Ireton at the head of the Parliamentarians. In 1691, it surrendered to General Ginkle, having first obtained the conditions well known as the Articles of Limerick. King John granted the first charter, which has been subsequently renewed and enlarged. The see of Limerick existed in the beginning of the 12th century, and is said to have been founded in the sixth. The bishops were called Lumnicenses, from the Irish name of the city. It includes parts of the cos. Limerick and Clare, measures 34 m. in length and 21 m. in breadth, and contains 91 pars., reduced by unions to 58 benefices. It was united to the sees of Ardfert and Aghadoe in the year 1663. The family of Pery take the title of earl from this place.

LIMERICK, tn. N. America, U. S., co. York, Maine; about 12 m. W. from the river Saco. Pop. 1426.—*Limerick*, tn., co. Montgomery, Pennsylvania; 5 m. E. from Pottsgrove, and 25 m. W

from Philadelphia. Pop. 1744. On the NE. side of the Schuylkill.

LIMESOL, tn. island Cyprus. Lat. 34. 38. N. Long. 32. 59. E. The see of a bishop, suffragan of Nicosia. It stands in a beautiful country, is built of unburnt bricks, and surrounded by gardens. About 6 miles distant are the ruins of Old Limesol, supposed to be the ancient Amanthus, surrounded by the remains of strong thick walls of hewn stone.

LIMESTONE, co. N. America, U. S., Alabama; bounded on the N. by Giles county, in Tennessee, E. by co. Madison, in Alabama, SW. by the river Tennessee, and W. by co. Lauderdale. Length 30 m., width 24 m. Pop. 14,843. Chief tn. Cotton Port. Much of the soil is of superior quality.—*Limestone*, rivulet, Indiana, tributary to the Ohio.

LIMEUIL, tn. France, depart. Dordogne, prov. Guienne; 10 m. S. from Perigueux: at the confluence of the Dordogne and Vezerre.

LIMINGTON, tn. N. America, U. S., co. York. Maine; 4 m. W. from Standish, and 22 m. W. from Portland. Pop. 2320. On the W. side of Saco river.

LIMMAT, riv. Switzerland, formed in the canton of Glaris by the conflux of the Mat and Lynth, about 12 m. S. from Glaris, the former issuing from the NW. extremity of Lake Wallenstadt, and the latter coming from the S. The Limmat runs NW., passes through the lake and by the town of Zurich, and is tributary to the Aar below Baden. Lat. 47. 22. N. Long. 8. 27. E.

LIMOEIRO, vil. S. America, prov. Paraiba, empire Brasil; 62 m. NE. from Pernambuco. Pop. 650. Lat. 7. 40. S. Long. 36. 5. W. On the river Capaberibe.

LIMOGES, tn. France, cap. of depart. Upper Vienne, prov. La Manche; 112 m. E. from Bourdeaux. Pop. 26,612. Lat. 45. 50. N. Long. 1. 12. E. On the river Vienne. It is an episcopal see. The principal buildings are the Hôtel de Ville, cathedral, and episcopal palace. It is also the seat of several literary establishments, contains woollen, linen, and cotton manufactories, paper mills, tanneries, and iron forges, and carries on a considerable trade. Several fairs are held here. It is an ancient place, was formerly the cap. of prov. Limousin, exhibits some Gaulish and Roman remains, and was the birthplace of the chancellor D'Aguesseau.

LIMOGNE, tn. France, depart. the Lot, prov. Guienne; 18 m. E. from Cahors. Pop. 1350.

LIMONADE, place and plantation, West Indies, island Hayti, very rich in sugar. It was elevated into a lordship by King Christophe, and bestowed upon his minister for foreign affairs, whom he made Count Limonade.

LIMONE, tn. N. Italy, Piedmont, kingd. Sardinia; 7 m. NE. from Tenda. Pop. 3250. Lat. 44. 12. N. Long. 7. 36. E. On the river Germagnana, at the foot of Col di Tenda, the pass leading over the southern Alps to Nice.

LIMONES, riv. W. Indies, island Cuba; discharges itself into the sea 67 m. SW. from Bayamo. Lat. 20. 7. N. Long. 77. 20. W. It waters a settlement of same name.

LIMONES, Cape, promontory, West Indies, island Cuba, on the N. coast. Lat. 21. 27. N. Long. 75. 48. W.

LIMOSANI, tn. S. Italy, prov. Molise, kingd. Naples; 18 m. NE. from Molise. Pop. 2550.

LIMOURS, tn. France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Isle of France; 17 m. SW. from Paris. Pop. 935.

LIMOUSIN, or Limosin, anc. prov. France, forming at present the chief part of the departs. Haute Vienne and Correze.

LIMOUX, tn. France, depart. Aude, prov. of Languedoc; 16 m. SW. from Carcassonne. Pop. 5350. Lat. 43. 6. N. Long. 2. 11. E. On the river Aude, with manufactures of woollen cloths, leather, and soap, and a trade in hardware and white wine.

LIMPENHOE, par. England, hund. Blowfield, co. Norfolk. Acres, 940. Real prop. £738. Pop. 156. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LIMPSFIELD, par. England, hund. Tandridge, co. Surrey. Acres, 4040. Real prop. £3988. Pop. 1043. Godstone (P. T. 19). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester.

LIMPURG, circle, S. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg, lying along the banks of the Kocher river on both sides. Area about 150 sq. m. Pop. 17,600.

LINACAGAN, island, E. Asia, Pacific ocean, one of the Calamianes. Lat. 11. 40. N. Long. 120. 0. E.

LINACRE, tnshp. England, par. Walton-on-the-Hill, hund. West Derby, co. Lancaster. Acres (with Bootle), 1050. Real prop. £4197. Pop. 1133. Liverpool (P. T. 206)

LINADIL, island, Scotland, one of the Minor Hebrides, off the coast of Sky.

LINAIS, tn. France, depart. Upper Vienne, prov. Poitou; 17 m. SS. from Limoges. Pop. 1635.

LINAN, riv. Great Britain, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales; discharges itself into the Irish Sea 6 m. S. from Caernarvon.

LINARES, tn. Spain, sub-div. Jaen, prov. Andalusia; 10 m. NE. from Andujar. Pop. 5748. Lat. 38. 4. N. Long. 3. 45. W. With a large public fountain and the ruins of a Roman aqueduct.

LINARES, tn. Spain, prov. Arragon; 25 m. SE. from Teruel.

LINARES, tn. N. America, intendancy Santander, repub. Mexico; 50 m. E. from Monteray. Lat. 25. 55. N. Long. 99. 20. W. Situated in a barren dist. between Rio Tigre and Rio del Norte.

LINBERG, tn. Prussia, prov. of the Rhine. Pop. 1350.

LINBRIGGS, tnshp. England, par. Allerton, ward Coquetdale, co. Northumberland. Pop. 64. Alnwick (P. T. 308).

LINCELLES, two vils. France, depart. of the North, prov. Flanders; 7 m. N. from Lisle. Pop. of one, 250, and of the other, 1850. Lat. 50. 43. N. Long. 3. 5. E.

LINCHAN tn. China, prov. Honan. Of the third rank.

LINCHANCIA, tn. N. America, intendancy Yucatan, repub. Mexico; 26 m. N. from Merida.

LINCHLADE, par. England, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Leighton Buszard (P. T. 41). Liv. a donative, in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £40.

LINCHMERE, par. England, hund. Essebourne, rape Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 2170. Real prop. £980. Pop. 301. Haslemere (P. T. 42). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chichester. Ann. val. £49. Here are extensive remains of Shelbred priory.

LINCOLN, co. England; bounded on the N.

by the estuary of the Humber, by which it is separated from Yorkshire, E. by the German Ocean, S. by cos. Cambridge and Northampton, and W. by the cos. Rutland, Leicester, Nottingham, and York; 77 m. long from N. to S., about 48 m. from E. to W. Acres, 1,893,100. Pop. 317,244. Members of parliament, 4. It is divided into three districts or parts, viz. Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland; subdivided into 33 hunds., wapentakes, &c.: in parts Lindsey are the hunds. Manley, Yarborough, Corringham, Aslacoe, Walshcroft, Bradley, Ludborough, Well, Lawress, Wraggoe, Gartree, Louthesks, Calceworth, Horncastle, Hill, Bolingbroke, and Candleshoe; in Kesteven are those of Boothby, Largo, Loveden, Flaxwell, Winnibriggs, Grantham, Aswardhun, Aveland, Beltisloe, and Nesse; and in Holland are those of Skirbeck, Kirton, Holland, and Elloe. The city of Lincoln constitutes a county not included in any of those divisions: these are subdivided into 630 pars. This co. returns 12 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the shire, 2 for Lincoln city, and 2 for each of the bors. of Stamford, Boston, Grantham, and Grimsby. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancholm. The ground is in general level, with a few inconsiderable eminences in the N. parts. Lincoln is naturally divided into three parts:—1st. The wolds, situated towards the NE., extending from Barton-on-the-Humber to Spilsby, being about 7 m. in mean breadth; these consist principally of sandy loam and flint: throughout this district are bred large flocks of sheep with peculiarly long thick wool. 2nd. The heaths, which extend from the Humber to Grantham; these were formerly barren and unproductive, but have been enclosed, cultivated, and rendered fruitful. 3rd. The fens, for which Lincolnshire is particularly famous, situated partly in dist. Kesteven, but much the greater portion being in parts Holland, which is so called from the low hollow nature of the ground resembling that of the country of same name; these fens occupy the SE. portion of the county, and are bordered on one side by the shallow inlet of the sea called the Wash. The lower, or more southern, parts are the most watery, and are only protected from inundation by immense embankments on the sea-coasts and the borders of the rivers. Much of these fens have been reclaimed by draining and cutting of canals, and afford excellent pasturage; some parts even yield abundant crops of corn. The cattle, both oxen and horses, fed on these reclaimed fens during the summer, are proverbial for their size; some of the improved fens are appropriated to the feeding of geese, the quills and feathers of which, pulled generally five times each year, render them a valuable stock. In the winter these marshes are for the most part flooded, and are crowded with an immense quantity of wild fowl. The principal decoys in England for wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other water-fowl, are in the dist. of Holland, and hence the London market is chiefly supplied. Near Spalding is the greatest heronry in England, where the herons build their nests like rooks, in clusters on the tops of lofty trees. The reeds which grow in the watery marshes are annually collected in large quantities, for thatching and other purposes. There were formerly extensive rabbit warrens in this county, but their number is greatly reduced. The only mineral productions are a kind of variegated marble, the ore called the sulphuret of iron, and the subphosphate of the same metal. This is not a manufacturing county, but canvass and sail-cloth are made in some parts of it in considerable quantities. Lincolnshire is celebrated for the number and beauty of its churches, built during the middle ages. The earliest inhabitants of this county of whom we have any authentic accounts were a tribe of ancient Britons called the Coritani or Coitanni, on whose subjugation by the Romans several military stations were fixed here; and at the ultimate division of the island under the Roman government, Lincolnshire was included in the prov. called Flavia Cæsariensis; three British or Roman roads traversed the county—the Fossaway, the Ermin-street, and the Upper Saltway; and within its limits were the Roman stations Lindum (Lincoln), Causenses (Ancaster), and Vernometum, Croccolana, ad Abum, Margidunum, and ad Pontem, the sites of the last five being uncertain. On the conquest of South Britain by the Anglo-Saxons this county was included in the kingdom of Mercia, till towards the middle of the 9th century, when it was invaded and seized by the Danes. After the victories of Alfred the Great Mercia submitted to his authority, but some part of Lincoln continued to be held by the Danes until 941. Henry III. obtained a decisive victory here over the French prince, Louis of France, who had been invited over by the barons to take possession of the country. In 1536 prior Barlings headed an insurrection of the Roman Catholics in this county, caused by the alterations made in ecclesiastical government by Henry VIII.; it was suppressed by the duke of Norfolk.

LINCOLN, city, England, cap. of co. Lincoln. Acres, 17,560. Real prop. £44,396. Pop. 11,892. London, 132 m. Situated on a hill, at the base of which flows the riv. Witham in three channels, crossed by several bridges. It forms, with adjoining district, a distinct county under a separate jurisdiction; it is a bishop's see, the diocese the largest in England, and in it are held the assizes for the county at large. The city is divided into two parts, called Lincoln above and below hill, the former constituting the principal residence of the clergy and gentry, and the latter of the merchants and tradesmen; it comprehends two principal streets, extending longitudinally, and several smaller ones. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, which consists of a nave with its aisles, a transept at the west end, and two other transepts, one near the centre and the other towards the east end; also a choir and chancel with their aisles, and a large central tower. The entire length of the edifice is 524 ft., the breadth of the west front 174 ft., the length of the great transept 250 ft., length of the lesser or east transept 170 ft., breadth of body of cathedral 80 ft., height of the central tower to the top of one of its angular pinnacles 300 ft., and that of the two west towers 180 ft.: on the N. side of the upper transept, and connected with it, are the cloisters, of which three only remain in their original state. It is one of the most extensive buildings of its kind in England, and its west front has been characterized by lord Burlington as an unrivalled specimen of the magnificence of Gothic architecture. In one of the towers was formerly suspended "Great Tom of Lincoln," one of the largest bells in England, cast in the reign of James I., weighing 9894 lbs., greatest circum-

ference 22¾ feet; it was broken whilst under repairs in 1831. Attached to the cathedral is the chapter-house in form of a decagon, and over the north cloister is the library. The other public buildings are the guildhall, sessions house, county hospital, built in 1769, common jail and house of correction, erected in 1809 on the plan recommended by Howard, dispensary, lunatic asylum, house belonging to the lying-in charity, house of industry, &c.; here are likewise assembly and news rooms, and a theatre. Lincoln is not the seat of any peculiar manufacture, but carries on an extensive trade in corn and wool, of which large quantities are sent to Yorkshire, and for which in return coals and other merchandise are received. There are here five principal markets, those for butter, cattle, sheep, meat, corn, and fish. Here is a free grammar-school, kept in a portion of a convent of Franciscans, or Grey Friars; it came, after the dissolution of the religious houses, into the possession of the Monson family, and was fitted up for its present purpose and presented to the city by Robert Monson, Esq., in 1567. Here is also Christ's Hospital, founded in 1602 by Richard Smith, for the education of poor boys; there are also other charity schools, including an extensive national school for children of both sexes; here are places of worship for the Unitarians, Baptists, Methodists, the followers of Lady Huntingdon, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Lincoln contains the following parishes:—All Saints and St. Andrew in Wigford, vics.; St. Bartholomew and St. Benedict, perpet. curs.; St. John in Newport, vic.; St. Margaret-in-the-Close, Bail. and City, and St. Mark, perpetual curs.; St. Martin, St. Mary Crachpool, vics.; and St. Mary Magdalene, rect.; St. Michael-on-the-Mount, perpet. cur.; St. Nicholas, a cur.; St. Paul, a rect.; St. Peter at Ardes, a rect.; St. Peter in East Gate, a cur.; St. Peter at Goats and St. Swithin, perpetual curs.; and the Holy Cross, a vic.; all in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church of St. Paul is supposed to occupy the site of a church founded by Paulinus, who in the 7th century converted the Mercians to Christianity.

Lincoln appears evidently to occupy the site of one of the towns or hill-forts of the ancient Britons; under the Romans it was an important colony called Lindum, on the line of the Ermin-street, between the military stations Causenses (Ancaster), and ad Abum (probably Winterton on the Humber). In the wars between the Danes and Saxons this place was twice stormed and captured by the former, and as often retaken. During the contest for the crown between Stephen and the empress Matilda this place was the theatre of frequent hostilities. The men of Lincoln distinguished themselves by their fidelity to king John, and after the city had been taken by the barons the castle was defended for a whole year by the garrison, commanded by a lady. Several parliaments were held at Lincoln in the reigns of Edward I. and his two immediate successors. This city was governed by a portreeve until 1314, when a charter of incorporation was granted by Edward II. under which the chief officer had the title of mayor; and Edward IV., in the 5th year of his reign, constituted the city, with the adjacent villages Branston, Waddington, Bracebridge, and Canwick, a distinct county or separate liberty. Charles I. in 1629 granted a new charter, under which the local government continued to be administered until the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill. This was one of the places to which writs were directed for the return of members to the parliament summoned by the authority of the earl of Leicester in the 49th of Henry III., and it has been regularly represented ever since the reign of Edward I. Lincoln was a place of considerable commercial importance in ancient times; it seems probable that the Witham, previously to the Norman conquest, was navigable for ships, and this opinion is confirmed by the fact that the Fossdike canal was cleared by order of Henry I., in 1121, in order to form a communication between the rivs. Trent and Witham at Lincoln. In the reign of William the Conqueror this city became the seat of a bishop, the see having been removed hither from Dorchester; soon after the transfer the see acquired a vast accession of territorial jurisdiction and wealth; and though Henry II. dismembered it by the foundation of the bishopric of Ely, and Henry VIII. by founding those of Peterborough and Oxford, it is still considered as the largest in England. Remigius, who had been bishop of Dorchester, and who transferred the see hither, commenced the erection of the cathedral church, which was completed under his successor, Robert Bloet. The ecclesiastical officers at present are, besides the bishop, a dean, precentor, chancellor, subdean, 6 archdeacons, 52 prebendaries, 4 priest-vicars, &c.: amongst the bishops have been Robert Grosseteste, cardinals Beaufort and Wolsey, Drs. Robert Sanderson, Thomas Tenison, and Edmund Gibson. A castle was erected by William the Conqueror, the only remains of which are fragments of the old wall and gateway; there are also numerous remains of religious houses. The duke of Newcastle takes the title of earl from this place.

LINCOLN, co. N. America, U.S., Maine, bounded NE. by Hancock, and NW. by Kennebeck cos., E. by Penobscot Bay, S. by the Atlantic ocean, and SW. by Kennebeck Bay and Androscoggin river. Length, 45 m.; mean width, 25 m. Pop. 57,181. Ch. tn. Wiscasset.—*Lincoln*, co. of N. Carolina, bounded on the NW. by Burke co., NE. by Iredell, or Catawba riv., E. by Catawba riv., or Mecklinburg co., S. by South Carolina, and W. by Rutherford co. Length, 48 m.; mean width, 25 m. Pop. 22,625. Ch. tn. Lincolnton. Staple, cotton. Soil on the margin of the streams excellent.—*Lincoln*, co. Georgia, bounded on the NE. by Savannah river, SE. by Columbia, and SW. by Wilkes cos. Length, 22 m.; mean width, 10 m. Pop. 6137. Ch. tn. Lincolnton.—*Lincoln*, co. Kentucky, bounded on the NW. by Mercer, NE. by Garrard, E. by Rockcastle, SE. by Pulaski, SW. and W. by Casey cos. Length, 27 m.; mean width, 17 m. Pop. 11,012. Ch. tns. Stamford and Crab-orchard.—*Lincoln*, co. West Tennessee, bounded on the N. by Bedford, E. by Franklin cos., W. by Giles co., in Tennessee, and S. by Madison co., in Alabama ter. Length, 25 m.; breadth, 23 m. Pop. 22,086. Ch. tn. Fayetteville.—*Lincoln*, co. Missouri ter., bounded NW. and N. by Pike co., E. by riv. Mississippi, SE. by Cuivre riv., and SW. and W. by Montgomery co. Length, 24 m.; breadth, 22 m. Pop. 4060. Ch. tn. Troy.

LINCOLNPORT, harbour, Austral-Asia, New Holland: on the S. coast, in Spencer's Gulf. Lat. 34. 0. S. Long. 137. 30. E. The harbour is excellent, but the adjoining country barren.

LINCOLNTON, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of

co. Lincoln, North Carolina; 150 m. SW. from Raleigh, and 31 m. NW. from Charlotte. Lat. 35. 35. N. Long. 81. 15. W. On Little Catawba river. With a court-house and jail.

LINCOLNVILLE, or Duck-trap, tn. North America, U. S., co. Hancock, Maine; 235 m. NE. from Boston. Pop. 1145. On Penobscot Bay.

LINDALE, chapelry, England, par. Cartmel, hund. Lonsdale N. of the sands, co. Lancaster. Lancaster (P. T. 240). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester.

LINDAU, tn. S. Germany, circle Bodensee, kingd. Bavaria; 24 m. SE. from Constance, and 75 m. SW. from Augsburg. Lat. 47. 33. N. Long. 9. 41. E. On an island of the Lake Constance, and connected to the mainland by a bridge. It contains a castle, and exhibits remains of a wall deemed Roman works; and carries on extensive trade. The French took possession of this place in 1796, and it became subject to Bavaria in 1805.

LINDAU, tn. N. Germany, prov. Grubenhagen, duchy Brunswick; 11 m. NE. from Gottingen. Pop. 1225. Lat. 51. 36. N. Long. 10. 5. E. On the Ruhme.—*Lindau*, tn. principality Anhalt-Kothen; 6 m. N. from Zerbst. Pop. 1525.

LINDBERG, vil. Prussia, prov. Westphalia. Pop. 1325.

LINDE, tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania; 30 m. S. from Stettin. Pop. 1645. Lat. 53. 2. N. Long. 14. 34. E.

LINDEAN. See Gallashiels.

LINDEN, tn. N. Germany, prov. Calenberg, Hanover; 3 m. W. from Hanover. Pop. 1425.

LINDENAU, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony; 3 m. W. from Leipsic. Lat. 51. 20. N. Long. 12. 18. E.

LINDENFELS, tn. Central Germany, duchy Hesse-Darmstadt; 21 m. NE. from Manheim.

LINDERBY, par. England, wapentake Broxtow, N. div., co. Nottingham. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. dioc. York. Ann. val. £45.

LINDETH, hamlet, England, par. Windermere, ward Kendal, co. Westmoreland. Kendal (P. T. 262).

LINDFIELD, par. England, hund. Burley Arches, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 5350. Real prop. £4431. Pop. 1485. Cuckfield (P. T. 37). Four fairs are annually held in this par., in which is a school of industry, established by William Allen, Esq. for the education of children of both sexes, and for affording instruction in various trades; also, the Lindfield benevolent society, who give relief to poor persons that do not ask alms. Here are two places of worship for different sects of dissenters. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Canterbury.

LINDLEY, hamlet and chapelry, England, par. Higham-on-the-Hill, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Hinckley (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln. Lindley Hall is famous as having been the residence of John Hardwick, who led the earl of Richmond to battle.

LINDLEY, tnshp. England, par. Huddersfield, wapentake Agbrigg, upper div., co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £3819. Pop. 2306. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). Here are an extensive woollen manufactory, a school for 60 scholars, and a district church.

LINDLEY, tnshp. England, par. Otley, wapentake Claro, upper div., co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1760. Real prop. £1547. Pop. 125. Otley (P. T. 205).

LINDLEY'S TOWN, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Steuben, New York. Pop. 980.

LINDO, Cape. See Liado.

LINDOLO, tn. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho; 58 m. NE. from Oporto.

LINDON, tnshp. England, par. Rock, hund. Doddingtree, lower div., co. Worcester. Bewdley (P. T. 129).

LINDOU, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg; 38 m. NW. from Berlin, and 10 m. W. from Zeidnitz. Pop. 1125. Lat. 53. 0. N. Long. 12. 55. E.

LINDRETH, tnshp. England, par. Warton, hund. Lonsdale S. of the sands, co. of Lancaster. Acres (with Warton), 2610. Real prop. £2860. Pop. 558. Lancaster (P. T. 240).

LINDRICK, extra-par. dist. England, wapentake Claro, lower div., co. York, W. riding. Acres, 820. Pop. 25. Rippon (P. T. 212).

LINDRIDGE, par. England, hund. Oswaldslow, lower div., co. of Worcester. Acres, 6250. Real prop. £2804. Pop. 1802. Tenbury (P. T. 130). Liv. a vic. dioc. Hereford.

LINDSELL, par. England, hund. Dunmow, co. Essex. Acres, 2530. Real prop. £1568. Pop. 381. Thaxted (P. T. 44). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of London. Ann. val. £99.

LINDSEY, par. England, hund. Cosford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £1333. Pop. 250. Hadleigh (P. T. 64). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £60. This place was formerly the seat of a well-known manufacture called linsey-woolsey.

LINDY, rivulet, S. Africa, country Quilos, discharges itself into the Indian ocean. Lat. 10. 0. S. Long. 39. 40. E.

LINE, anc. par. Scotland, shire of Dumfries. Ecclesfechan (P. T. 72). Included in parish of Hoddom.

LINER, riv. England, co. Cornwall, tributary to the Tamar, opposite Tovey.

LINESIDE, tnshp. England, par. Arthuret, ward Eskdale, co. of Cumberland. Real prop. £2848. Pop. 137. Longtown (P. T. 314). Situated at the conflux of the rivs. Esk and Line.

LINFORD, par. England, hund. Grimeshoe, co. Norfolk. Brandon Ferry (P. T. 78). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LINFORD, Great, par. England, hund. of Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1810. Real prop. £3843. Pop. 420. Newport Pagnel (P. T. 50). Here are a small school, and alms-houses for six poor persons. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LINFORD, Little, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 550. Real prop. £1115. Pop. 55. Newport Pagnel (P. T. 50). Liv. a donative in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £50.

LINFOU, tn. E. Asia, Corea; 21 m. S. from Haimen. Lat. 36. 18. N. Long. 127. 8. E.

LING, or Lyng, par. England, hund. Eynesford, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 2020. Real prop. £1863. Pop. 645. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

LING, or Lyng, par. England, hund. Andersfield, co. Somerset. Acres, 1970. Real prop. £3380. Pop. 363. Bridgewater (P. T. 130). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £70. Between this place and Boroughbridge is the Isle of Athelney, famous as the asylum of Alfred the Great, who founded here an abbey for monks of the Benedictine order.

LING, island, Scotland, one of the minor Ork-

neys, off the W. coast of island Stronsay; with a small but secure harbour.

LING, city, China, prov. of Shansee. Lat. 38. 12. N. Long. 105. 41. E.

LINGA, island, Scotland, one of the minor Shetlands, situated between Yell and Mainland islands.

LINGA, island, Scotland, one of the Shetlands, situated between Yell and Unst.

LINGA SOUND, bay, Scotland, Stronsa, Orkney Islands: on the W. coast. Lat. 58. 58. N. Long. 0. 30. E.

LINGAN, riv. Ireland, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, tributary to the Suir; 3 m. below Carrick-on-Suir.

LINGARTHS, tnshp. England, par. Almondbury, hund. Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 760. Pop. 758. Huddersfield (P. T. 188).

LINGAY, islet, Scotland, dist. North Uist, sh. of Inverness, one of the minor Hebrides, abounding with deer and black cattle.

LING-CHAN, tn. E. Asia, Corea; 75 m. NE. from Han-tcheou.—*Ling-chan*, tn. prov. Shansee. Of the third rank.

LING-CHE, tn. China, prov. Shansee. Of the third rank.

LING-CHOUI, tn. China, prov. Setchuen. Of the third rank.—*Ling-chowi*, tn. island Hainan. Of the third rank.

LINGEN, par. England, hund. Wigmore, co. Hereford. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £1423. Pop. 298. Presteign (P. T. 151). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford.

LINGEN, Upper, co. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, adjoining the bishoprics Munster and Osnabruck.

LINGEN, Lower, co. N. Germany, Hanover, bounded on the N. by Meppen, E. by Osnaburg, S. by Lingen Upper, in Prussia, and W. by Bentheim. Lat. 52. 30. N. Long. 7. 25. E. On the Elbe, with a good Calvinistic academy.—Ch. tn. *Lingen*; 35 m. NW. from Osnaburg. Lat. 52. 30. N. Long. 7. 17. E.

LINGENAU, tn. Austrian empire, co. Brengz, prov. Tyrol. Pop. 2000.

LINGEN PULO, island, E. Asia, off the NE. coast of Sumatra. Long. 104. 30. E. About 52 m. long, and 30 m. broad, with a singularly shaped mountain in the centre, called Ass's Ears.

LINGFIELD, par. England, hund. Tandridge, lower div., co. Surrey. Acres, 9440. Real prop. £7072. Pop. 1814. Godstone (P. T. 19). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester. Ann. val. £85.

LINGHOLM, islet, Scotland, one of the minor Orkneys, off the W. coast of Stronsa. Lat. 60. 1. N. Long. 0. 30. E.

LINGICOTTA, vil. W. Africa, country Kullo. Lat. 13. 0. N. Long. 8. 47. W.

LING-NGAN-FOU, city, China, prov. Yunnan. Lat. 23. 35. N. Long. 102. 55. E. On a small river, in a fertile district.

LINGORRIL, riv. Great Britain, co. Merioneth, N. Wales, discharges itself into the Irish Sea, at Llangyllin.

LING-POU, tn. China, prov. Shansee. Of the third rank.

LING-STAI, tn. China, prov. Shansee. Of the third rank.

LING-TAO, city, China, prov. Shansee. Of the first rank. Lat. 25. 20. N. Long. 106. 33. E. The mntns. adjoining contain considerable quantities of gold; the plains are fertile.

LING-TCHEOU, tn. E. Asia, Corea; 30 m. SW. from Koang-tcheou.

LING-TCHI, tn. China, prov. Shantung. Of the third rank.

LING-TCHING, tn. China, prov. Pe-tche-lee. Of the third rank.

LING-TCHUEN, tn. China, prov. Quangsee. Of the third rank.—*Ling-tchuen*, tn. prov. Shansee. Of the third rank.

LINGUA GROSSA, tn. island Sicily, Val di Demona; 10 m. W. from Taormina. Pop. 4250.

LINGUETTA, Cape, promontory, European Turkey, sandj. Valdona, pach. Albania, at the mouth of the Adriatic sea. Lat. 40. 25. N. Long. 19. 16. E.

LINGWOOD, par. England, hund. Blomfield, co. Norfolk. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1041. Pop. 294. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £34.

LINHARES, tn. Portugal, prov. Tras os Montes; 20 m. S. from Mirandola. Pop. 1145. Lat. 41. 20. N. Long. 7. 18. W.

LINITAN, islet, E. Asia; 6 m. N. from island Serangan. Lat. 5. 30. N. Long. 125. 25. E.

LINKAO, tn. China, island Hainan. Of the third rank.—*Linkao*, tn. prov. Shantung. Of the third rank.

LINKENHOLT, par. England, hund. Pastrow, Kingsclere div., co. Southampton. Acres, 540. Real prop. £708. Pop. 87. Great Bodwin (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £131.

LINKIANG, city, China, prov. Kiangsee. Lat. 27. 55. N. Long. 115. 10. E.

LINKINHORNE, par. England, hund. East, N. div., co. Cornwall. Acres, 8270. Real prop. £5643. Pop. 1159. Callington (P. T. 216). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LINKIOPING, gov. Sweden, bounded on the N. by Kioping and Orebro, E. by the Baltic sea, S. by Calmar and Jonkioping govs. and W. by Lake Wetter. Area, about 3250 sq. m. Pop. 165,000. Lat. 58. 30. N. Long. 16. 0. E.—*Linkioping* is the cap.; 110 m. SW. from Stockholm. Pop. 3250. Lat. 58. 27. N. Long. 15. 42. E. On the riv. Stoeng, near Lake Roxen. It is a very old town, a bishop's see, with a cathedral, a college, and three churches.

LINKNESS, cape, Scotland, island Stronsa: on the NW. coast; 2 m. SW. from Huipsness.

LINKTOWN-OF-KIRKCALDY, vil. Scotland, suburb of burgh of Kirkcaldy, par. Abbotshall, shire of Fife. Extending along the coast of the Firth of Forth, and containing manufactures of bed-ticking and checks; also bricks and tile-making.

LINLEY, par. England, hund. Wenlock, co. Salop. Acres, 510. Real prop. £628. Pop. 111. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford.

LINLITHGOW, co. Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth, on the E. and SE. by Midlothian, from which it is separated by the rivs. Almond and Briech, on the S. by Lanarkshire, and on the W. by Stirlingshire and the riv. Avon. Greatest length 19 miles, greatest breadth 13 miles. Acres, 57,000. Pop. 23,291. Containing 14 pars., the two royal burghs Linlithgow and Queensferry, and returning one member to parliament. The soil is in general a rich fertile loam, but about one-fifth is hilly and unproductive. The only rivs. are the Avon and the Almond. Minerals are abundant, es-

pecially coal, limestone, and lead ore. A vein of the last mentioned was discovered in the reign of James VI., so richly impregnated with silver as to be profitably worked for the sake of that metal alone. Iron stone is also met with in some places in considerable quantities.

LINLITHGOW, royal burgh and par. Scotland, capital of shire of Linlithgow. Pop. 4874. Edinburgh, 17 miles. With a separate local jurisdiction. The chief public buildings are the town house and prison, built in 1668, and a conduit or fountain, rebuilt in 1807. The principal manufactures are of tanned leather and shoes, and in the vicinity are large distilleries, a print field for cotton goods, and a bleaching green. North from the town is a lake about 80 acres in area. Copper ore has been found in the par., and a profitable silver mine is said to have been formerly worked here. The liv. is in the presb. of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. In the reign of David I. there was here a royal castle and grange, whence the town had its origin. In this castle Mary, queen of Scots, was born, 8 December, 1542. In one of the streets in the town is still shown the gallery whence the regent Murray was shot by Hamilton of Bothwell Haugh, in 1570; and here "The Solemn League and Covenant" was publicly burnt in 1662. Several royal charters were granted to this burgh, which were finally, in 1540, confirmed by James V. The earls of Linlithgow were formerly hereditary keepers of the palace, bailiffs of the royal demesne, and constables of Blackness castle, but forfeited these honours in 1715, in consequence of rebellion.

LINMOUTH, tnshp. England, par. Woodburn, Morpeth ward, E. div., co. Northumberland. Pop. 23. Morpeth (P. T. 288). It derives its name from the riv. Line.

LIN-NGAN, tn. China, prov. Tche-kiang. Of the third rank.

LINNHE, Loch, estuary, Scotland, on the W. coast, separating the shires of Inverness and Argyle, extending from the Sound of Mull to Fort William, at which point it assumes the name Lochiel.

LINNICH, tn. Prussia, duchy Clevesberg. Pop. 2650. Lat. 50. 55. N. Long. 6. 15. E.

LINOG, riv. Great Britain, island Anglesea, N. Wales, tributary to the Allou at Llanwrog.

LINOP, tnshp. England, par. Ingram, Coquetdale ward, N. div., co. Northumberland. Pop. 71. Wooler (P. T. 320). Here is a cataract, which falls 48 feet in perpendicular height into a basin 7 feet in diameter and 15 in depth.

LIN-PAO, tn. China, prov. Honan. Of the third rank.

LIN-PI, tn. China, prov. Kiangnan. Of the third rank.

LINSCHOTEN, tn. Holland, prov. Utrecht; 9 m. W. from Utrecht. Pop. 875

LINSDALE, ham. and chap. England, par. Cartmel, hund. Lonsdale north of the Sands, co. Lancaster. Ulverston (P. T. 273). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £111.

LINSHEELES, tnshp. England, par. Hallystone, Coquetdale ward, W. div., co. Northumberland. Pop. 114. Alnwick (P. T. 308).

LINSIANGHEIN, tn. China, prov. Hooquang; 17 m. NE. from Hootchoo-foo: on the riv. Yang-tse-Kiang. Lat. 29. 35. N. Long. 112. 55. E. Of the third rank.

LINSIDE, or Levenside, tnshp. England, par. Arthuret, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Longtown (P. T. 309).

LINSTEAD, Great, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £1471. Pop. 110. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £82.

LINSTEAD, Little, or Lower, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £562. Pop. 186. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £66.

LINSTEAD, par. England, hund. Teynham, lathe Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £2845. Pop. 952. Sittingbourne (P. T. 40). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £112.

LIN-STOCK, tnshp. England, par. Stanevix, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Pop. 228. Carlisle (P. T. 301).

LINTCHIN, tn. China, prov. Shantung; 190 m. S. from Pekin: on the Great Canal.—Of the second rank. Remarkable for a splendid pagoda of nine stories, and about 135 feet high.

LINTHORPE, tnshp. England, par. Middlesborough, liberty Langbaurgh, W. div., co. York, N. riding. Real prop. £2644. Pop. 229. Stockton-upon-Tees (P. T. 241).

LINTHWAITE, tnshp. England, par. Almondbury, wapentake Agbrigg, upper div., co. York, W. riding. Acres, 550. Pop. 2852. Huddersfield (P. T. 188).

LINTON, tn. and par. England, hund. Chilford, co. Cambridge. Acres, 3663. Real prop. £3120. Pop. 1678. London, 48 m. Two fairs are annually held in the tn., in which there are manufactures of tanned leather. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ely. Ann. val. £107. In the middle ages there stood here a Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Jacutus, prov. Bretagne in France, the revenues of which at its suppression were given to the fellows of Pembroke college, Oxford.

LINTON, tnshp. England, par. Church Gresley, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Real prop. £1343. Pop. 267. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 125). It is within the jurisdiction of the court of pleas held at Tutbury.

LINTON, par. England, hund. Sherwell, co. Devon. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £1987. Pop. 792. Ilfracombe (P. T. 202). Situated at the most northerly point of the county, with a small pier. The lord of the manor holds annually a court leet, at which a portreeve, tithing-man, and ale-taster are appointed. Many persons frequent this place during the summer for the advantage of sea bathing. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £110.

LINTON, tnshp. England, par. Bromyard, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 2630. Real prop. £3181. Pop. 636. Bromyard (P. T. 125).

LINTON, par. England, hund. Greytree, lower div., co. Hereford. Acres, 2730. Real prop. £3261. Pop. 500. Ross (P. T. 125). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford.

LINTON, par. England, hund. Maidstone, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres (with Crockhurst), 1250. Real prop. £3271. Pop. 723. Maidstone (P. T. 34). Situated near the great range of hills which bound the weald on the N. Here is a school. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

LINTON, vil. and par. Scotland, shire of

Peebles. Area of par., about 25 square m. Real prop. £5649. Pop. 1577. Edinburgh (P. T. 16½). There are two large fairs held here annually, chiefly for the sale of sheep. Freestone, limestone, coal, and marl, are found here, the last in great quantities. The liv. is in the presb. of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale.

LINTON, or Linton Roderick, par. Scotland, shire of Roxburgh. Area, about 25 square m. Real prop. £4324. Pop. 462. Kelso (P. T. 42). The liv. is in the presb. of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale.

LINTON, tnshp. England, par. Strafforth, wapentake Claro, upper div., co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £1207. Pop. 343. Wetherby (P. T. 124).

LINTON-UPON-OUSE, tnshp. England, par. Newton-upon-Ouse, wapentake Bulmer, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2030. Pop. 258. Easingwold (P. T. 213).

LINTON IN WHARFDALE, tnshp. and par. England, wapentake Staincliffe and Ewcross, E. div. co. York, W. riding. Acres of tnshp., 1320. Real prop. £343. Acres of par., 11,110. Pop. 2113. Skipton (P. T. 216). Here is an hospital founded in 1721, by Richard Fountain, Esq., for six poor persons.

LINTZ, tn. Austrian empire, capital of prov. Upper Austria; 95 m. W. from Vienna. Pop. 17,500. Lat. 48. 17. N. Long. 14. 18. E. On the Danube at the influx of the Traun. It is divided into the Old and New tns., on opposite sides of the Danube, connected by a bridge. It is a bishop's see, and contains a handsome church, a castle, two public schools, a public library, institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and a theatre. Here are manufactures of gunpowder, leather, and looking-glasses; and a large woollen factory carried on for account of the government. The French made themselves masters of this place in 1741, and again in 1800.

LINTZ GREEN, tnshp. England, par. Chester-le-street, Chester ward, middle div., co. Durham. Acres, 2640. Pop. 650. Gateshead (P. T. 272).

LINWOOD, par. England, wapentake Walshcroft, E. div., parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 6000. Real prop. £1818. Pop. 169. Market Raisen (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

LINWOOD, vil. Scotland, par. Kilbarchan, shire of Renfrew. Paisley (P. T. 50). Built on a regular plan as a residence for the persons employed in an extensive manufactory established here.

LINZ, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia; 25 m. SE. from Cologne. Pop. 1550. Seated on the riv. Rhine.

LION COVE, bay, S. America, Patagonia. Lat. 53. 38. S. Long. 74. 27. W. Surrounded by rocks.

LION MARIN, Baye de, or Baye de Gros Ventre, bay, Kerguelen's Land: on the S. coast. Lat. 53. 28. S. Long. 74. 27. W.

LION'S HEAD, mntn. S. Africa, settlement Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 32. 31. S. Long. 22. 28. E. Greatest altitude, 2155 feet.

LIONI, tn. S. Italy, prov. Principato Ultra, Naples. Pop. 4250.

LIONS, tn. France, depart. Eure, prov. Normandy; 16 m. E. from Rouen. Pop. 1920. Lat. 49. 24. N. Long. 1. 26. E.

LIONS D'ANGERS, tn. France, depart. of Maine and Loire, prov. Anjou; 11 m. NW. from Angers: on the Oudon. Pop. 1920.

LIPARI (anc. Æolæ, Volcaniæ, and Insulæ Liparæorum), a group of islands, Mediterranean sea, off the N. coast of Sicily, to which they are subject. They are 12 in number—Lipari, Stromboli, Volcano, Salini, Felicuda, Alicuda, Panaria, Volcanello, Vacheluse, Lisca, Dattolo, and Tilla Navi. They all exhibit volcanic appearances, and were feigned amongst the ancient mythologists to have been the residence of Æolus and Vulcan. Lipari, the largest of the cluster, Lat. 38. 30. N. Long. 15. 0. E., is about 15 m. in circuit. Area, 100 square m. Pop. 15,000. They are well cultivated, yielding great quantities of corn and fruit, especially figs and raisins; they likewise produce alum, sulphur, nitre, and cinnabar. The air is healthy, the inhabitants industrious, and the men good sailors. In this island were formerly pits which emitted fire and smoke, but they have long ceased to do either; the volcanic eruptions ceased in the 6th century, but the whole island is composed of pumice stone, lava, volcanic glass, and black sand; and the warm baths, and the excavations called Stoves, which emit hot sulphureous exhalations, prove the activity of the subterranean fires. Stromboli is, at present, the most remarkable of these islands; its fires are in unremitting activity, the eruptions taking place at regular intervals, varying from three to eight minutes.—*Lipari*, tn. stands on the SE. side of the island same name; 27 m. NE. from Patto in Sicily. It is the see of a bishop, with a cathedral and castle.

LIPES, prov. S. America, Peru. Mean Lat. 21. 0. S. Long. 67. 30. W. About 150 m. long and 60 m. broad. It is generally cold and unfruitful, and contains some valuable mines.—*Lipes*, the capital, is a decayed place, but was formerly extensive and important.

LIPEZK, or Lipelsk, tn. European Russia, gov. Tambov; 88 m. W. from Tambov. Pop. 6150. Lat. 52. 30. N. Long. 39. 45. E. On the Woronez. With iron works, and an extensive cannon foundery.

LIPHOOK, ham. England, par. Bramshot, hund. Alton, Alton N. div., co. Southampton. Haslemere (P. T. 42 Two fairs are annually held here.

LIPNITZA, vil. Austrian empire, prov. Hungary; 45 m. NW. from Kesmark. Pop. 3550.

LIPNO, tn. European Russia, palatinate of Ploczko, prov. Poland; 35 m. NW. from Ploczko. Lat. 52. 53. N. Long. 19. 6. E.

LIPPA, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Hungary; 85 m. NE. from Belgrade. Pop. 2650. Lat. 46. 5. N. Long. 21. 47. E. On the confines of Transylvania.

LIPPE, riv. Prussia, prov. Westphalia; waters Paderborn, Lippstadt, Ham, and Dorsten, and is tributary to the Rhine above Wesel. Lat. 51. 45. N. Long. 7. 56. E.

LIPPE-DETMOLD, principality, N. Germany, bounded on the N. by Hanover, on the E. by Hanover and principality Waldeck, on the S. and W. by Prussia. Lat. 52. 0. N. Long. 9. 0. E. Area, about 430 square m. Pop. 75,000. It is hilly, contains extensive forests, has manufactures of linen and yarn, and shares with nine minor principalities one vote at the general assembly of the Germanic diet.

LIPPENHUICZEN, vil. Holland, prov. Friesland; 18 m. SE. from Leeuwarden. Pop. 1050.

LIPPSPRING, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia; 5 m. N. from Paderborn. Pop. 850.

LIPPSTADT, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia; 20 m. N. from Arensburg. Pop. 3500. Lat. 51. 40. N. Long. 8. 19. E. It is fortified, and contains public schools, a convent, and some linen and woollen manufactories.

LIPSK, vil. European Russia, gov. Minsk; 29 m. SW. from Sluck. Pop. 1125. Lat. 53. 45. N. Long. 23. 20. E.

LIPTAU, or LIPTO VERMEGYE, palatinate, Austrian empire, prov. Hungary. Pop. 64,750. It is traversed by part of the Carpathian mntns., is cold and unproductive, but contains mines of gold and abundance of antimony; also silver, iron, and precious stones.

LIPTINGEN, tn. S. Germany, grand duchy of Baden. Pop. 735.

LIPWOOD, tnshp. England, par. Warden, Tindale ward, NW. div., co. Northumberland. Pop. 583. Hexham (P. T. 278).

LIRAC, tn. France, depart. Dordogne, prov. Guienne. Pop. 1125.

LIRE, tn. France, depart. Maine and Loire, prov. Anjou. Pop. 1650. On the Loire.—*Lire, Old* and *New*, two vils., depart. Eure, prov. Normandy; 15 m. NW. from Verneuil.

LIRI, CAPE, promontory, island Sardinia: on the W. coast; 4 m. E. from Cape Caccia. Lat. 40. 27. N. Long. 8. 6. E.

LIRIA (anc. Edera and Edeta), tn. Spain, prov. Valencia; 21 m. NW. from Valencia. Pop. 9350. Lat. 39. 39. N. Long. 0. 40. W. With a handsome church, manufactories of linen, earthenware, and soap, and a brandy distillery.

LIS, river, Asiatic Russia, gov. Tobolsk, Siberia; issues from a lake of same name, and is tributary to the Yenisei, Lat. 62. 18. N. Long. 90. 16. E.

LISADIEL, or LISSADIL, or LESADELL, vil. Ireland, par. Drumcliffe, bar. Carbery, lower half, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Sligo (P. T. 132). Off the shore is a bed of superior oysters.

LISANE, or LISSAN, vil. and par. Ireland, bars. Loughinsholin and Dungannon, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. Pop. 6163. Cookstown (P. T. 109). Four fairs are annually held here. There are in the par. two schools for 70 children, on Erasmus Smith's foundation. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £500.

LISBELLA, or LISBELLAW, tn. Ireland, par. Cleenish, bar. Tyrkennedy, co. Fermanagh, and prov. Ulster. Pop. 242. Linaskea (P. T. 89). With a chapel of ease.

LISBON (+Olisippa + Felicitas Julia), cap. of the prov. Estremadura and of the kingd. of Portugal, occupying seven hills on the N. bank of the Tagus, and 10 m. from its embouchure. It is 75 leagues from Seville, 106 leagues from Madrid, and 441 leagues from Paris. Pop. 258,000. Lat. 38. 42. 40. N. Long. 9. 8. 12. W. The buildings appear to rise gradually from the water, and present a magnificent appearance. The expansion of the Tagus here to a width of 9 m. forms one of the finest havens in Europe, and has rendered Lisbon an important commercial place. The quays for landing and embarkation constitute a beautiful promenade, and the entrance of the river below the city is guarded by a series of forts on either side. Of these forts Lorenzo, St. Julian, and St. Antonio are the principal. The ancient walls and towers that enclosed the old town still remain, but fallen to decay, and the avenues in this part of the city are narrow, gloomy, and unwholesome. The new town, which arose from the ruins caused by the earthquake in 1755, includes many wide and handsome streets, regularly paved and furnished with footpaths. There are four chief suburbs, named Belem (the residence of the court), Campo Grande, Alcantara, and Junqueira. These and other adjoining dists. contain upwards of 7000 quintas or villas of the citizens and wealthy part of the population. The public buildings, although not pre-eminent for their architectural claims, are numerous. Here are 40 parish churches, 100 chapels, 75 convents or monasteries, many district hospitals, 13 large squares (of which Prado do Commercia is the noblest), magnificent cathedral, royal hospital, foundling hospital, palace of the inquisition, three observatories, three royal palaces, royal library, arsenal, academies of arts, sciences, belles-lettres, founded in 1779; of geography, in 1799; of nobles, in 1761; of marine, in 1782; of fortification, in 1790; an aqueduct (of Bernfica), 10 m. long, many of its arches being 200 feet high and 107 feet wide. The position of Lisbon has naturally rendered it a commercial city. It reckons upwards of 200 mercantile establishments, and 1500 vessels as trading with its port, from the principal ports of Europe. Chief exports: wine, olive oil, wool, salt, figs, raisins, almonds, citrons, oranges, &c. Imports: colonial produce of every kind, corn, flax, hemp, iron, copper, timber, tar, pitch, linens, &c. The patriarch of Lisbon takes precedence of all the ecclesiastics of Portugal, and is generally a cardinal of the Roman consistory. Anthony of Padua, Barthelemi-des-Martyrs, Camoens, and Bartolozzi, were natives of Lisbon. In 716, this place was taken by the Moors, who gave it the name of Lisboa; and in the 16th century it was made the capital of the kingdom by Emanuel I.; and from this port sailed Vasco de Gama, in search of those discoveries in the East which led the way to that great power which the Portuguese obtained there; and Cabral for the Western world, where the princes of Portugal afterwards found an asylum when their ancient kingd. was lost. In 1531, the city was shaken, and in 1755, almost annihilated by an earthquake. In 1807, the French army occupied this city, as well as the greater part of the kingdom of Portugal, and continued to infest and plunder every public institution until the convention of Cintra freed the devoted inhabitants from their cupidity. Upon the advance of the French on Lisbon, the royal family of Portugal embarked on board ship and sailed for Brazil (since formed into a distinct empire). After the separation of her colonies from the mother country, Donna Maria was declared queen of Portugal, and sailed from South America for the throne of her fathers; but Don Miguel, her uncle, seizing on Lisbon, reigned in her stead until 1833; at which time he was compelled to evacuate the city and abandon further contest for the crown of Portugal. See PORTUGAL.

LISBON, tn. N. America, U. S., co. New London, Connecticut; 7 m. N. from Norwich, and 45 m. SE. from Hartford. Pop. 1166. On the Quinebang river.—*Lisbon*, tn., co. St. Laurence,

New York; 3 m. below Ogdensburg, Pop. 1891. —*Lisbon*, vil., co. Grafton, New Hampshire. Pop. 1585.

LISBON, New, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Ostego, New York; 10 m. sw. from Cooper's Town. Pop. 2232.—*Lisbon, New*, vil., co. Montgomery, Maryland; 22 m. w. from Baltimore, near the e. side of Cattaib Creek, branch of the Patuxent.—*Lisbon, New*, vil. and seat of justice, co. Columbiana, Ohio; 35 m. s. from Warren, in co. Trumbull, and 56 m. ne. from Pittsburg. It contains some handsome county buildings, a bank, and two meeting-houses. In the vicinity are a furnace, glass factory, paper, and other valuable manufactories.

LISBOURG, tn. France, depart. Pas de Calais, prov. Artois. Pop. 1150.

LISBUNNY, or Lisbonny, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 1442. Nenagh (P. T. 95). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe. Ann. val. £323.

LISBURN, or Lisnagarvy, tn. Ireland, par. Lisburn, or Blaris, bar. Massareene, upper half, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. 5218. Dublin, 93 m. On the Lagan river, which has been rendered navigable from Lough Neagh to Belfast; and on the high road from Dublin to Belfast. It contains a handsome church, market-house, and the county infirmary. The chief manufactures are linen and cambric. Here are a public subscription, two Sunday, and a large day-school, the last supported by the Society of Friends: also meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Methodists, and the Society of Friends, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Liv. a rect. dioc. of Down and Connor. In the reign of James I., Sir Fulk Conway, having obtained a grant of this place, built the town on a regular plan, and peopled it with a colony of Welsh. In 1662, the inhabitants received a patent empowering them to return two members to the Irish parliament, in consideration of their attachment to the royal cause. It still sends one member to the imperial parliament. After the revocation of the edict of Nantz, some French refugees settled in the town, and greatly improved its manufactures. The family of Vaughan derives the title of earl from this place.

LISBURN, Cape, promontory, New Hebrides, island Spiritu Santo. Lat. 15. 39. s. Long. 166. 55. e. Projecting into the South Pacific ocean.

LISBURN, Cape, North America: on the w. coast. Lat. 69. 0. n. Long. 165. 0. w.

LISCA BLANCA, island. Mediterranean sea, one of the Lipari Islands; 11 m. n. from Lipari Island (which see).

LISCANOR, vil. Ireland, par. Kilmacrihy, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. 506. Ennistymon (P. T. 163). On the sea-coast, with a pier, and having in the vicinity a signal tower.

LISCARD, tnshp. England, par. Wallasey, hund. Wirrall, co. Chester. Acres, 860. Real prop. £902. Pop. 967. Great Neston (P. T. 194).

LISCARROL, vil. Ireland, par. Liscarrol, bar. Orrery and Killmore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. of vil. 666; of par. 2135. Buttevant (P. T. 160). Four fairs are annually held here. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne.

LISCARTAN, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 1142. Pop. 229. Navan (P. T. 30). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Meath. Here is a castle which was the birth-place of the first Lord Cadogan.

LISCLEARY, par. Ireland, bar. Kerricurrihy, co. Cork, prov. Munster: on the Awinbeg river. Pop. 1400. Cork (P. T. 166). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cork.

LISCOLEMAN, par. Ireland, bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 754. Tullow (P. T. 58). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Leighlin.

LISCOMBE, hamlet, England, par. Soulbury, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Leighton Buzzard (P. T. 41).

LISCORMUCK, or Aglish Cormuck, par. Ireland, bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Acres, 2063. Pallas-Green (P. T. 140). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Emly. Ann. val. £138.

LISELTIN, or Lislaghtin, vil. Ireland, par. Liseltin, bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. of vil. 158; of par. 2158. Listowel (P. T. 169). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Ann. val, £120.

LISGOOL, tnland. Ireland, bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Enniskillen (P. T. 100). On the w. bank of Lough Erne. An abbey was founded here in the early ages of Christianity, which was succeeded by a religious house, erected in 1106, by Mac Noellus Mackenlef, king of Ulster.

LISGOOLD, tn. Ireland, par. Lisgoold, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 893. Middleton (P. T. 182). Four fairs are annually held here. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne. Ann. val. £83.

LISI, tn. France, depart. Seine and Marne, prov. Isle of France; 10 m. ne. from Meaux. Pop. 1325.

LISIANKA, tn. European Russia, gov. Kiev; 110 m. s. from Kiev. Pop. 2825.

LISIEUX, tn. France, depart. Calvados, prov. Normandy; 115 m. nw. from Paris, and 40 m. sw. from Rouen. Pop (with that of the suburbs), 11,250. Lat. 49. 7. n. Long. 6. 12. e. On the two rivulets Orbec and Gassey; surrounded by most luxuriant pastures. on which great numbers of cattle are reared. The principal buildings are a cathedral and episcopal palace. The manufactures are cotton, linens, flannel, and cyder.

LISIUEN, tn. China, prov. Shansee. Of the third rank.

LISKEARD, tn. and bor. England, hund. West, co. Cornwall. Acres of tn. 2140; of bor. 5600. Real prop. £13,230. Pop. 4042. London, 224 m. On the mail-coach road from Plymouth to Falmouth. Six fairs are annually held in the town, which enjoys a separate jurisdiction, and is agreeably and salubriously situated. It is a prosperous place, deriving its commercial wealth from the produce of the valuable tin, lead, and copper mines in the vicinity, as well as from tanneries. rope-walks, and manufactories of serge and blankets. Here is an ancient grammar school, endowed with £100 per ann., and possessing other advantages; houses of worship for Methodists and the Society of Friends; and schools for gratuitous instruction. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter. The ancient name was Lis Kerret, signifying, in the Cornish dialect, a fortified post, from a strong castle belonging to the earls and dukes of Cornwall, which stood here. Liskeard may also mean the palace on the height. In 1240 the lordship, belonged to Richard earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., who granted a charter constituting Liskeard a free borough. It returned two

members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. to the passing of the Reform Bill, under which it elects one only. Liskeard was anciently the principal place for the coinage or stamping of tin. It is now a favourite place of retirement of respectable families with moderate incomes.

LISKEENY, or Liskeavy, par. Ireland. bar, Dumore, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 2954. Tuam (P. T. 126). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam. Ann. val. £126.

LISLE, city, France, depart. the North, prov. Flanders; 18 m. E. from Tournai. Pop. 69,860. Lat. 50. 38. N. Long. 3. 5. E. On the river Deule, which is navigable, and divided into several branches, one of which, called La Basse Deule, traverses the city, whilst the others supply the moats or great ditches of the citadel and tn. The form of Lisle is an irregular oval, its length from NW. to SE. is nearly 2 m., its breadth about three fourths of a mile, and its circuit between 4 and 5 m., exclusive of the earthen ramparts that surround the town, and which are in their turn surrounded by a moat. Lisle presents an imposing appearance, from its extent, fortifications, canals, squares, and public buildings. Few cities in Fance can vie with it in the straightness and width of its streets, the regularity of its buildings, and its general air of neatness. Several convents have survived the revolution. The hospitals are five, one very spacious. Lisle is a fortress of the first rank; its citadel, the master-piece of Vauban, is second only to Turin in Europe. It is 1 m. in circuit and surrounded by a moat. The trade of Lisle is extensive. Its manufactures include camlets, serges, and other woollen stuffs, cotton, calico, linen, silk, velvet, lace, carpets, soap, starch, tobacco, leather, glass, and earthenware. The origin of this town is ascribed by tradition to Julius Cæsar. Louis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1667. It surrendered to the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene in 1708. At the peace of Utrecht it was restored to France; in 1792 it was bombarded by the Austrians, who were obliged to retire with the loss of 20.000 men. In 1815 Louis XVIII. spent one day here previous to his leaving France.

LISLE, tn. France, depart. Vaucluse, prov. of Venaissin; 11 m. E. from Avignon. Pop. 5350. Lat. 43. 57. N. Long. 4. 58. E. On a small spot, insulated by the two branches of the river Sorgues. Manufactures, silk, woollen stuffs, and leather, it has a considerable trade.—*Lisle*, tn., depart. Dordogne, prov. Guienne; 11 m. NW. from Perigueux. Pop. 1330. On the rivulet Dronne.

LISLE, tnshp. N. America. U. S., co Broome, New York; 15 m. N. from Binghampton, and 120 m. from Albany. Pop. 4393.

LISLE, Lislee, or L'Isle, par. Ireland, bar. Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 4939. Cloghnakilty (P. T. 198). On Courtmasherry Bay. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Ross.

LISMAKEERY, par. Ireland, bar. Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 1268. Rathkeale (P. T. 137). Liv. a rect. dioc. Limerick.

LISMALON, or Lismolin, par. Ireland, bar. Sliebhardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 1392. Killinaule (P. T. 196). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel. Ann. val. £395.

LISMORE, island, Scotland, shire of Argyll, one of the Hebrides. It is about 10 m. long, and 1½ m. broad. Area about 8000 acres. Pop. 1250. Appin (P. T. 133). The substratum is lime. On the coast is taken an abundance of fish. Liv. is the presb. of Lorn, and synod of Argyll. The island is traditionally reported to have been an extensive deer forest, which is rendered probable by the frequent discovery of immense stags' antlers in the bogs and mosses. The church consists of the chancel of the cathedral church of the see of Argyll, the bishop of which was sometimes styled bishop of Lismore. Here are remains of the episcopal palace or castle, vestiges of antique intrenchments, and an old fortress said to have been built by the Danes. The Gaelic language is in general use.

LISMORE, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Coshmore, co. Waterford, and a small part in bar. Condons and Clongibbons, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. of tn. 2894; of par. 9201. Dublin, 136 m. On the Blackwater, over which is a bridge, and connected by a canal with Cappoquin. It is the see of a bishop, and contains an endowed, classical, and two poor schools. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Lismore. Ann. val. £1569. About 633 the bishopric was founded by Carthagh of Kerry; it remained separate until 1363, when it was united to the see of Waterford. The very ancient see of Ardmore is merged in this of Lismore; the extent of the see is 38 m. in length and 37 m. broad. Area, 323,500 acres, in the cos. of Waterford and Tipperary. There are 73 pars. in this diocese, contracted by unions into 51 benefices. The chapter consists of a dean, with very extensive and peculiar privileges, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and prebendaries. The castle of Lismore was founded originally by king John, in 1195; was subsequently granted to the famous Sir Walter Raleigh, at a rent of £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum; it was purchased by Sir Richard Boyle; it is at present the property and occasional residence of the duke of Devonshire. In the year 1785 the duke of Rutland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, held a privy-council in this castle, and issued proclamations from it. The town was anciently called Magh Sgiath, the Chosen Field, or Magh Sciath, the Field of the Shield, which was afterwards changed to Dunsginne, meaning the Hill of a Fort of the Saxons, which was laid aside for Lismore, the Great Village. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, but fell into great ruin and wretchedness during the middle ages of Irish history: it has, however, much revived lately, under the fostering care of the duke of Devonshire, its present possessor. It returned two members to the Irish parliament up to the period of the Union. There are traces of several religious houses here. Robert Boyle, the philosopher, and William Congreve, the dramatic writer, were natives of this place.

LISMULLEN, par. Ireland, bar. Skreene, or Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 107. Dunshaughlin (P. T. 18). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Meath. Alicia, sister of Richard de la Corner, bishop of Meath, founded a religious house here, in the year 1240, for nuns of the rule of St. Augustin.

LISNADILL, par. Ireland, bar. and co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Armagh (P. T. 82). Liv. a perpetual cur. in the dioc. of Armagh.

LISNAKILL, or Lisline, par. Ireland, bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Acres, 1457. Pop. 667. Waterford (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Waterford.

LISNARICK, vil. Ireland, par. Derryvollen, bar. Long, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Kish (P. T. 114). Five fairs are annually held here.

LISNASKEA, vil. Ireland, par. Aghalurcher,

bar. Magherastephana, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 430. Dublin, 89 m. On the mail-coach road from Dublin to Enniskillen. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killmore.

LISOGNO, rivulet, N. Italy, duchy Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; has its source in Val d'Inferno, and is tributary to the Toza.

LISONUFFY, or Lissonuffy, par. Ireland, bar. and co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. 4599. Tulsk (P. T. 102). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Killmore. Ann. val. of latter, £258.

LISONZO, riv. N. Italy, Friuli, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; discharges itself into the gulf of Trieste. Lat. 45. 50. N. Long. 13. 36. E.

LISPOLE, par. Ireland, bar. Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Dingle (P. T. 214).

LISRONAN, or Lisronogh, par. Ireland, bars. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 1171. Fethard (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore. Ann. val. £231.

LISSA, tn. Prussia, duchy Posen; 45 m. SW. from Posen. Pop. 7550. Lat. 51. 52. N. Long. 16. 36. E. On the borders of Silesia. Here is a palace belonging to the princes Sulkoroski, proprietors of the tn., a Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and two Calvinistic churches, a gymnasium, and a synagogue. The houses are chiefly of wood; the trade, in woollen cloths, furs, hardware, and wine, is conducted principally by Jews, who constitute about one half of the population.

LISSA, island, Adriatic sea, off the coast of Austrian Dalmatia. Lat. 43. 3. N. Long. 16. 10. E. With a good harbour and valuable fishery, but mountainous and thinly peopled. Lissa was seized by a British force in 1807, but retaken by the French in 1810. The ancient town of Lissa, on this island, is now a mere village.

LISSA, tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia; 8 m. NW. from Breslau. Lat. 51. 8. N. Long. 16. 53. E. On the Weistritz. Remarkable for a victory gained here by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1757.

LISSABATTA, or Lissamatula, tn. E. Asia, island Ceram, on the N. coast. Lat. 1. 45. S. Long. 127. 30. E.

LISSAU, or Lissa, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Bohemia; 18 m. NE. from Prague. Pop. 2250. Near the riv. Elbe.

LISSE, vil. Holland, prov. S. Holland; 9 m. N. from Leyden. Pop. 1225. Lat. 52. 16. N. Long. 4. 33. E.

LISSET, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Beeford, wapentake Holderness, N. div. co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £2929. Pop. 102. Bridlington (P. T. 206). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York.

LISSINGTON, parish, England, wapentake Wraggoe, W. div., parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £1575. Pop. 182. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

LISTERLING, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Acres, 4859. Pop. of vil. 149; of par. 883. Ross (P. T. 88). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. of Ossory. Ann. val. £258.

LISTON, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 530. Real prop. £889. Pop. 88. Sudbury (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London. Ann. val. £145.

LISTOONVARA, spa well, Ireland, par. Killmoon, bar. Burren, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Corofin (P. T. 154).

LISTOWEL, tn. Ireland, par. Listowel, bar. Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. of tn. 2289; of par. 4977. Dublin, 169 m. On the riv. Feale. Three fairs are annually held here. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. The name is supposed to be derived from Lios Tualthal, *i. e.* Habitation of Tualthal or Tuàl.

LISTVENNISCHNA, tn: Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkoutsk; 175 m. NE. from Nertschinsk: on the Argoon.

LISZKA, tn. Austrian empire, co. Zemplin, prov. Hungary; 123 m. NE. from Buda: on the Bodrog. Lat. 48. 12. N. Long. 21. 28. E.

LITCHAM, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2060. Real prop. £2300. Pop. 771. Swaffham (P. T. 93). A session is held here every six weeks, and a court leet annually in October. A national school is established here, as also almshouses for two poor persons.

LITCHFIELD, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Lincoln, Maine; 25 m. NW. from Wiscasset, and 10 m. from Halliwell. Pop. 2308.—*Litchfield*, tnshp. co. Hillsborough, New Hampshire; 30 m. S. from Concord: on the Merrimack. Pop. 505. —*Litchfield*, co. Connecticut; bounded on the N. by Massachusetts, E. by Hartford, SE. by New Haven, SW. by Fairfield cos., and W. by New York. Pop. 42,855. The chief tn. is *Litchfield*; 30 m. W. from Hartford, and 38 m. NW. from New Haven. Lat. 41. 42. N. Long. 73. 15. W. Contains 4 forges, 1 slitting mill, 1 nail manufactory, 18 saw and 6 fulling mills, 5 large tanneries, and several other important manufacturing establishments. There are 8 houses of public worship—4 for Congregationalists, 3 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. *Litchfield*, tnshp. in which the tn. is situate, is an elevated district. Mount Torn, near the SW. corner, is 700 ft. above the riv. at its base.—*Litchfield Great Pond*, the largest in the state of Connecticut, comprises a superficial area of about 900 acres; at its outlet are numerous valuable mill-sites.—*Litchfield Village*, a suburb of the tn., incorporated in 1818, contains a court-house, jail, bank, 2 meeting and 84 dwelling houses, a ladies' school, and a law school; the last, established in 1784 by the honourable Tapping Reeve, enjoys a high reputation.—*Litchfield*, tn. co. Herkimer, New York; 10 m. SW. from Herkimer, and 10 m. S. from Utica. Pop. 1750.

LITCHIN, tn. China, prov. Shansee. Of the third rank.

LITCHUEN, tn. E. Asia, Corea; 32 m. SE. from King-ki-tao.

LITCHURCH, tnshp. England, par. St. Peter, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, and co. Derby. Acres, 390. Real prop. £2343. Pop. 516. Derby (P. T. 126).

LITH, tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant. Pop. 1570.

LITHERLAND, tnshp. England, par. Sefton, hund. West Derby, co. Lancaster. Acres, 390. Real prop. £2251. Pop. 789. Liverpool (P. T. 206).

LITHUANIA (in the language of the country *Litwa*, German *Lithaven*), anc. name of an extensive country now included in the governments of European Russia, Mohilev, Witepsk, Minsk, Wilna, and Grodno, and prov. East Prussia (which see). It was formerly an independent grand duchy, containing 60,000 sq. m., but in 1569 was united to Poland. The Lithuanians were, in the 11th century, tributary to Russia, but when that state was divided by the disturbances

under the successors of Wladimir, Lithuania made itself independent and formidable. Ringold, in 1235, bore the title of grand duke, and under his successors the whole of Russian Lithuania was separated from Russia. Gedemin conquered Kiov; Wladislaus Gazello was baptized in 1386, and having married the Polish queen Hedwig, united Lithuania and the conquered Russian provinces with Poland.

LITIZ, or LEDITZ, tn. N. America, U. S., tnshp. Warwick, co. Lancaster, Pennsylvania; 8 m. N. from Lancaster, and 66 m. NW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 300. On a branch of Conestoga Creek. It is settled by Moravians, and contains a church and an academy.

LITLINGTON, par. England, hund. Armingford, co. Cambridge. Real prop. £1190. Pop. 622. Royston (P. T. 37). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ely. Ann. val. £119.

LITLINGTON, par. England, hund. Longbridge, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £851. Pop. 143. Seaford (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £80.

LITSHAU, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Lower Austria; 78 m. NW. from Vienna. Pop. 950. Lat. 48. 57. N. Long. 15. 3. E. On the Launitz.

LITTAU, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Moravia; 9 m. NE. from Olmutz. Pop. 2350. Lat. 49. 40. N. Long. 17. 5. E. On the March.

LITTER, or LETTER, or CASTLEHYDE, par. Ireland, bars. Condons and Clongibbons and Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1926. Fermoy (P. T. 142). On the Blackwater. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne.

LITTER-LUNA, or LETTER, par. Ireland, bar. Ballybrit, King's Co., prov. Leinster. Pop. 1000. Kinnitty (P. T. 81). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe. Ann. val. £74.

LITTERMORE, island, Ireland, par. Killanin, off bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 300. Oughterard (P. T. 150). The inhabitants are employed in making kelp and fishing.

LITTERMULLEN, island, Ireland, par. Killcommin, off bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 260. Oughterard (P. T. 150).

LITTLE BEAVER, riv. N. America, U. S.; has its source in Ohio, and is tributary to Ohio riv. in Pennsylvania, after a SE. course of 30 m.

LITTLE COMPTON, tnshp. N. America, U. S., co. Newport, Rhode Island. Pop. 1378. Celebrated for its dairies.

LITTLE CORK, ham, Ireland, par. Old Connaught, half bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Bray (P. T. 12).

LITTLE HARBOUR, inlet, S. America, Patagonia, on the straits of Magalhaen; 6 m. NW. from Bachelor's riv.

LITTLE HOCKHOCKING, riv. N. America, U. S., co. Washington, Ohio; tributary to the Ohio riv. 5 m. below the influx of the great Hockhocking.

LITTLE ISLAND, Ireland, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, on the riv. Suir. Waterford (P. T. 94).

LITTLE ISLAND, Ireland, co. Cork, prov. Munster; 7 m. E. from Cork: formed by the riv. Lee. Cork (P. T. 166). Pop. 60.

LITTLE ISLAND, or LITTLE SALVADOR, W. Indies, one of the minor Bahamas.

LITTLE MACKINAW, riv. N. America, U. S., Illinois, tributary to the Illinois riv., 15 m. below Fort Clark. It is navigable 90 m.

LITTLE MISSOURI, the name of two rivs. N. America, U. S., one a tributary to the Missouri from the SW., 90 m. above the Mandan villages, and the other tributary to the Wachitta in Arkansas ter. from the W.

LITTLE REST, vil. N. America, U. S., tnshp. S. Kingston, and cap. of co. Washington, Rhode Island. It contains a court-house, bank, and congregational church.

LITTLE RIVER, name of several streams, N. America, U. S.; first in Georgia, tributary to the Savannah, 30 m. above Augusta; second in Georgia, tributary to the Oconee, 12 m. above Milledgeville; third in co. Christian, Kentucky, tributary to the Cumberland riv. from the E.; fourth in Indiana, tributary to the Wabash, above Vincennes.

LITTLE ROCK, or ARKOPOLIS, N. America, U. S., seat of gov. Arkansas ter., 130 m. below Dwight, and 50 m. from the Wachitta, on the N. bank of the Arkansas riv. It was settled in 1820, stands on ground elevated from 150 to 200 feet above the level of the riv., and is traversed by the road from St. Louis to the Wachitta.

LITTLEBOROUGH, ham. and chap. England, par. Rochdale, hund. Salford, co. Lancaster. Rochdale (P. T. 198). Two fairs are annually held in the ham., in which is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £86.

LITTLEBOROUGH, par. England, wapentake Bassetlaw, North Clay div., co. Nottingham. Acres, 290. Real prop. £549. Pop. 82. East Retford (P. T. 145). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York. Ann. val. £36. This place is supposed to have been the Roman Agelocum.

LITTLEBOURNE, par. England, hund. of Downhamford, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 2010. Real prop. £2698. Pop. 733. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Near a branch of the riv. Stour. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

LITTLEBURY, par. England, hund. Uttlesford, co. Essex. Acres, 2300. Real prop. £4314. Pop. 875. Saffron Walden (P. T. 42). Here are an alms-house and a free-school. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of London.

LITTLECOTE, or LITCOTE, ham. England, par. Stewkley, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Winslow (P. T. 49).

LITTLEDALE, ham. and chap. England, par. Lancaster, hund. Lonsdale south of the Sands, co. Lancaster. Lancaster (P. T. 240). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £68.

LITTLEFIELD, hund. England, lathe Aylesford, and co. of Kent. Acres, 3250. Pars. 2. Pop. 1318.

LITTLEHAM, par. England, hund. East Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres (with Exmouth), 2260. Real prop. £8647. Pop. 3189. Exmouth (P. T. 168). Here is a small poor school. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LITTLEHAM, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. Devon. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £1449. Pop. 424. Bideford (P. T. 201). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LITTLEMOOR, tnshp. England, par. St. Mary the Virgin, city Oxford, hund. Bullington, co. Oxford. Acres, 1090. Pop. 425. Oxford (P. T. 54). Here are the ruins of a priory of Benedictine nuns.

LITTLEPORT, par. England, hund. Ely, isle Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 16,390. Real prop.

£17,680. Pop. 2644. Ely (P. T. 67). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ely.

LITTLETHORPE, ham. England, par. Cosby, hund. Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Acres, 2550. Pop. 1009. Leicester (P. T. 96).

LITTLETON, tnshp. England, par. Christleton, hund. Broxton, co. Chester. Acres, 290. Real prop. £690. Pop. 48. Chipping Sodbury (P. T. 108). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Gloucester.

LITTLETON, par. England, hund. Spelthorne, co. Middlesex. Acres, 1060. Real prop. £1618. Pop. 134. Staines (P. T. 16). Near the Thames. With a small endowed school for girls. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

LITTLETON, par. England, hund. Buddlesgate, Fawley div., co. Southampton. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £828. Pop. 120. Winchester (P. T. 62). Within the jurisdiction of a court held at Winchester for the recovery of small debts. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester. Ann. val. £66.

LITTLETON, tything, England, par. Steeple Ashton, hund. Whorwelsdown, co. Wilts. Real prop. £2361. Pop. 79. Trowbridge (P. T. 99).

LITTLETON, tnshp. N. America, U. S., co. Grafton, New Hampshire; 75 m. N. from Concord, the capital. Pop. 1435. On Connecticut riv., over which is a bridge.—*Littleton*, tn. co. Middlesex, Massachusetts; 28 m. NW. from Boston. Pop. 947.

LITTLETON DREW, par. England, hund. Chippenham, co. Wilts. Acres, 760. Real prop. £883. Pop. 177. Chippenham (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Salisbury.

LITTLETON, High, par. England, hund. Chewton, co. Somerset. Acres (with Hallatrow), 1190. Real prop. £3062. Pop. 911. Bath (P. T. 106). It abounds with coal. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LITTLETON, Middle, tnshp. England, par. North Littleton, hund. Blackenhurst, upper div., co. Worcester. Evesham (P. T. 99).

LITTLETON, North, par. England, hund. Blackenhurst, upper div., co. Worcester. Acres, 1610. Real prop. £2789. Pop. 360. Evesham (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester.

LITTLETON-UPON-SEVERN, par. England, hund. Langley and Swineshead, lower div. co. Gloucester. Acres, 900. Real prop. £1574. Pop. 179. Thornbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bristol. Ann. val. £62.

LITTLETON. South, par. England, hund. Blackenhurst, upper div., co. Worcester. Acres, 900. Real prop. £1633. Pop. 110. Evesham (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester.

LITTLETON'S ISLAND, N. America, U. S., Florida, in Florida stream. Lat. 24. 40. N. Long. 81. 38. W.

LITTLETON VILLAGE, tnshp. N. America. U. S., co. Grafton, New Hampshire; 91 m. N. from Concord.

LITTLEWORTH, tything, England, par. of Great Faringdon, hund. Shrivenham, co. Berks. Acres, 3180. Great Faringdon (P. T. 68).

LITTLEWORTH, extra-par. ham. England, hund. of Dudstone and King's Barton, co. of Gloucester. Acres, 30. Real prop. £364. Pop. 615. Gloucester (P. T. 104).

LITTLEWORTH, ham. England, par. and hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Woodstock (P. T. 62).

LITTON, tnshp. England, par. Tideswell, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Real prop. £1631. Pop. 866. Tideswell (P. T. 160).

LITTON, tnshp. England, par. Cascob, hund. Wigmore, co. Hereford, and hund. and co. of Radnor. Real prop. £822. Pop. 92. Presteign (P. T. 151).

LITTON, par. England, hund. Wells Forum, co. Somerset. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1845. Pop. 414. Wells (P. T. 120). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LITTON, tnshp. England, par. Arncliffe, wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 6850. Real prop. £1422. Pop. 102. Settle (P. T. 235).

LITTON CHENEY, par. England, hund. Uggescombe, Dorchester div., co. Dorset. Acres, 2330. Real prop. £4441. Pop. 420. Bridport. (P. T. 135). Here is a small endowed school, with a benefaction for the apprenticing of poor children. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bristol.

LITTORALE, dist. Austrian empire, gov. Trieste, kingd. Illyria: on the N. coast. Including the tns. Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Re, with their dependencies. It was formerly annexed to Croatia.

LIUBIM, tn. European Russia, gov. Jaroslov; 42 m. NE. from Jaroslov. Pop. 1635. Lat. 58. 52. N. Long. 40. 48. E.

LIVADIA (anc. Hellas), dist. Greece, bounded on the N. by Janna or Thessaly, on the E. by the Ægean sea, on the S. by the Morea, and on the W. by the Ionian sea; 175 m. long and 45 m. in breadth. Area, 5800 square m. Pop. 250,000, chiefly Greeks. Lat. 38. 27. N. Long. 23. 0. E. It contains the ancient celebrated Grecian states, Acarnania, Etolia, Locris, Phocis, Bœotia, Negara, and Attica; the mntns. Parnassus, Helicon, and Cithæron, and the pass of Thermopylæ. The character of the present inhabitants is as various as their descent and mode of life. Missolonghi (which see) is the only strong hold on the W. coast, and has been rendered famous during the revolutionary war. The chief tn. is Livadia or Lebadia, 51 m. N. from Athens. Pop. 6000. Lat. 37. 46. N. Long. 24. 52. E. On the Gulf of Lepanto, with a castle and a good trade in wool, corn, and rice.

LIVADOSTRO, tn. Greece, Livadia; 32 m. NW. from Athens. Lat. 38. 12. N. Long. 23. 10. E. At the extremity of the Gulf of Lepanto, on the coast.

LIVAROT, tn. France, depart. Calvados, and prov. Normandy; 10 m. SW. from Lisieux. Pop. 1350.

LIVENZA, riv. N. Italy, Lombardo-Venetian kingd., discharges itself by two navigable streams into the Adriatic. Lat. 45. 45. N. Long. 12. 45. E.

LIVERDUN, tn. France, depart. Meurthe, prov. Lorraine: on the Moselle. Pop. 1150.

LIVERMERE, Great, par. England, hund. Thedwestry, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £1312. Pop. 336. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LIVERMERE, Little, par. England, hund. Blackbourn, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1368. Pop. 185. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

LIVERMORE, tnshp. N. America, U. S., co. Oxford, Maine; 18 m. NE. from Paris, and 78 m. from Portland: on the Androscoggin riv.

LIVERPOOL, tn. and bor. England, hund. W. Derby, co. Lancaster, having a separate jurisdiction. Acres, 3960. Real prop. £589,140. Pop 189,242. London 206 m.; Lancaster, 50 m.

Chester, 17 m.; Manchester (*via* railroad), 31 m. Lat. 53. 25. N. Long. 2. 59. W. Fairs held on the 25th of July and 11th of November. Members of parliament, 2. The town stands on the E. bank of the estuary of the Mersey. Its maritime position, proximity to Manchester, and connexion with Ireland, have, in comparatively a few years, raised this place to the rank of the first commercial town in Great Britain, London excepted. A charter of privileges was granted to the townsmen by Henry I.: but the first recorded charter is dated 1203. Henry III. granted further privileges in 1227; which were confirmed and augmented by Edward III., in 1312; by Richard II., in 1378; by Henry IV., in 1413; by Philip and Mary, in 1556; by Charles I., in 1626; and by Charles II., in 1676. In 1684 the charter was surrendered to James II. for one of his peculiar formation, which, however, was annulled by William III., in 1695. In 1752 George II. granted an entirely new charter, authorizing the mayor to act as justice of the peace for four years after the expiration of his office, and George III. extended the privileges and powers of the mayor and corporation in 1808. The last charter continued in operation until the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill. Sessions are held for the borough quarterly. A court of passage is held before the mayor, &c., for the recovery of sums above forty shillings; a court of requests involving debts under forty shillings. The bor. sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., and, with slight interruptions, has continued to do so ever since. G. Canning and W. Huskisson were amongst the eminent persons that have at different periods represented Liverpool. In 1551 the property of the corporation produced annually no more than £2 10*s.* 9*d.* In 1557 this insignificant income was mortgaged for £20. The manor and township formerly belonged to the Molyneux family, of which Lord Sefton is now the representative; but in 1785 the corporation changed them into freehold, by purchase. In 1793, when the kingdom laboured under grievous commercial depression, the corporation obtained permission to issue negotiable notes, not exceeding £200,000 in amount, on the security of their property, which then amounted to £821,959, and their annual income to £25,000. The assessment of the borough in 1700 amounted to £2 11*s.* 1*d.*; in 1800 it amounted to £2500; and the present income of the corporation is nearly £100,000 per annum, about one-third of which is usually expended in the improvement of the town. Liverpool comprises a single par., formerly a chapelry to Walton; but in 1667 was separated into five parochial dists., all in the dioc. of Chester. St. Nicholas, a rect.; rebuilt on the site of a more ancient church in 1360, re-edified in 1755, and the tower erected in 1815, to replace one that had fallen down in 1810: St. Peter's, a rect.; church consecrated in 1704: all the other benefices are chapelries. St. Andrew's; church erected in 1815: St. Anne's, ann. val. £105; church erected in 1772: St. George's; church consecrated in 1732: St. James's, consecrated in 1774: St. John's; church built in 1784: St. Mark's; church built in 1803: St. Matthew's, ann. value £80; the church was formerly a dissenters' chapel: St. Paul's, ann. val. £120; church consecrated in 1769: St. Philip's; church built in 1816: St. Stephen's, ann. val. £120: Holy Trinity; church built in 1792: All Saint's; church built in 1798: Christ Church, consecrated in 1800: St. Luke's, possessing a beautiful Gothic church: St. Martin's, a noble church in the Doric order: St. Martin-in-the-Fields; church erected by a grant from parliament in 1828: St. Catherine's, and St. Bride's. There are besides four places of worship belonging to the kirk of Scotland, five chapels for Independents, five for Wesleyan Methodists, two for Whitefieldites, two for Unitarians, one for Quakers, one synagogue, four Roman Catholic chapels, one for Sandemanians, others for Primitive Methodists and the New Connexion. The Necropolis, a general cemetery, occupies an area of 24,000 square yards; and St. James's Cemetery, formerly a valuable stone quarry, affords facilities for the excavation of numerous vaults in the solid rock. The schools for the instruction and shelter of the poor are numerous. They include the North and South free schools, supported by the corporation; St. Andrew's, St. James's, St. Mark's, St. Matthew's, and St. Patrick's free schools; Circus Street School; the Blue Coat, Bethesda, Caledonian schools; charity schools distinguished by the different streets in which the school-houses stand, as Duncan Street, Leeds Street, Jordan Street, Moorfields, and Manesty Lane charity schools. To these are to be added the Catholics', Friends', Unitarian, and Seamen's schools; Female School of Industry; Orphan, Welsh, National, Deaf and Dumb schools; many infant schools, and an extensive establishment where the indigent blind receive instruction in various useful arts, and manufacture articles that have produced in some years upwards of £2000. Almshouses for the aged and infirm are also numerous; and benefit societies, clubs, and associations calculated to introduce economy and morality amongst the lower classes, are established here. Amongst them is an institution for the relief of decayed actors. The infirmary, built in 1821, has been endowed by benevolent individuals at different periods; in 1832 its funds were augmented by £500, the bequest of Mrs. Browne. Here are, besides, many dispensaries, a house of recovery, ophthalmic hospitals, lunatic asylums, seamen's and military hospitals, marine humane society, lying-in charity, female penitentiary, Dorcas', stranger's, friends, and other charitable and useful institutions. The avenues of Liverpool have, within the last twenty years, been much improved, adorned, and beautified, and the public buildings generally are on a scale of magnificence not exceeded by any town of the same rank in the kingdom. The town-hall was originally built in 1747, injured by fire in 1795, and restored at an expense of £100,000, from the designs of John Foster. The principal floor in this noble edifice is appropriated to the purposes of municipal parade, and includes assembly and dining-rooms, decorated in the best taste. To the W. of Exchange Square stands a square stone building, containing the borough offices and courts, where quarter sessions for the hund. of West Derby are held. The Exchange buildings occupy three sides of a square, forming, with the old exchange, a spacious quadrangle, in the centre of which is a monument to Nelson, executed by Westmacott, at an expense of £9000. The buildings, erected in 1808, are after a design by Foster, and cost upwards of £100,000. The Corn-exchange displays a handsome facade, in

the true Doric, and the new custom-house is worthy of the great commercial town for the convenience of which it has been erected. The warehouses, stores, &c., as may be expected, occupy a large portion of the area assigned to the borough; and the docks, a principal feature in a delineation of this place, extend along the banks of the Mersey, in a direction N. to S. The old dock was constructed in 1699; salt-house and St. George's dock in 1767; king's dock in 1788; queen's dock in 1795; prince's dock, in 1821. There are also graving docks, dry docks, &c. These vast aqueous areas are surrounded in most instances with ranges of lofty warehouses, between which and the edge of the dock are erected sheds for the protection of goods landing, weighing, &c. On the 15th of February, 1802, the warehouses on the E. of St. George's dock were destroyed by fire, and property consumed to the amount of £323,000. The entrance of the river is difficult, and the channel has lately altered its course; proper precautions, however, are adopted to guide mariners. In 1827, a beacon was erected on the Rock Perch, close to the bar at the river's mouth. Hostile attacks from sea are also provided against by the construction of one battery on the N. shore, and a second immediately opposite, at the Black Rock. In conjunction with the port and traffic of Liverpool, may be mentioned the rail-road, which has in fact rendered Liverpool the port of Manchester. This mode of transport passes under the town by means of tunnels, to Edge-hill, thence proceeding in a direct line towards its ultimate point, crosses Chat Moss, and reaches Manchester. It was opened on the 15th September, 1830, with a public procession and much ceremony, on which occasion were present the duke of Wellington and Mr. Huskisson, M.P. for the borough, who unfortunately fell under the wheels of the carriages, and sustained so much injury that he expired after a few hours suffering. The buildings and institutions appropriated to the preservation of order, and correction and punishment of vice, are the borough jail for criminals and debtors, bridewell, house of correction, &c. There is also a very extensive workhouse, erected in 1771. Connected with literature, the arts, and the most important institutions, are the Lyceum, a beautiful design furnished by Harrison, the completion of which cost £11,000. Here are contained the Liverpool library, founded in 1770, reading rooms, &c.; the Royal Institution in Colquitt-street; the Athenæum, established in 1779; Botanic Garden, in 1800; Union Reading Rooms, in 1811; Exchange Reading Room, in 1811; Medical Library; Philosophical and Literary Society, in 1812; Royal Chartered Institution, in 1817, containing a museum for the promotion of arts and sciences; Mechanics' Institute and lecture room, and public libraries for male and female apprentices, founded in 1822 and 1824. Musical festivals have hitherto been held here every fourth year, and found very productive; the profits on one occasion, 1823, exceeding £6000, devoted solely to charitable purposes. Amongst the places of public amusement, are the theatre (Williamson-square); Olympic Circus; Royal Amphitheatre, opened in 1826; the Wellington Rooms, the design copied from the Sybil's temple, at Rome; St. Anne's Assembly and Concert Rooms. The public baths are extensive, and the elevation, a beautiful and classic design, adorned with a colonnade and piazzas. The Liverpool races were first established in 1756, and held on the sea-shore. From 1774 to 1786, the meetings took place on Crosby Marsh; after this they were discontinued until 1826, when the corporation gave a valuable cup to be run for. In 1829, the course at Aintree, on the Ormskirk road, was first opened, and now possesses a handsome stand-house, capable of accommodating 3000 persons. The manufactures of Liverpool are various, including many of the most necessary articles to the habits of civilized Europe; sugar, soap, starch, glass-works, &c., salt and copperas works, iron founderies, tar and turpentine distilleries, steam saw-mills, oil-mills, vinegar works, breweries, distilleries, tobacco manufactures, &c. &c. Ship and boat-building, rope and sail-making, block, pump-making, and every trade connected with nautics is here pursued, and in general prosperously. Millwrights, engineers, steam-engine constructors, nail-makers, wire-workers, manufacturers of patent mill-stones, here find constant and profitable exercise for their industry and talents. The commerce of Liverpool is extended over the greater part of the globe; her trade with America and the West Indies is the most important. India is now open to the enterprise of her merchants, against whose activity and spirit, indeed, no ports of any clime are closed. A coasting and home trade is maintained by means of steam-vessels, with Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and every port of consequence in the British Isles. At the commencement of the 18th century, the aggregate burden of vessels annually entered at this port did not amount to 6000 tons. At the beginning of the reign of George III., the dock duties averaged £7000 per annum; in 1800, they had increased to £23,000; in 1835, they exceeded £120,000. The number of vessels belonging to the port exceeds 800, and their average burden is about 170,000 tons. The custom-house is under the direction of a collector, comptroller, inspector-general, and inferior officers, and the gross annual receipts of customs averages £1,900,000. The value of goods constantly deposited in the bonding warehouses, seldom falls short of £1,500,000. The town trade or traffic amongst the inhabitants is of course considerable, and conducted partly through the medium of public market-halls and places. Here are nine established places of this description—St. James's, St. Thomas's, St. Johns', Derby Square, Islington, Scotland Place, Pownall Square, Gibraltar-street, Lime-street. Corn markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and markets for provisions daily. Two fairs are annually held; ten days before each a hand is suspended in front of the town-hall, denoting protection and freedom from arrest for debt within the borough for ten days after the conclusion of each fair. The marine parade near St. George's dock, and St. James's walk, on the height above the town, are the only promenades here of any interest. Amongst the eminent natives of this place were Horn the astronomer, Stubbs the painter, Roscoe, Enfield, Bostock, and Mrs. Hemans.

The origin, or derivation of the name Liverpool, is as uncertain as the early history of the place itself is obscure. The corporation seal has the impress of an aquatic bird, called a Lever, standing on the margin of a pool, whence arises a conjectural derivation. Liverpool is not

mentioned in Domesday book. Camden says that a castle was erected here in 1076, by Roger de Poictiers, one of the followers of William the Conqueror. King John either built, or re-edified a fortress at this place, whence he embarked for Ireland. The office of constable of the castle was vested in the Molyneux family from the reign of Henry V. to that of queen Elizabeth; in 1659 the castle was dismantled, and its site is now occupied by St. George's church. An ancient building, called the Tower of Liverpool, belonged to Sir Thomas Lathom, who gave it as a marriage portion with his daughter, who was espoused by Sir John Stanley. In 1644 the town was garrisoned for the parliament, and held out against prince Rupert for one month, when colonel Moore, the governor, was obliged to surrender.

LIVERSEDGE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Birstall, wapentake Morley, co. York, West riding. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £7841. Pop. 5265. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York.

LIVERTON, tnshp. England, par. Easington, liberty Langbaurgh, E. div., co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2360. Real prop. £1543. Pop. 239. Guisborough (P. T. 245).

LIVESEY, tnshp. England, par. and hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster. Acres, 1890. Real prop. £3971. Pop. 1787. Blackburn (P. T. 212).

LIVINGSTON, vil. and par. Scotland, shire Linlithgow. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £6608. Pop. 1035. Mid-Calder (P. T. 12). Liv. in the presb. of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Coal, freestone, and iron-stone abound here.

LIXNAW, vil. Ireland, pars. Killcarra and Killtorney, bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. Pop. 200. Listowel (P. T. 169). On the river Brick.

LLAFEMOC, or LLAVERNOCH, par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powys, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Pop. 90. Caerdiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

LLAMPHEY, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Castle Martin, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £1969. Pop. 436. Pembroke (P. T. 264). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £69. Llamphey Court, in this par., was the residence of the ill-fated Essex in early life, and became afterwards a palace of the bishop of St. David's. It is now in ruins.

LLAMPHY. ham. Great Britain, par. St. Bride's Major, hund. Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Pop. 163. Cowbridge (P. T. 173).

LLAN, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Guilsfield, hund. Pool, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Welshpool (P. T. 171). Manufacture, flannel.

LLAN, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Cilcen, hund. Coleshill, co. Flint, N. Wales. Pop. 340. Mold (P. T. 191).

LLAN-ABER, par. Great Britain, hund. Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, N. Wales; on St. George's Channel. Real prop. £2954. Pop. 1448. Barmouth (P. T. 222). Liv. a rect. dioc. of Bangor.

LLAN-AELHAIARN, parish, Great Britain, hund. Uwch-Gorfai, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £1956. Pop. 660. Pwllhelli (P. T. 236). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLAN-AFAN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Ilar, upper div. co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £695. Pop. 384. Aberystwyth (P. T. 208). On the Ystwyth riv. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £80.

LLAN-AFAN-FAWR, par. Great Britain, hund. Bualt, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Acres, 30,000. Real prop. £1824. Pop. 936. Bualt (P. T. 173). The par. is separated into three sections besides the ham. of Llys-dinan. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £103.

LLAN-AFAN-FECHAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Bualt, co. Brecon, S. Wales, between the Chwerfi and Irchon rivs. Real prop. £815. Pop. 189. Bualt (P. T. 173). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £20.

LLANALLGO, or LLANALLGOF, par. Great Britain, hund. Twrcelyn, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 450. Real prop. £578. Pop. 417. Llanerch-y-Medd (P. T. 253). On the sea-coast. Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLAN-AML-LLECH, or LLANHAMLACH, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Pencelli, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £3711. Pop. 308. Brecon (P. T. 171). On the riv. Usk. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. St. Iltut's hermitage, an ancient Cistfaen and pillar-stone, occupied the summit of a hill between the ham. of Llanaml-Llach and Llangasty-tal-y-Llyn.

LLAN-ANDRAS. See PRESTEIGN.

LLAN-ANNO, par. Great Britain, hund. Knighton, co. Radnor, S. Wales, on the Ithon riv. Acres, 5000. Real prop. £906. Pop. 343. Rhayader (P. T. 178). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £33. There is a mineral spring here.

LLAN-ARMON, par. Great Britain, hund. Effionydd, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £2310. Pop. 613. Pwllhelli (P. T. 236). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLAN-ARMON, par. Great Britain, hund. Yale, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £4976. Pop. 1475. Rhuthyn (P. T. 195). On the Alun riv. Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. of St. Asaph. In this par. are several tumuli, in which urns, containing ashes of burned bones, have been found.

LLAN-ARMON DYFFRYN-CEIRIOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Chirk, co. Denbigh, N. Wales, on the Ceiriog riv. Real prop. £1121. Pop. 307. Oswestry (P. T. 171). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £128.

LLAN-ARMON-MYNYDD-MAWR, parish, Great Britain, hund. Chirk. co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £779. Pop. 164. Llanfyllin (P. T. 179). 1700 feet above sea-level. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £45.

LLAN-ARTH, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Moeddyn, co. Cardigan, N. Wales, distinguished in N. and S. sections. Real prop. £4210. Pop. 449. Lampeter (P. T. 209). On the Llethy riv. Fairs held on the 12th March, 17th June, 22nd Sept., 27th Oct., 1st Wednesday after 12th Dec. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £700. Henry VII. encamped on Wern Newydd, in this par., the second day after his arrival in Wales.

LLAN-ARTH, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, lower div., co. Monmouth. Acres, 3540. Real prop. £1996. Pop. 655. Ragland (P. T. 137). Liv. a vic. dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £80.

LLAN-ARTHNY, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Iskennen, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 7000. Real prop. £5641. Pop. 1839. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £122. Coals and limestone abound here, and there is a mineral spring in the vicinity.

LLAN-ASAPH, or LLAN-AAS, vil. and par.

Great Britain, hund. Prestatyn, co. Flint, N. Wales. Acres, 8000. Real prop. £5038. Pop. 2373. Holywell (P. T. 203). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Coals, iron, and lead are found here. There is a signal-tower on Llan-Asaph Hill, at an elevation of 730 feet above the sea.

LLAN-BABO, par. Great Britain, hund. Taly-Bolion, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £718. Pop. 174. Llanerch-y-Medd (P. T. 253). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is said to have been built by Prince Babo, who flourished in 460.

LLANBADARN-FAWR, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Ilar, upper div. and Geneur-Glyn, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Area, 32 sq. m. Pop. 9824. Aberystwith (P. T. 208). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £136. In this dist. were many Roman stations, and in the 6th century a bishopric was erected here by Paternus, a foreigner, which continued independent until the assassination of one of its bishops, when the see was united to St. David's. A bishop of Llanbadarn was amongst the seven prelates who held a conference with Augustine the monk when he endeavoured to establish his supremacy over the British church. The ancient sanctuary at this place was pillaged by the Danes in 987, and by Llewellyn ap Sytsylt in 1038. Morris, the antiquary, was born in this par.

LLANBADARN-FAWR, par. Great Britain, hund. Cefn-Llys, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 6000. Real prop. £1668. Pop. 491. Pen-y-Bont (P. T. 171). On the Ithon riv. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANBADARN-FYNYDD, par. Great Britain, hund. Knighton, co. Radnor, S. Wales; on the Ithon riv. Acres, 6000. Real prop. £1632. Pop. 518. Newtown (P. T. 175). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £50.

LLANBADARN-ODYN, or Odwynne, par. Great Britain, hund. Penarth, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £1610. Pop. 558. Tregaron (P. T. 204). On the Æron riv. Liv. a chap. dioc. of St. David's.

LLANBADARN-TREF-EGLWYS, or Llanbadarn-Fach, par. Great Britain, hund. Ilar, lower div. co. Cardigan, S. Wales; on the riv. Arth. Real prop. £1650. Pop. 982. Lampeter (P. T. 209). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £40.

LLANBADARN-Y-CARREG, par. Great Britain, hund. Colwyn, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 600. Real prop. £303. Pop. 98. Bualt (P. T. 170). On the Eddw riv. Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £40.

LLANBADARN-Y-CREIDDYN-ISAF, ham. Great Britain, par. Llanbadarn-Fawr, hund. Ilar, upper div. co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £3680. Pop. 891. Aberystwyth (P. T. 208).

LLANBADARN-Y-CREIDDYN-UCHAF, ham. Great Britain, hund. Ilar, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £1830. Pop. 743. Aberystwyth (P. T. 209).

LLANBADOCK, par. England, hund. Usk, co. Monmouth. Acres, 3430. Real prop. £2832. Pop. 374. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £53.

LLANBADRIG, par. Great Britain, hund. Taly-Bolion, co. Anglesea, N. Wales, on the sea-coast. Pop. 1364. Amlwch (P. T. 260). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick. Copper ore and yellow ochre are found here.

LLANBADRIG, or Llanbedrog, par. Great Britain, hund. Gafflogion, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales; on St. Tudwal's roadstead. Real prop. £1631. Pop. 459. Pwllhelli (P. T. 236). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLAN-BEBLIG, par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Gwrffai, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales; on the Maenai strait. Acres, 2000. Real prop. (with Caernarvon bor.), £9618. Pop. 7642. Caernarvon (P. T. 259). Liv. a vic. (with the chap. of Caernarvon), in the dioc. of Bangor. (See Caernarvon).

LLANBEDDERY, ham. Great Britain, par. Llan-Carffan, hund. Dinas-Powis, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales, on the Bristol Channel. Cowbridge (P. T. 173).

LLANBEDR, par. Great Britain, hund. Crickhowel, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £1849. Pop. 359. Crickhowel (P. T. 154). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. Herewald, bishop of Llandaff, consecrated a par. church here in the 11th century.

LLAN-BEDR, par. Great Britain, hund. Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, N. Wales; on the riv. Artro. Pop. 403. Barmouth (P. T. 222). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANBEDR, ham. and chap. England, par. Llanmartin, hund. Caldicot, co. Monmouth. Pop. 30. Caerleon (P. T. 144). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANBEDR, par. Great Britain, hund. Pain's Castle, co. Radnor, S. Wales; between the Machawy riv. and Llyn-Llanbychllyn. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £1548. Pop. 356. Hay (P. T. 156). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £50.

LLANBEDR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD, parish, Great Britain, hund. Rhuthyn, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £2747. Pop. 527. Rhuthyn (P. T. 157). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANBEDR-FELFREY, or Llampeter-Felfrey, par. Great Britain, hund. Narbeth, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 8000. Real prop. £4694. Pop. 984. Narbeth (P. T. 255). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANBEDR-GOCH, par. Great Britain, hund. Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesey, N. Wales; on the sea-shore. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £663. Pop. 437. Beaumaris (P. T. 257). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of Bangor. Much limestone is exported from Red Wharf Bay in this par.

LLANBEDR, or Lampeter-Pont-Stephen, tn. and par. Great Britain, hunds. Moeddyn and Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £3900. Pop. 1317. London, 209 m. On the riv. Teiffi. Fairs held on 11th Jan., 6 March, 11th May, Wednesday in Whitsun week, 10th July, 1st Saturday in Aug. and Sept. O. S., 26th Sept., 19th Oct., 1st Saturday in Nov. Here are a par. church, two meeting-houses, market-hall, house of correction, &c. The bridge below the town was built by king Stephen; a field adjoining the town is called the King's Meadow, and a subterranean passage near it is styled the King's Cellar. The town is governed by a portreeve, and is contributory with Cardigan in sending one member to parliament. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Lead ore is raised in the vicinity. Lampeter College, founded by bishop Burgess, and incorporated by royal charter, was opened 1st March, 1827; the first stone of the building was laid 12th Aug. 1822. The professorships extend to Hebrew, philosophy, mathematics,

and Welsh. One hundred pupils can be accommodated here, natives of the principality having a preference; and the students are entitled to similar privileges and advantages as those of St. Bees and Cowbridge schools—namely, admission to holy orders without further collegiate discipline or degrees. Although no remains are now visible, there is no doubt that several religious houses formerly stood at this place. A Roman road, mill, and encampment may be distinctly traced, and in the old church are the remains of a rood loft, and here also several monuments of the Millfield family are preserved. Baldwin and Gerald Barry preached the gospel at this place.

LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Isaf, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales; on the Conway riv. Real prop. £1556. Pop. 476. Llanrwst (P. T. 218). Fairs held on 3rd Oct. Liv. a rect. (with the vic. of Caer-Hun), in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANBERIS, or Llanperis, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Gwyrffai, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales, at the foot of Snowdon mntn. Real prop. £1036. Pop. 725. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £105. The scenery of Llanberis Vale is perhaps the most sublime in the whole romantic range of the northern principality; the pass is enclosed between Glyder Fawr mntn., 3300 feet high, and Snowdon, 3571 feet, and the gloomy vale itself is beautified by two noble lakes, that sleep tranquilly at the feet of gigantic mountains. On a promontory, that separates and distinguishes the lakes into upper and lower, stands Dolbadern castle, an ancient Welsh fortlet, in which prince Owen Goch was confined during 20 years. Slates of a superior quality, lead, and copper ore are raised here, and an easy communication is opened with Caernarvon and Capel Cerrig by a line of road along the margin of the lakes and through the pass of the Blue Vale. (See Wright's Scenes in Wales).

LLANBEUDY, or Llanboidy, par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Area, 21 sq. m. Real prop. £5740. Pop. 1700. Narbeth (P. T. 255). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £59. The par. is divided into upper and lower sections.

LLANBEULAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Llyfon and Malltraeth, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £1651. Pop. 375. Llanerchymedd (P. T. 253). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor. In this par. is a cromlech usually called Arthur's Quoit.

LLANBISTER, par. Great Britain, hund. of Knighton, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 30,000. Real prop. £3043. Pop. 1508. Presteigh (P. T. 151). Between the Ithon and Tame rivs., and separated into upper and lower sections. Liv. a vic. dioc. of St. David's. Here are mineral springs, recommended in cutaneous diseases.

LLANBLEIDDIAN, tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Cowbridge and Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £4049. Pop. 670. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Llandaff. The castle, the interesting ruins of which are still standing, was built before Fitzhammon's arrival, fell to the lot of Sir Robert St. Quentin in the partition of Glamorganshire, and passed to lord Windsor in Henry the Third's reign.

LLANBRIDE, or Llanbryde, par. Scotland, sh. Elgin. Elgin (P. T. 167).

LLANBRYNMAER, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Machynnllaeth, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Area, 20 sq. m. Real prop. £5649. Pop. 2042. Machynnllaeth (P. T. 208). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Fairs, 31st May, 10th Sept., 25th Nov.

LLAN-CADOG. See Amlwch.

LLAN-CADWALADER, par. Great Britain. hund. Chirk, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £746. Pop. 205. Oswestry (P. T. 171). Liv. a chapelry in the dioc. of Saint Asaph. Ann. val. £72.

LLANCARFAN, East and West, par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £5053. Pop. 734. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff. A monastery was founded here in the year 500 by St. Cadocus. This was the birth-place of Caradoc, the historian of Wales.

LLANCILLO, par. England, hund. Ewyas Lacey, co. Hereford. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £722. Pop. 76. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANCIWG, or Llanguick, par. Great Britain, hund. Llangeelach, co. Glamorgan, South Wales. Acres, 15,000. Real prop. £3014. Pop. 1847. Neath (P. T. 198). Traversed by the Swansea canal. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £51. Iron-stone, coal, and culm are obtained here.

LLANCRALLO. See Coychurch.

LLANCWNLLE. See Llangynllo.

LLANDAFF, vil. and par. Great Britain. hund. Kibbor, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales: on the river Taff, here crossed by a stone bridge. Acres, 2399. Real prop. £2042. Pop. 1299. London, 163 m. Fairs are held on the 9th of February and on Whit Monday. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £61. On the first introduction of Christianity amongst the Britons, a church was founded here, and Dubricius was consecrated first bishop, in the fifth century, by Saints Lupus and Germanus. The see extends over parts of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and was rich until the Conquest, when it was stripped of its possessions. The cathedral was built in the year 1120, Urban being bishop, and exhibits a beautiful specimen of the pure Norman style. Bishop Watson restored a considerable part of it. The chapter house and muniment room are in perfect preservation. Many of the ancient tombs were broken and disfigured by Owen Glendwr's followers, but those of Dubricius, Brumfield, and John of Monmouth, are still distinguishable. The great bell, called Peter, now suspended in Exeter cathedral, was removed thither from the tower of Llandaff.

LLANDANWG, par. Great Britain, hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, N. Wales: on the estuary of the Bychan. Real prop. £1251. Pop. 658. Harleigh (P. T. 232). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £137.

LLANDAUDDWR, or Llanddowror, par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £818. Pop. 420. Llacharn (P. T. 245). Liv. a rect. dioc. St. David's.

LLANDAUG, or Llandawk, par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 800. Real prop. £390. Pop. 19. Llacharn (P. T. 245). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £32.

LLANDAVENNY, ham. England, par. of St.

Bride's, hund. Caldicot, co. Monmouth. Acres, 300. Real prop. £409. Pop. 37. Caerleon (P. T. 144).

LLANDARROG, par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Cennen, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 3500. Real prop. £3029. Pop. 1037. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANDDAUSAINT, or LLANDDRUSAINT, or LLANDOYSAINT, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Perfedd, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 8000. Real prop. £2367. Pop. 1006. Llangaddock (P. T. 195). Liv. a donative in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANDDEINIOL, or CARROG, par. Great Britain, hund. Ilar, lower div., co. Cardigan, S. Wales: on Cardigan Bay. Real prop. £650. Pop. 254. Aberystwyth (P. T. 208). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £48.

LLANDDEINOL FAB, or LLANDDANIEL, par. Great Britain, hund. Maenai, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £1391. Pop. 372. Llangeffni (P. T. 247). On the riv. Braint. Liv. a chapelry in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANDDETTY, par. Great Britain, hund. Pen-celli, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £1153. Pop. 579. Brecon (P. T. 171). On the river Usk. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. The poor school was endowed in 1727 by the Rev. J. Davis. The Roman road from Brecon to Caerphilly crosses this par.

LLANDDEW, or LLANTHEW, ham. and par. Great Britain, hunds. Pen-celli and Merthyr, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £1531. Pop. 323. Brecon (P. T. 171). On the river Honddu. Courts leet and baron were formerly held by the bishop of the dioc., who had also a palace here. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David.

LLANDDEWI, par. Great Britain, hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £864. Pop. 150. Penrice (P. T. 220). Liv. a vic. dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £55.

LLANDDEWI-ABER-ATH, vil. and parish, Great Britain, hund. Ilar, lower div., co. Cardigan, S. Wales: on Cardigan Bay. Real prop. £1440. Pop. 976. Lampeter (P. T. 209). Fairs held on the 5th of July and 11th of December. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £60. The Sarn Ddewi, or St. David's causeway, extends into the sea about a quarter of a mile from the shores of this parish.

LLANDDEWI-ABER-GWESSIN, par. Great Britain, hund. Bualt, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £293. Pop. 146. Bualt (P. T. 173). At the confluence of the Gwessin and Irvon rivers. Liv. a chapelry in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £24.

LLANDDEWI-BREFI (+Loventium), ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Penarth, co. Cardigan, S. Wales: on the river Teiffi. Pop. 2461. Lampeter (P. T. 209). Fairs held on the 7th of May, 24th of July, 9th of October, and 13th of November. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £110. In the year 519 a synod was held here, at which St. David declaimed against the Pelagian heresy. St. Dubricius was also present at this synod. In 1073 a battle was fought here between Grouw and Llewellyn, on one side, and Rhys-ap-Owen with Rhyddarch-ap-Caradoc, on the other. In this conflict Rhyddarch fell, and the former princes came off victorious. In 1187 a college was founded on the spot where the synod was held.

LLANDDEWI-FACH, par. Great Britain, hund. Pain's Castle, co. Radnor, South Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £630. Pop. 136. Hay (P. T. 156). Liv. a chap. dioc. of St. David's.

LLANDDEWI-FELFREY, par. Great Britain, hund. Narbeth, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £3008. Pop. 710. Narbeth (P. T. 255). Liv. a rect. dioc. St. David's.

LLANDDEWI-IS-Y-CRAIG, or LLANDDWYWE, par. Great Britain, hund. Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Real prop. £1277. Pop. 307, Barmouth (P. T. 222). Liv. a chapelry in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANDDEWI'R-CWM, par. Great Britain, hund. Bualt, co. Brecon, S. Wales: on the Dwhawn-wy river. Real prop. £1459. Pop. 230. Bualt (P. T. 173). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £58.

LLANDDEWI-YSTRAD-ENNAU, parish, Great Britain, hunds. Cefn-Lys, and Knighton, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Real prop. £2571. Pop. 653. Rhayadar (P. T. 181). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £36. The Caer was alternately the hold of Mortimer and Cadwalader in the 11th century. Ygre, a British chief, was entombed beneath a hillock which bears his name; and many stubborn conflicts occurred at Castell Cymaron between the Normans and the Welsh. On this site Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, built a castle in 1142, and in 1360 the castle and its dependencies fell into the hands of the Mortimers.

LLANDDOGFAEL, denom. Great Britain, hund. Tal-y-bolion, co. Anglesea, North Wales. Amlwch (P. T. 260). Liv. a parcel, in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANDDONA, par. Great Britain, hund. of Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesea, N. Wales, Acres, 1600. Real prop. £778. Pop. 442. Beaumaris (P. T. 251). On Red-wharf Bay. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £58. An exploratory fort occupies the summit of a hill here, called Arthur's Round Table, and two Danish raths command the entrance and asylum of Red-wharf Bay.

LLANDDYFNAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1386. Pop. 678. Beaumaris (P. T. 251). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £63.

LLANDECWYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Ardwdwy, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Acres, 5000. Real prop. £1101. Pop. 462. Maentwrog (P. T. 214). On the Traeth Bach. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANDEFAELOG-FACH, par. Great Britain hund. Merthyr, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £791. Pop. 359. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a rect in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANDEFAELOG-FAWR, or LLANDEFAILE (Llandevalley), NORTH and SOUTH. par. Great Britain, hund. Talgarth, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. of North, £1791. Pop. 398. Of South, real prop. £1971. Pop. 440. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. St. David's.

LLANDEFAELOG-TRE'R-CRAIG, parish, Great Britain, hund. Pen-celli, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Pop. 47. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANDEGAI, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Uchaf, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £2978. Pop. 2600. Bangor (P. T. 236). On the Ogwen river. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of

Bangor, enriched by queen Anne's bounty and by donations. Ann. val. £50. The celebrated slate quarries in this extensive mountainous par. occupy constantly about 2000 hands. In the parish church is a monument to the memory of archbishop Williams, who is well remembered for the part he acted in the tragic scenes of Charles I.'s reign; and in this par. is the magnificent modern castle, (in the Saxon style,) of the Pennant family.

LLANDEGFAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesea, N. Wales: on Maenai strait. Real prop. £1215. Pop. 738. Beaumaris (P. T. 251). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bangor.

LLANDEGFETH, par. England, hund. Usk, lower div., co. Monmouth. Acres, 720. Real prop. £747. Pop. 105. Caerleon (P. T. 144). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANDEGLA, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Yale, co. Denbigh, N. Wales: on the riv. Alen. Pop. 378. Rhuthyn (P. T. 195). Fairs held on the 10th of March, 6th of May, 23rd of June, 14th of August, and 26th of October. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £95. Here is Saint Tecla's Well.

LLANDEGLA, or LLANDEGLEY, par. Great Britain. hund. Cefn-Lys, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 3500. Real prop. £1413. Pop. 355. Rhayadar (P. T. 181). On the Cameron river. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £76. Here is a free school, and in the vicinity a mineral spring.

LLANDEGWNING, par. Great Britain, hund. Commitmaen, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales; on the estuary called Hell's Mouth. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £1158. Pop. 148. Pwllhelli (P. T. 236). Liv. a rect. dioc. Bangor. The festival of Tregonwy is observed here on the 31st of December.

LLANDEILO, par. Great Britain, hund. Cemmaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £156. Pop. 117. Narbeth (P. T. 255). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. The water of St. Teilo's Well, in this par., if drunk from a human skull, was believed by the superstitious to be efficacious in removing coughs.

LLANDEILO-ABER-CYWYN, or LLANDEILO FACH, par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £737. Pop. 90. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANDEILO-ARFAN, or LLANDEILO VAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Merthyr, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Acres, 5000. Real prop. £1871. pop. 585. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £53.

LLANDEILO-FAWR, market-tn. and par. Great Britain, hunds. Caeo, Perfedd, and Is Cennen, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Real prop. of par. £13,046. Pop. 5140. Of villa and liberty, pop. 1268. London, 202 m. Markets, Saturday. Fairs held on the 20th of February, Palm Monday, 5th and 12th of May, 21st of June, 23d of August, 12th of November, Monday before Christmas day, and a little fair on the 22nd of November. The town stands on the river Towy, contains an ancient church, four chapels for dissenters, &c. Monthly sheriff's courts, quarter sessions, courts leet for the lordship, and election of county members are held here. The bishop of St. David's is the lord of the manor. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Manufactures, leather and woollens. In the par. are several chalybeate springs. Fynnor Craig Ceffyl is much esteemed. Llan de Faen is believed to be beneficial in paralysis. Castell Cennen affords interest to the inquisitive; and the sole source of the river Llychwyr is the well of Cwrt Brynn y Beirdd. At Golden Grove (Earl Cawdor's) is preserved the Hirlas horn presented by Henry VII. to Dafydd ap Iquan, who entertained the future monarch on his route from Milford Haven to Bosworth Field. Oliver Cromwell visited the same hospitable mansion, and the pious Jeremy Taylor here meditated on the sublimities of Scripture while exiled from the courts of princes. In 1282 prince Llewellyn was defeated at this place by the army of Edward I., and the liberties of Wales then finally extinguished.

LLANDEILO-GRABAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Pain's Castle, co. Radnor, S. Wales: on the river Wye. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £1111. Pop. 272. Bualt (P. T. 173). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £69.

LLANDEILO-TAL-Y-BONT, ham. and par. Great Britain, hunds. Llangefelach and Swansea, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Area, 18 sq. m. Real prop. £3923. Pop. 1253. Swansea (P. T. 206). Fairs held on next Monday after Old Christmas day. On the river Lloughor. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Coals abound here.

LLANDEINIONEL, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Is Gwyrfai, co. Caernarvon, North Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £319. Pop. 2610. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor. Extensive slate quarries are opened here. Two mineral springs arise in the par., one, called Arthur's Kitchen, is the source of the river Cegin. At Penllynn are the ruins of a palace, which, with the manor of Dinorweg, was granted to Sir Gryffydd Llwydd, the bearer of the news to his royal master of queen Eleanor's accouchement in Caernarvon castle. Pen Dinas, 600 ft. high, was a Roman camp, and a Roman road may be traced from hence to Segontium. A stone was dug up at Llys-yn-Dinorweg, inscribed, IMP. Q. TRO. DECIO.

LLANDENNY, par. England, hund. Ragland, co. Monmouth. Acres, 2470. Real prop. £2281. Pop. 404. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANDERFEL, vil and par. Great Britain, hund. Pen-llyn, co. Merioneth, N. Wales: on the river Dee. Real prop. £3869. Pop. 956. Corwen (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. St. Derfel's image, of which it was prophesied "that it was destined to set a forest on fire," was employed to ignite the faggots that blazed round Dr. Forest in Smithfield, in 1538.

LLANDEVAND, hamlet and chapelry, England, par. Llanmartin, hund. Caldicot, co. Monmouth. Caerleon (P. T. 144). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANDINABO, par. England, hund. Wormelow, co. Hereford. Acres, 540. Real prop. £835. Pop. 53. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £100.

LLANDINAM, par. Great Britain, hund. of Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Real prop. £5764. Pop. 1015. Llanidloes (P. T. 188). On the river Severn. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £140. Llandinam hills ascend to an height of 1890 feet above the sea. In this par. are numerous tumuli.

LLANDINGAD, par. Great Britain, hund. of Caeo and Perfedd, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Pop. 2465. Llandovery (P. T. 191). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £91. Rhys

Pritchard, author of the "Vicar's Book," was vicar of this par., and lies buried in the parish church.

LLANDISILIO, See LLANDYSILIO.

LLANDOGED, or LLANDOGGET, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Uwch Dwlas, co. Denbigh, N. Wales: on the Conway river. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £726. Pop. 287. Llanrwst (P. T. 218). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £150.

LLANDOGO, par. England, hund. Ragland, co. Monmouth: on the river Wye. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £1011. Pop. 646. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANDOUGH, or LLANDOUGH-JUXTA-BARRY, par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powys, co. Glamorgan, South Wales. Acres, 800. Real prop. £580. Pop. 119. Caerdiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £136.

LLANDOUGH, or LLANDOCH, par. Great Britain, hund. Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, South Wales. Acres, 700. Real prop. £771. Pop. 118. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Walters, author of a Welsh dictionary, was incumbent of this par.

LLANDOVERY, or LLANYM-DDYFFRI, town, Great Britain, par. Llandingad, hund. Perfedd, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Real prop. £2414. Pop. 1766. London. 191 m. Markets, Saturday. Fairs held on the Wednesday after the 17th of January, Wednesday after Easter week, Whit-Tuesday, 31st of July, Wednesday after the 10th of October, and 26th of November. The town stands in a picturesque vale, watered by the Tywi, which is here crossed by the Clarence suspension bridge, constructed in 1832. Here are several good streets, a parish church, chapels, inns, &c. Anciently this was a Roman station. In 1116 the castle of Llandovery was besieged by Gryffydd ap Rhys, in 1216 taken by the Normans, and finally ruined by Cromwell. The tn. is governed by a bailiff, aldermen, recorder, &c.; and courts leet are held here for Lord Cawdor, to whom the manor belongs. Roman antiquities have frequently been dug up in the vicinity.

LLANDRILLO, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Edernion, co. Merioneth, N. Wales: on the river Dee. Real prop. £4334. Pop. 806. Corwen (P. T. 194). Fairs held on the 25th of February, 3d of May, 29th of June, 28th of Aug., and 14th of November. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £130. Here is a holy well dedicated to St. Trillo, the tutelar saint of the place.

LLANDRILLO-YN-RHOS, par. Great Britain, hund. Uwch Dwlas, co. Denbigh, and hund. Creiddyn, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales: on the sea-coast. Real prop. £2740. Pop. 1133. Conway (P. T. 223). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph.

LLANDRINDOD, or LLAN-Y-DRINDOD, tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Cefn-Llys, co. of Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £998. Pop. 182. Bualt (P. T. 173). Fairs held on the Saturday before 11th of February, 11th of May and November. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Whatever importance belongs to this place is attributable to the mineral springs in its immediate vicinity. They were first noticed in 1696, visited for medicinal purposes in 1726, and convenient accommodations provided for visiters in 1749. The rock water is impregnated with iron, earth, salts, and sulphur. The saline spring is recommended in scorbutic cases, and the Black water is used for immersion chiefly. Lead is found here, and numerous tumuli are scattered over the surface of the par.

LLANDRINIO, par. Great Britain, hund. of Dewddwr, co. Montgomery, N. Wales: at the afflux of the Fyrnwy river with the Severn. Real prop. £2714. Pop. 863. Welshpool (P. T. 171). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph.

LLANDRYGARN, par. Great Britain, hund. Llyfon, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £1684. Pop. 449. Llangeffni (P. T. 247). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £66.

LLANDUDNO, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Creiddyn, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales: on the Irish sea. Real prop. £981. Pop. 662. Conway (P. T. 223). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £35. Here are productive copper mines. The prom. of Great Orme's Head is in this par. In its precipitous front the noblest falcons formerly built their aeries, and its steepest cliffs are clothed with samphire. Here is a circular fort, with vaults, or rather caves, around it, a rocking-stone, and other mysterious antiquities. The bishops of Bangor had once a palace here, and the cradle of St. Tudno is amongst the most extraordinary reliques found here.

LLANDUDWEN, par. Great Britain, hund. Dinlleyn, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £769. Pop. 85. Pwllhelli (P. T. 236). Liv. a chapelry in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANDULAS, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Uwch-Dwlas, co. Denbigh, N. Wales: on the Irish sea. Acres, 400. Real prop. £381. Pop. 307. Abergelle (P. T. 220). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St Asaph. Ann. val. £112. In this par. Richard II. was attacked by the hirelings of the earl of Northumberland.

LLANDULAS, or TYR-YR-ABAD, or NEW CHAPEL, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. of Bualt, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £261. Pop. 159. Bualt (P. T. 173). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £35.

LLANDWF, or LLANDWFR, or LLANDOW, par. Great Britain, hund. Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 846. Real prop. £1610. Pop. 138. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANDWROG, UPPER AND LOWER, par. Great Britain, hund. Uwch-Gorfai, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Acres, 10,000. Real prop. £3828. Pop. 1923. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). On Caernarvon bay. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor. In this par. are the productive slate quarries, Cil-gwyn, Tal-y-Sarn, and Pen-y-bryn. Here is a Roman fort called Dinas-Dinlle, occupying 20 acres of land, and from which a paved road may be traced to Segontium. A beautiful gem, with a figure engraven on it, was found within the area of the Dinas, in the 8th century.

LLANDYBIE, or LLANDEBIE, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Cennen, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Area, 24 square m. Real prop. £5305. Pop. 2248. Llandeilo-fawr (P. T. 202). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £93. Coal and limestone are obtained here in abundance.

LLANDYFEISANT, or LLANDEFEYSON, par. Great Britain, hund. Caeo, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1493. Pop. 230. Llandeilo-fawr (P. T. 202). On the Tywi

riv. Liv. a donative, in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £52. Here is an example of that natural curiosity, an intermitting spring.

LLANDYFODWG, or Llandevodog, par. Great Britain, hund. Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 2437. Real prop. £1218. Pop. 309. Bridgend (P. T. 181). On a tributary to the Ogmore riv. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Coal and iron abound, and in the vicinity are mineral springs. The par. participates in the privileges of the duchy of Lancaster, the parishioners being exempt from tolls at markets and fairs throughout the kingdom, except within the liberties of Oxford and Cambridge.

LLANDYFRIOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £2088. Pop. 854. Newcastle in Emlyn (P. T. 229). On the Teiffi riv. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANDYFRYDOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Twr-Celyn, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £2009. Pop. 853. Llanerch-y-Medd (P. T. 253). On the Dwlas riv. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor. Here are two welis dedicated to St. Seiriol and Kybi, and a pillar stone called the Tyfrydog thief.

LLANDYGWYDD, par. of Great Britain, hund. Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £3170. Pop. 1131. Cardigan (P. T. 239). On the riv. Teiffi. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £73.

LLANDYLWYF, or Llandeloy, par. Great Britain, hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £832. Pop. 217. St. David's (P. T. 271). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANDYRNOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhuthyn. co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £4471. Pop. 708. Denbigh (P. T. 205). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £70.

LLANDYSIL, or Llandyssul-Ywch-Kerdin, par. Great Britain, hunds. Moeddyn and Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £7068. Pop. 2724. Lampeter (P. T. 209). On the Teiffi. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £31. Here are the ruins of six chapels, of Castellau Gwynionydd, and Alureinon, and many tumuli may be observed in the par.

LLANDYSILIO, par. Great Britain, hund. Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £1161. Pop. 479. Bangor (P. T. 236). On the Maenai strait. Fairs held here on the 26th Aug. and Sept., 24th Oct., and 14th Nov. Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of Bangor. One end of the Maenai bridge is in this par.

LLANDYSILIO, or Llantysilio, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Deuddwr, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Real prop. £4142. Pop. 632. Welshpool (P. T. 171). On the Vyrnwy riv. Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of St. Asaph.

LLANDYSILIO, or Llantysilio, par. Great Britain, hund. of Yale, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £1557. Pop. 842. Llangollen (P. T. 184). On the riv. Dee. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £48. Here are lime works and slate quarries. The head of the Ellesmere navigation is in this par.

LLANDYSILIO-GOGO, par. Great Britain, hund. Moeddyn, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £2700. Pop. 1430. Lampeter (P. T. 209). On Cardigan bay. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Here are several military antiquities. Gar Wen, a circular heap of stones, is 200 feet in diameter; and Castell Llwyn Dafydd, another eminence, is 600 feet in diameter.

LLANDYSILIO-YN-NYFED, or Llandysilio-yn-Dyfed, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, and hund. Dungleddy. co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £2973. Pop. 1025. Narbeth (P. T. 255). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £76.

LLANDYVAILOG, or Llandefeylog, or Llandifaelog, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Cydwelli, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales; on the Tywi riv. Acres of par., 5500. Real prop. £7178. Pop. 1278; of tn., 429. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £36. There is a mineral spring here.

LLANEDAN, par. Great Britain, hund Kibbor, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1132. Real prop. £1608. Pop. 315. Caerdiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANEDWEN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Maenai, co. Anglesea, N. Wales: on the Maenai strait. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1028. Pop. 294. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of Bangor. At Moel-y-Don, in this chap., the army of Edward I. was defeated by the ancient Britons. (See Llanidan). Henry Rowlands, the Welsh antiquary, is interred in the church of Llanedwen.

LLANEDWYN, or Llanedwynwen, par. Great Britain, hund. Maenai, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £1023. Pop. 294. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor. Manufacture, mats made from sea reed grass. The shrine at this ancient place was considered rich in Glendwr's time, and in the reign of Henry VIII. it was the most valuable prebend in Bangor cathedral. Here stood the oratory of Dwynwen, daughter of Brychan Urth, who lived in the 5th century, and near it is St. Mary's Well, to which pilgrimages were made.

LLANEDY, par. Great Britain, hund. Carnwyllion, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Area, 6 sq. m. Real prop. £3033. Pop. 1001. Llanelly (P. T. 217). Fairs held on the 8th November. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANEGRYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Tal-y-Bont, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Acres, 5000. Real prop. £3115. Pop. 764. Dolgelly (P. T. 208). On the Irish Sea. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £52.

LLANEGWAD, par. Great Britain, hunds. of Elffed and Cethiniog, co. Caermarthen, South Wales: on the Coethi riv. Area, 28 square m. Real prop. £6706. Pop. 2214. Llandeilo-fawr (P. T. 202). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Here are the ruins of several chapels.

LLANEIGRAD, or Llaneugrad, par. Great Britain, hund. Twr-celyn, co. Anglesea, North Wales. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £812. Pop. 740. Amlwch (P. T. 260). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor. Limestone abounds here.

LLANELHAIARN. See Llan-aelhaiarn.

LLANELIAN, par. Great. Britain, hund. of Twrcelyn, co. Anglesea, N. Wales: on the Irish Sea. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £1198. Pop. 1438. Amlwch (P. T. 260). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor. The well of St. Elian was long held in the highest veneration. An extensive export trade exists hence in copper raised in Parry's mntn. Port Elian is an asylum for pilot boats, and above it stand a light-house and signal staff. Caswallon Law Hir, conferred

many privileges on this dist. In St. Elian's cell is preserved an ancient chest, into which the superstitious cast a piece of money on the festival day of that saint, and a second chest, the use of which is by no means obvious, is called St. Elian's cuff.

LLANELIAN, par. Great Britain, hund. of Uwch-Dwlas, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £1604. Pop. 604. Abergelle (P. T. 220). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £400.

LLANELIDAN, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Rhuthyn, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £2829. Pop. 1000. Rhuthyn (P. T. 195). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph's.

LLANELIEU, par. Great Britain, hund. Talgarth, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £699. Pop. 115. Hay (P. T. 156). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £103.

LLANELLEN, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, upper div., co. Monmouth. Acres, 2480. Real prop. £1496. Pop. 372. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £89.

LLANELLTYD, or LLANILLTYD, or LLANYLTID, par. Great Britain, hund. Ardudwy, co. of Merioneth, N. Wales. Area, 5 square m. Real prop. £1168. Pop. 416. Dolgelly (P. T. 208). On the riv. Maw. Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £50.

LLANELLWEDD, par. Great Britain, hund. Colwyn, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 6000. Real prop. £955. Pop. 182. Bualt (P. T. 173). On the riv. Wye. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £45.

LLANELLWY. See ST. ASAPH.

LLANELLY, par. Great Britain, hund. Crickhowel, co. Brecon, S. Wales: on the riv. Usk. Real prop. £6661. Pop. 4041. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of St. David's. On the Llydach riv. In this par. extensive iron works are established; and coal, limestone, and ironstone are found here in abundance. The Brecon canal forms a communication between this place and Pont-y-pool, which latter is connected with Newport by the Monmouth canal.

LLANELLY, mkt. and bor. tn. Great Britain, hund. Carnwyllion, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales: on the estuary of the Loughor. Acres, 15,000. Real prop. £15,501. Pop. 7646. London, 217 miles. Markets, Thursdays. Fairs are held on Ascension-day and on 30th Sept. The tn. has rapidly increased in extent and pop. within 50 years. It possesses many handsome private dwellings, convenient streets, a market-house, noble church, several chapels belonging to the Dissenters, poor schools, &c. The tn. is governed by a portreeve, &c., and is contributory with Caermarthen in sending one representative to parliament. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £71. Beneath this par. are extensive beds of coal, both of the bituminous and non-flaming kinds. Manufactories of copper, brass, iron, lead, and fire bricks, are established here. The harbour is safe, and the accommodation for shipping consists of three large docks, one wet, and one graving dock.

LLANENDDWYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Real prop. £1951. Pop. 798. Barmouth (P. T. 222). On the sea-coast. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANENGAN, or ENIONFRENIN, par. Great Britain, hund. Commitmaen, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Area, 12 square m. Real prop. £2050. Pop. 1016. Pwllhelli (P. T. 236). On the sea-coast. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANENGHENEL, or LLANYNGENDLE, par. Great Britain, hund. Llyfon, co. Anglesea, North Wales. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £1076. Pop. 412. Holyhead (P. T. 260). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANERCHAYRON, par. Great Britain, hund. Moeddyn and Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, South Wales. Real prop. £665. Pop. 233. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANERCH-FROCHWELL, or LLANERCHROCHWELL, tnship. Great Britain, par. Guilsfield, hund. of Pool, co. Montgomery, North Wales. Pop. 600. Welshpool (P. T. 171).

LLANERCH-Y-MEDD, mkt.-tn. and chap. Great Britain, par. Llanbeulan, hund. Twr-Celyn, co. Anglesea, North Wales. London, 253 m. Markets, Wednesdays. Fairs held on the 5th February, 6th May, Thursday after Trinity Sunday. Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of Bangor. Manufacture, snuff.

LLANERFYL, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Mathrafael, co. Montgomery, North Wales. Area, 16 sq. m. Real prop. £2586. Pop. 989. Llanfair (P. T. 183). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. There is a circular rampart at Gardden, and an ancient camp at Cann-Office, both in this parish.

LLANEUGRAD. See LLANEIGRAD.

LLANFABON, or LLANVABON, par. Great Britain, hund. Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, South Wales, between the Taffe and Rhymmy rivers. Real prop. £1480. Pop. 853. Caerphilly (P. T. 160). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of Llandaff. The Glamorganshire canal intersects the parish.

LLANFACHRAETH, par. Great Britain, hund. Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesea, North Wales. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1129. Pop. 424. Holyhead (P. T. 260). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANFACHRAETH, par. Great Britain, hund. Tal-y-Bont, co. Merioneth, N. Wales: on the river Maw. Real prop. £3850. Pop. 948. Dolgelly (P. T. 208). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £61.

LLANFAELOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Llyfon, co. Anglesea, North Wales. Real prop. £1067. Pop. 615. Holyhead (P. T. 260). On the Irish Sea. Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANFAELRHYS, par. Great Britain, hund. Commitmaen, co. of Caernarvon, North Wales. Real prop. £629. Pop. 258. Pwllhelli (P. T. 236). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANFAES, par. Great Britain, hund. Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesea, North Wales: on Beaumaris Bay. Acres, 1970. Real prop. £1560. Pop. 271. Beaumaris (P. T. 251). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £77. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester; of a Franciscan friary, founded by Llewellyn-ap-Jorwerth, prince of Wales; and where Joan, daughter of king John was entombed; and here also is Baron Hill, the magnificent seat of Sir R. B. Williams.

LLANFAETHLY, par. Great Britain, hund. Tal-y-Bolion, co. Anglesea, North Wales: on Holyhead Bay. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £1108.

Pop. 433. Holyhead (P. T. 260). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANFAGLAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Gwrfai, co. Caernarvon, North Wales. Real prop. £886. Pop. 156. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANFAIR. See BUILTH.

LLANFAIR-AR-Y-BRYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Perfedd, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Real prop. £6655. Pop. 1485. Llandovery (P.T. 191). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £65. Lead-ore is raised here. Roman antiquities are constantly found in this and the adjoining parishes.

LLANFAIR-CLYDOGAU, par. Great Britain, hund. Moeddyn, co. Cardigan, S. Wales; at the meeting of three rivers. Real prop. £1910. Pop. 385. Lampeter (P. T. 209). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £83. Lead ore is found here.

LLANFAIR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhythyn, co. Denbigh, North Wales; on the river Clwyd. Real prop. £6581. Pop. 1238. Rhuthyn (P. T. 197). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £44.

LLANFAIR-FECHAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Uchaf, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Acres 3000. Real prop. £1143. Pop. 653. Conway, (P. T. 223). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor. The Lavan Sands, covering 96 square m., adjoin this parish, and are believed to have been inundated in the 6th century. A British fort occupied the summit of Penmaen-Mawr mountains in this parish, and its rude form and workmanship are still distinct.

LLANFAIR-IN-MATHAFARN-EITHAF, par. Great Britain, hund. Tydaethwy, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £633. Pop. 739. Beaumaris (P. T. 251). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £65. Millstones are raised at Rhos-fawr in this parish.

LLANFAIR-IS-GUER, par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Gwyrfai, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Acres 1600. Real prop. £1394. Pop. 379. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). On the Maenai Straits. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £42.

LLANFAIR-JUXTA-HARLEGH, par. Great Britain, hund. Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, North Wales. Real prop. £1204. Pop. 385. Harlegh (P. T. 232). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANFAIR-LLETHONOW. See GLADESTRY.

LLANFAIR-NANT-Y-GOFF, par. Great Britain, hund. Dewisland, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £276. Pop. 234. Fishguard (P. T. 257). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's.

LLANFAIR-NANT-Y-GWYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Cemmaes, co. Pembroke, South Wales. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £998. Pop. 237. Cardigan (P. T. 239). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £77.

LLANFAIR-ORLLWYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Troedyrawr, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1086. Pop. 394. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (P. T. 229). On the river Teifi. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's.

LLANFAIR-PWLL-GWYNGYLL, par. Great Britain, hund. Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesea, North Wales. Acres, 715. Real prop. £586. Pop. 497. Beaumaris (P. T. 251). On the Maenai Strait. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANFAIR-TALHAIARN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hunds. Is-Aled and Is-Dulas, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Acres, 15,000. Real prop. £2741. Pop. 1355. Abergele (P. T. 220). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £34.

LLANFAIR-TRELYGON, or LLANFAIR-TREF-HELYON, par. Great Britain, hund. Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £399. Pop. 124. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (P. T. 229). On the Ceri river. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANFAIR-YN-GHORNWY, par. Great Britain, hund. Tal-y-bolion, co. Anglesea, North Wales. Real prop. £1180. Pop. 310. Amlwch (P. T. 260). On Camlwch Bay. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor. Asbestos is found here.

LLANFAIR-YN-NEUBWLL, or LLANFAIR-IN-EUBWLL, par. Great Britain, hund. Llyfon, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 900. Real prop. £619. Pop. 319. Holyhead (P. T. 260). Liv. a chap. to Rhôs Colyn, in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANFAIR-YN-NGHAEREINION, or LLANFAIR-CAEREINION, tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Mathrafel, co. Montgomery, North Wales. Real prop. £6323. Pop. 2687. London (P. T. 184); on the Fyrnwy river. Mkts. Saturday. Fairs held on the 19th Feb., 29th March, 19th May, 26th Oct., 1 Nov., 19th Dec. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. Asaph. The manor belongs to Lord Clive.

LLANFAIR-YN-Y-CWMWD, par. Great Britain, hund. Maenai, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 150. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANFALLEG, par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, and Dungleddau, co. Pembroke, S. Wales: on the Taffe river. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £1280. Pop. 514. Narberth (P. T. 255). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £82.

LLANFARETH, par. Great Britain, hund. Colwyn, co. Radnor, S. Wales: on the river Wye. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £992. Pop. 162. Buallt (P. T. 173). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £43.

LLANFAWR, par. Great Britain, hund. Penllyn, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Real prop. £8509. Pop. 1749. Bala (P. T. 194). On the river Dee. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Llywarch Hen, the Welsh bard, is entombed in the church of this parish. He flourished in the 7th century.

LLANFECHAN, or LLANYNMECHAIN, par. Great Britain, hund. Pool, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Acres, 5000. Pop. 671. Llanfyllyn (P. T. 179). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Here are the traces of several British military positions.

LLANFECHAN. See LLAN-AFON-FECHAN.

LLANFECHAN, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Llawrin, hund. Machynllaeth, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Pop. 400. Machynllaeth (P. T. 208). On the Dyfi river.

LLANFECHEL, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Tal-y-bolion, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £2333. Pop. 976. Amlwch (P. T. 260). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor. The free-school of this parish is endowed with £20 per annum.

LLANFEDW, or LLANEDOW, ham. Great Britain, par. Michaelston-fedw, hund. Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales: on the river Rhymny, which is crossed here by a stone bridge. Pop. 239. Caerdiff (P. T. 160).

LLANFERIS, or LLANFERRAS, par. Great Bri-

tain, hund. Yale, co. Denbigh, N. Wales: on the Alwn river. Real prop. £1960. Pop. 705. Mold (P. T. 191). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. John Davis, author of the Welsh dictionary, &c., was a native of this parish.

LLANFERNACH, or LLANNERNACH, par. Great Britain, hund. Cemmaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £2183. Pop. 979. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (P. T. 229). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £138. Lead ore is obtained here.

LLANFEUGAN, or LLANVIGAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Pencelli, co. Brecon, S. Wales: on the river Usk. Pop. 631. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £140.

LLANFFLEWYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Tal-y-bolion, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £545. Pop. 133. Holyhead (P. T. 260.) Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor. Here are traces of several Roman encampments.

LLANFIGAEL, or LLANFUGAIL, par. Great Britain, hund. Tal-y-bolion, co. Anglesea, North Wales. Acres, 450. Real prop. £426. Pop. 146. Holyhead (P. T. 260). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANFIHANGEL, or LLANFIHANGEL-GLYN-Y-MYRFYR, par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Aled, co. Denbigh, and hund. Edernion, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Real prop. £816. Pop. 452. Cerrig-y-Druidion (P. T. 204). On the Allwen river. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Owen Jones, editor of Myvyrian Archaiology, was a native of this parish.

LLANFIHANGEL, or LLANFIHANGEL-Y-GWYNT, par. Great Britain, hund. Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Acres, 6000. Real prop. £3862. Pop. 906. Llanfyllin (P. T. 179). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERBYTHYCH, par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Cennen, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 4500. Real prop. £2817. Pop. 911. Llandeilo-fawr (P. T. 202). At the confluence of the Tywi and Bythych rivers. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £70. Here was anciently a British entrenchment.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERCYWYN, or ABERCOWIN, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £4780. Pop. 864. Llacharn (P. T. 245). At the junction of the Taff and Cywyn rivers. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's.

LLANFIHANGEL-ABERGWESSIN, par. Great Britain, hund. Buallt, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £886. Pop. 345. Buallt (P. T. 173). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £28.

LLANFIHANGEL-AR-ARARTH, par. Great Britain, hund. Cethiniog, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Real prop. £4841. Pop. 2023. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). On the river Teifi. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £90. A Roman monument, inscribed "Hic jacet Ulcacinus filius Senomacilli," stands in the par. cemetery.

LLANFIHANGEL-BACHELLAETH, par. Great Britain, hund. Gyfflogion, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £1347. Pop. 332. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANFIHANGEL-BRYN-PAB-IOAN, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Buallt, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Of par. acres, 1100; pop. 385. Of ham., real prop. £660, pop. 273. Buallt (P. T. 173). On the Chwefri river. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £34.

LLANFIHANGEL-CAPEL-EDWYN. See EGLWYS-FACH.

LLANFIHANGEL-CASTELL-GWALTER. See LLANFIHANGEL-GENEUR-GLYNN.

LLANFIHANGEL-CIL-FARGON, par. Great Britain, hund. Cethiniog, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres 400. Real prop. £267. Pop. 70. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £65.

LLANFIHANGEL-CWM-DU, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Crickhowel, co. Brecon, S. Wales: on the Yangorch river. Area, 20 sq. m. Real prop. £5538. Pop. 1103. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of St. David's.

LLANFIHANGEL-FACH, or LLANFIHANGEL HELYGON, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhayader, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Real prop. £524. Pop. 101. Rhayader (P. T. 181). On the Ithon and Wye rivers. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £85.

LLANFIHANGEL-FECHAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Merthyr, co. Brecon, S. Wales: on the Honddu river. Pop. 188. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £78.

LLANFIHANGEL-GENEUR-GLYNN, or LLANFIHANGEL-CASTELL-GWALTER, par. Great Britain, hund. Geneur-Glynn, co. Cardigan, S. Wales: on the sea-coast. Pop. 3576. Aberystwyth (P. T. 208). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Amongst the numerous druidical remains here, that called Taliesin's bed is most deserving of attention. Edward Lloyd, the antiquary, was a native of this parish.

LLANFIHANGEL-IN-RUG, or LLANRUG, par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Gorfai, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales: on the river Seiont. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1639. Pop. 1204. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £143.

LLANFIHANGEL-LLETHYR-TWED, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Ilar, upper div., co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Pop. 1213. Tregaron (P. T. 204). Fairs held on 7th Oct. On the river Ystwyth. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann val. £88. Here is an endowed free-school, to which the poor children of Ystrad Meini parish are also eligible. Many tumuli and carneddau remain in this parish.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-BRAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Merthyr, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £1786. Pop. 528. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £58.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-MELIN, vil. and par. Great Britain, liberty of New Radnor, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 5000. Real prop. £2409. Pop. 284. New Radnor (P. T. 159). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £112.

LLANFIHANGEL-PENHEDW, par. Great Britain, hund. Celganon, co. Pembroke, South Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1340. Pop. 353. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (P. T. 229). On the Neuern river. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £70.

LLANFIHANGEL-RHOSYCORN, par. Great Britain, hund. Cethiniog, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 9000. Real prop. £1722. Pop. 683. Llandeilo-fawr (P. T. 202). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's.

LLANFIHANGEL-RHYDITHON, par. Great Britain, hund. Cefn-llys, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 4910. Real prop. £1765. Pop. 350. Rhayader (P. T. 181). On the Cummeron river. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £36.

LLANFIHANGEL-TAL-Y-LLYN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Talgarth, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £629. Pop. 135. Brecon (P. T. 171). Seated on Lake Llynsafuddan. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANFIHANGEL - TU'R - BEIRDD, par. Great Britain, hund. Twrcelyn, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £954. Pop. 360. Llanerch-y-Medd (P. T. 253). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor. There are several cromlechs in this parish.

LLANFIHANGEL - TYN - SYLWY, par. Great Britain, hund. Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesea, N, Wales. Real prop. £332. Pop. 62. Beaumaris (P. T. 251). On the sea-coast. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor. There are many druidical remains in this and the adjoining parish.

LLANFIHANGEL-UWCH-GWILI, chap. Great Britain, hund. Elfed, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. On the Gwili river. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £45.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-BONT-FAEN, par. Great Britain, hund. Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 700. Real prop. £641. Pop. 53. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £72.

LLANFIHANGEL - Y - CREIDDYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Ilar, upper div. co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Of lower tnshp. real prop. £3020; pop. 944. Of upper, real prop. £2010; pop. 1027. Of parish, pop. 1971. Aberystwyth, (P. T. 208). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £118. The Roman road, called Sarn Helen, crosses this parish.

LLANFIHANGEL-YN-NHYWYN, or Howyn, par. Great Britain, hund. Llyfon, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 900. Real prop. £446. Pop. 153. Holyhead (P. T. 260). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor. The poor school here is maintained by an endowment.

LLANFIHANGEL - YN - Y - GWAELOD. See St. Michaelston-le-Pit.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT, par. Great Britain, hund. Yflonydd, co. Caernarvon, North Wales. Real prop. £2586. Pop. 563. Tremador (P. T. 224). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £138.

LLANFIHANGEL - Y - PENNANT, par. Great Britain, hund. Ystymaner, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Real prop. £1345. Pop. 394. Dolgelly (P. T. 208). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £30.

LLANFIHANGEL-YSCEIFIOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Maenai, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £1161. Pop. 663. Bangor (P. T. 236). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £56. Coals are raised at Beruc in this parish.

LLANFIHANGEL-YSTRAD, par. Great Britain, hund. Moeddyn, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Of lower tnshp., pop. 751. Of upper, 612. Real prop. of par. £3660. Lampeter (P. T. 209). On the Aeron riv. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £78.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y - TRAETHAU, par. Great Britain, hund. Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, N. Wales: on the Traeth-bach river. Acres 5000. Real prop. £2079. Pop. 1026. Harlegi (P. T. 232). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £65.

LLANFILO, or Llanbilo, par. Great Britain, hund. Pencelli, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £1655. Pop. 327. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. Here are the traces of an ancient British entrenchment.

LLANFINAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Maenai, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £788. Pop. 163. Llangeffni (P. T. 247). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANFOIST, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, co. Monmouth. Acres, 2490. Real prop. £1733. Pop. 891. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANFROTHEN, par. Great Britain, hund. Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Real prop. £1951. Pop. 657. Tan-y-bwlch (P. T. 215). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £103.

LLANFRYNACH, par. Great Britain, hund. Pencelli, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Pop. 310. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. In this parish various and interesting remains of the Roman nation have been discovered; a bath, coins, &c. The Brecon canal intersects the parish.

LLANFUGAIL. See Llanfigael.

LLANFWROG, par. Great Britain, hund. Tal-y-bolion, co. Anglesea, N. Wales; on Holyhead Bay. Acres 1600. Real prop. £1053. Pop. 266. Holyhead (P. T. 260). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANFWROG, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhuthyn, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Acres, 2500. Real prop. £2356. Pop. 343. Rhuthyn (P. T. 195). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor. Here is an hospital for four men and six women, endowed by the family of Lord Bagot, whose noble seat of Pool Park is in this par.

LLANFYLLIN, hund. Great Britain, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Pars. 7. Pop. 6849.

LLANFYLLIN, mkt.-tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Real prop. £5296. Pop. 1826. London, 179 m. Mkts. Thursday. Fairs held on the Wednesday before Easter, 24th May, 28th June, 5th October. On the Caine riv. The tn. contains a church, chapels of dissenters, a mkt. hall, &c. and is governed by a high steward, two bailiffs, &c., and courts-baron are held here for Lord Clive, to whom the manor belongs. There is a blue school of 24 boys and 12 girls, and Mrs. Vaughan's bequest maintains 24 children. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. This was anciently a Roman military station.

LLANFYNYDD, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Cethiniog, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 13,000. Real prop. £4878. Pop. 1436. Llandeilo-fawr (P. T. 202). Fairs, 5th July, 28th Sept., 19th Nov. On the Coethi riv. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. There is a free poor school here.

LLANGADFAN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Mathrafel, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Acres, 7000. Real prop. £2864. Pop. 1067. Llanfair (P. T. 183). On the Banwy. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Copper ore is found here.

LLANGADOG-FAWR, tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Perfedd, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales, between the Brecon and Swadde rivs. Pop. 2476. London, 195 m. Mkts. Thursdays. Fairs held on the 12th March, last Thursday in May, 9th July, first Thursday after 11th Sept., second Thursday after 10th Oct., and 11th Dec. Liv. a vic. in dioc. St. David's. The tn. is governed by a portreeve and burgesses.

LLANGAFFO, par. Great Britain, hund. Maenai, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. On the Cefn riv. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £643. Pop. 147. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of

Bangor. Mats are woven here from the sea-mat weed.

LLANGAIN, par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £1530. Pop. 423. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). On the Towey riv. Liv. a cur. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £80.

LLANGAMMARCH, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Buallt, co. Brecon, S. Wales. On the Cammarch and Irvon rivs. Pop. 1105. Buallt (P. T. 177). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £95. At Caeram is an "Arx Speculatoria," raised by the Romans.

LLANGAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, and hund. Dungleddau, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £2514. Pop. 733. Narbeth (P. T. 255). On the Taffe riv. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £50. Hywel Dda resided at Ty-gwyn-ar-Taf, in this par.

LLANGANNA, par. Great Britain, hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales: on the Ewenny riv. Real prop. £1312. Pop. 261. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Limestone abounds here. In the cemetery of this par. stands a beautiful ancient cross and sculptured shaft.

LLANGANTON, par. Great Britain, hund. Buallt, co. Brecon, S. Wales: on the Irvon riv. Real prop. £1040. Pop. 179. Buallt (P. T. 173). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £48. In Cwm Llewelyn, in this par. Llewelyn ap Gryffydd was assassinated.

LLANGAR, par. Great Britain, hund. Eidernion, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £1829. Pop. 229. Corwen (P. T. 194). On the riv. Dee. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Courts baron were formerly held at Cynwyd in this par.

LLANGARRON, par. England, hund. Wormelow, co. Hereford. Acres, 5890. Real prop. £6704. Pop. 1125. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford.

LLANGARTY-TAL-Y-LLYNN, par. Great Britain, hund. Pencelli, co. Brecon, S. Wales: on Llangors Pool. Acres, 6000. Real prop. £1726. Pop. 175. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. The manor was anciently possessed by Bernard de Newmarck.

LLANGATHON, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Cetheiniog, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £5096. Pop. 1182. Llandeilo-fawr (P. T. 202). Fair held on the 16th April. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £91. Here is a mineral spring. In this par. are Grongar Hill, Drys-Llwyn Castle, and the remains of Capel-Pen-Arw.

LLANGATTOCK (near Caerleon), par. England, hund. of Usk, lower div., co. Monmouth. Acres, 2750. Real prop. £2270. Pop. 1392. Caerleon (P. T. 144). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANGATTOCK, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund Crickhowel, co. Brecon, S. Wales: on the riv. Usk, and traversed by the Brecon canal. Real prop. £2950. Pop. 2690. Crickhowel (P. T. 157). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. The Beaufort and other extensive iron and lime works in this and the adjoining pars. employ the population. A battle was fought on Mount Carno in this par. in 728, between Ethelbald, king of Mercia, and Roderig Molwynog, prince of N. Wales.

LLANGATTOCK-LLYNGOED, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £1155. Pop. 191. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £135.

LLANGATTOCK-NIGH-USK, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £2161. Pop. 164. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANGATTOCK - FEIBION - ABEL, par. England, hund. Skenfreth, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 3650. Real prop. £8057. Pop. 449. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £140.

LLANGEDWYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales: on the Taffe riv. Acres, 800. Real prop. £1793. Pop. 323. Narbeth (P. T. 255). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £57.

LLANGEDWYN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Chirk, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Pop. 323. Llanfyllin (P. T. 179). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £82.

LLANGEFELACH, par. and hund. Great Britain, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Of par. acres, 10,000; pop. 7753. Pop. of hund. 12,787. Swansea (P. T. 206). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Manor courts are held by the bishop of the dioc.

LLANGEFFNI, tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. of Maenai, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £1472. Pop. 1753. London, 247 m. Fairs held on 14th March, 17th April and Aug., and 15th Sept. Mkts. Friday. Here are a par. church, with chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, and other Dissenters. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor. There is a chalybeate spring close by the tn.

LLANGEIMAEN, par. Great Britain, hund. Maenai, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales: on the Maenai Strait. Real prop. 2047. Pop. 776. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor. Dr. Rowlands discovered a meini-gwyr, or pillar stone, in this par.

LLANGEINWR, or Llangeinor-on-the-Hills, par. Great Britain, hund. Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales: on the Ogwr and Gan rivs. Acres, 5000. Real prop. £1401. Pop. 292. Bridgend (P. T. 181). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £30.

LLANGEITHO, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Penarth, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £790. Pop. 377. Lampeter (P. T. 209). On the Aeron riv. The vil. contains a church, and chapels belonging to the Methodists and the followers of the famous Lady Huntingdon. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David. Ann. val. £72. Daniel Rowland, founder of the sect. of Rowlandists, was interred in the church of this par., of which he had once been rector.

LLANGELER, par. Great Britain, hund. Elfed, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales: on the riv. Teifi. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £3239. Pop. 1713. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (P. T. 229). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Here is a well dedicated to St. Celert, which yet continues to be visited by the ignorant and superstitious.

LLANGELYNIN, par. Great Britain, hund. Isaf, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £1029. Pop. 279. Conway (P. T. 223). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANGELYNIN, par. Great Britain, hund.

Tal-y-bont, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Real prop. £3683. Pop. 1047. Barmouth (P. T. 222). On the Irish Sea. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bangor. In the cave called Ogof Owain, in this par., Owen Glendwr once found a safe retreat from his enemies.

LLANGENEU, or Llangennis, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Crickhowel, co. Brecon, S. Wales: on the Grwyny riv. Real prop. £2913. Pop. 409. Crickhowel (P. T. 157). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of St. David's. Manufactures, iron and paper. In this par. is an ancient pillar stone.

LLANGENNYCH, par. Great Britain, hund. Carnwyllion, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1597. Pop. 670. Llanelly (P. T. 217). On the Marlas riv. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £60.

LLANGENNYDD, par. Great Britain, hund. Swansea, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £1482. Pop. 367. Swansea (P. T. 206). On Rosilly Bay. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £60. A priory was founded here by Roger de Bellmont, Earl of Warwick, which he annexed to St. Taurinus Abbey, in Normandy. Henry VI. seized on this foundation as alien, and granted it to All Souls' College, Oxford, in 1441.

LLANGERNIEW, vil. and par. Great Britain, hunds. Is-Dulas and Uwch-Aled, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £2887. Pop. 1036. Llanrwst (P. T. 218). Fairs held on 29th March, 16th May and June, 29th Sept. and Nov. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £300.

LLANGEVIEW, par. England, hund. Usk, upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £1246. Pop. 180. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £63.

LLANGIAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Gyfflogian, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales: on the Sochan riv. Real prop. £2077. Pop. 1211. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANGIBBY, par. England, hund. of Usk, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres 3700. Real prop. £3971. Pop. 515. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANGINTIOLUS, par. Great Britain, hund. Maltraeth, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £2327. Pop. 873. Llangeffni (P. T. 247). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £74. Henry Maurice, a polemic writer, was a native of this par.

LLANGOED, par. Great Britain, hund. Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £644. Pop. 562. Beaumaris (P. T. 251). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £70.

LLANGOED-MAWR, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Troedyrawr, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £3792. Pop. 1014. Cardigan (P. T. 239). On the Teifi riv. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. In this par. were numerous pillar stones and cromlechs, and a British fort or camp is still observable.

LLANGOLLEN, vil. tnshp. and par. Great Britain, hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Of tnshp. (called Llangollen Traian), real prop. £1807; pop. 3630. Pop. of par. 4498. London, 184 m. Fairs held on the last Friday in Jan., 17th March, 31st May, 21st Aug., 22d Nov. Mkts. Saturday. The tn. is picturesquely situated on the riv. Dee, and in the beautiful vale of Llangollen. It contains a spacious church, chapels for Dissenters, excellent inns, &c. The parliamentary road and Ellesmere Canal pass through the par. Flannel is manufactured here, and coal and limestone obtained abundantly in the vicinity. A handsome Gothic bridge, built by Bishop Trevor, in 1346, spans the riv. close by the tn., and a noble aqueduct, 1007 feet in length, and constructed from a design of Thos. Telford, crosses the valley from hill to hill. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. On the apex of a conical hill, rising in the centre of the vale, are the ruins of the ancient British castle of Dinas Bran: two miles distant are the interesting remains of Valle Crucis Abbey; and immediately above the tn. is Plas Newydd, formerly the residence of the two faithful friends, Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby.

LLANGOLMAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Cemmaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £759. Pop. 311. Narberth (P. T. 255). On the Clebly riv. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANGORSE, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Talgarth, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £1517. Pop. 405. Brecon (P. T. 171). On Llangorse Pool. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's.

LLANGOVEN, par. England, hund. Ragland, upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £1009. Pop. 136. Ragland (P. T. 137). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £30.

LLANGOWER, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Penllyn, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Area, 10 sq. m. Real prop. £1693. Pop. 412. Bala (P. T. 194). On Bala lake. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £118.

LLANGRANWG, par. Great Britain, hund. Moeddyn, co. Cardigan, S. Wales: on Cardigan Bay. Real prop. £1500. Pop. 921. Cardigan (P. T. 239). Liv. a vic. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £72. Bardic assemblies were anciently held on Eistelhad rock in this par.

LLANGSTON, par. England, hund. Caldicot, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres (with Llanbeder), 1000. Real prop. £976. Pop. 194. Newport (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £110.

LLANGUA, par. England, hund. Skenfreth, co. Monmouth. Acres, 890. Real prop. £608. Pop. 76. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £64.

LLANGWENLLWYFO, par. Great Britain, hund. Twrcelyn, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £1027. Pop. 534. Amlwch (P. T. 260). On Dulas Bay. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor. Copper ore is raised in the vicinity.

LLANGWM, par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Aled, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Acres, 12,000. Real prop. £3998. Pop. 1011. Corwen (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £142. In this par. is the Llys Dinmael, or ancient palace of Dinmael.

LLANGWM, or Llangwn, par. England, hund. Usk, upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 3420. Real prop. £2325. Pop. 292. Usk (P. T. 142). It is divided into upper and lower sections. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £50.

LLANGWM, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhôs, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres 1200. Real prop. £321. Pop. 697. Haverfordwest (P. T. 251). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £110.

LLANGWRIG, or Llangurig, par. Great Britain, hund. Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, N.

Wales. Real prop. £2782. Pop. 1847. Llanidloes (P. T. 188). On the riv. Wye. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £107.

LLANGWYFAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Maltraeth, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £1292. Pop. 218. Holyhead (P. T. 260). On Caernarvon Bay. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor. Marble and limestone are obtained here, and the arundo arenaria, from which strong mats are made, grows abundantly along the coast.

LLANGWYFAN, par Great Britain, hund. Rhuthyn, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Acres, 800. Real prop. £1266. Pop. 264. Denbigh (P. T. 205). In the vale of Clwyd. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANGWYLLOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Maenai, locally in hund. Twrcelyn, co. Anglesea, N. Wales: on the riv. Cefni. Real prop. £729. Pop. 267. Llanent-y-medd (P. T. 253). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £35.

LLANGWYNODYL, or Llangwnoddle, par. Great Britain, hund. Gwrytmaen, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £711. Pop. 293. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). On the Irish Sea. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £46.

LLANGWYSTENIN, par. Great Britain, hund. Creuddyn, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1514. Pop. 643. Conway (P. T. 223). On Llandrillo Bay. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph. In the vicinity are productive lead mines.

LLANGYBI, par. Great Britain, hund. Yrfionydd, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £1401. Pop. 717. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor. Here is a mineral spring.

LLANGYBI, par. Great Britain, hund. Moeddyn, co. Cardigan, S. Wales: on the Dulas riv. Real prop. £600. Pop. 275. Lampeter (P. T. 209). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £76. Castell-Goedtref, in this par., was a military intrenchment.

LLANGYNDEYRN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Cydwelli, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 7000. Real prop. £8222. Pop. 2412. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Fairs held on the 5th and 6th Aug. and 1st Nov. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's. Iron ore, coal, and limestone abound, and quarries of fine marble are worked here. The poor-school enjoys an endowment of £25 per annum.

LLANGYNDYR, or Llangynyd, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Crickhowel, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Pop. 1440. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). On the riv. Usk. Fairs are held on the 4th April, 20th Oct., 7th Dec., Wednesday before Christmas-Day. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Iron ore and limestone are found here.

LLANGYNFELIN, or Llancynfelin, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Geneur-Glynn, co. Cardigan, S. Wales: on the Irish Sea. Real prop. £1120. Pop. 826. Aberystwyth (P. T. 208). Liv. a cur. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £30. Caer Wyddno is supposed to have been the site of a castle that once stood in a territory inundated by the ocean in the sixth century, when the Cantref-y-Gwaelod was submerged.

LLANGYNHAFAL, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhuthyn, co. Denbigh, N. Wales: in the vale of Clwyd. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £2251. Pop. 503. Rhuthyn (P. T. 195). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor. Here is a free-school with a small endowment.

LLANGYNIN, par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen. S. Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £2063. Pop. 434. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Fair held on 18th Jan. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £65.

LLANGYNLLO, par. Great Britain, hund. Troed-yr-awr, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Acres, 2500. Real prop. £1554. Pop. 644. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (P. T. 229). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANGYNLLO, tnshp. and par. Great Britain, hund. Cefn-Llys, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Area, 12 sq. m. Real prop. £3049. Pop. of upper tnshp. 323; of lower, 175; of par. 498. Knighton (P. T. 165). On the riv. Llug. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £83. Here is an endowed free-school.

LLANGYNNOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Real prop. £3017. Pop. 859. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Between the Towy and Taffe rivs. Real prop. £3017. Pop. 859. Liv. a cur. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £25. The poor-school possesses a small endowment.

LLANGYNNOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Buallt, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Acres, 500. Real prop. £196. Pop. 77. Buallt (P. T. 173). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £47.

LLANGYNNOG, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Area, 16 sq. m. Real prop. £515. Pop. 499. Llanfyllin (P. T. 179). On the Tanat riv. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £71. Slates, lead ore, and calamine were formerly raised here in large quantities. The Craiy-y-Mwyn lead mines in this par. are said to have yielded for many years an annual revenue of £20,000.

LLANGYNNYD, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales: on the Llanfy riv. Of upper ham., real prop. £451; pop. 260. Of middle, real prop. £825; pop. 331. Of lower, real prop. £667; pop. 167. Pop. of par. 1726. Bridgend (P. T. 181). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £150. Edward II. found an asylum here for a short period from the malice of his enemies.

LLANGYNYR, par. Great Britain, hund. Cydwelli, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales: on the Tywi riv. Acres, 2500. Real prop. £6041. Pop. 1041. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's.

LLANGYNYW, or Llangyniew, par. Great Britain, hund. Mathrafal, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Area, 12 sq. m. Real prop. £2262. Pop. 675. Llanfair (P. T. 183). On the Fyrnwy riv. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Mathrafal, the ancient palace of the princes of Powys, was in this par., and here the eisteddfoddau were held. Two ancient British military stations form an equilateral triangle with the site of the palace of Mathrafal.

LLANHARAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales: on the Ewenny riv. Real prop. £1257. Pop. 313. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff. The Welsh poet, Llewellyn Sion, and Rhys Llwyd ap Rhys ap Rhiriart, were natives of this par.

LLANHARY, par. Great Britain, hund. Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1371. Pop. 208. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a rect. dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £94.

LLANHENNOCK, par. England, hund. Usk, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £1242. Pop. 187. Caerleon (P. T. 144). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £70.

LLANHILETH, or LLANHYDDELL, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, co. Monmouth. Acres, 2030. Real prop. £1202. Pop. 545. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £50.

LLANHIR, or LLANYHAR, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhaiadyr, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Area, 12 sq. m. Real prop. £1779. Pop. 675. Rhaiadar (P. T. 181). Between the Ithon and Wye rivs. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £71.

LLANHYCHAN, or LLANYCHAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhuthyn, co. Denbigh, N. Wales: on the riv. Clwyd. Acres, 530. Pop. 115. Rhuthyn (P. T. 195). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANHYWEL, or LLANHOWEL, par. Great Britain, hund. Dewisland, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £797. Pop. 186. St. David's (P. T. 271). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £26.

LLANIDAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Maenai, co. Anglesea, N. Wales: on the Maenai Straits. Acres, 3000. Real prop. (with Llanfairyn-y-Cwmmwd) £2151. Pop. 969. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor. The church was erected in 616, and belonged formerly to the convent of Beddgelert. Here is preserved the wonder-working relique called the "Stone of the thigh," which was thrown into the sea by Hugh Lupus, but returned again to its original place. The Romans crossed the Maenai, under Suetonius Paulinus, at this place, and slew numbers of the Druids; and a second time, A. D. 76, Agricola led his army across in the same place, and for a similar inhuman object. Cromlechs, pillar stones, circles, and various Druidical remains, may still be seen here. Rowland, author of the Mona Antiqua, was incumbent of this par.

LLANIDLOES, tn. par. and hund. Great Britain, co. Montgomery, N. Wales: at the afflux of the Clwedog with the Severn, the latter being crossed here by two stone bridges. Of par., real prop. £5176; pop. 4189. Of hund. pars. 7; pop. 12,159. London, 188 m. Fairs held on 5th April, 11th May, 21st June, 17th July, 13th Sept., and 28th Oct. Mkts. Saturday. The tn. consists of two convenient streets, an ancient church, chapels for Dissenters and Friends, a market-hall, and is governed by a mayor, coroner, &c. Courts leet and baron are held here. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Bangor. Ann. val. £84. Manufacture woollens. Lead ore is obtained in this vicinity in great abundance.

LLANIESTYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £313. Pop. 135. Beaumaris (P. T. 251). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor. The tomb of the founder, St. Austyn, is still entire within the church.

LLANIESTYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Dinlleyn and Gyfflogion, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £2319. Pop. 1115. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANIGON, par. Great Britain, hund. Talgarth, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £2696. Pop. 545. Hay (P. T. 156). On the Dygedi riv. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £43.

LLANILAR, tnshp. and par. Great Britain, hund. of Ilar, co. Cardigan, S. Wales: on the Ystwyth riv. Real prop. £1300. Pop. 994. Aberystwyth (P. T. 208). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £102.

LLANILLID, par. Great Britain, hund. Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 900. Real prop. £937. Pop. 119. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a rect. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £92.

LLANILLID, par. Great Britain, hund. Defynoc, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Pop. 500. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a chap. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £28.

LLANILLTERN, par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powys, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £727. Pop. 149. Caerdiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANILLTYD, par. Great Britain, hund. Defynoc, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £45.

LLANINA, par. Great Britain, hund. Moeddyn, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. On Cardigan Bay. Real prop. £700. Pop. 474. Lampeter (P. T. 209). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANIO (+ Loventium), tnshp. Great Britain, par. Llanddewi-Brefi, hund. Penarth, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. On the Teifi river. Pop. 125. Lampeter (P. T. 209). The Sarn Helen, a celebrated Roman road, passed through this place, and various remains of that once powerful nation are constantly discovered here.

LLANISHEN, or LLANISAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Kibbor, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 600. Real prop. £1920. Pop. 393. Caerdiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £46. Here is a free school, and in the vicinity a mineral spring.

LLANISHEN, par. England, hund. Ragland, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £927. Pop. 296. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £56.

LLANITHOG, extra-parochial liberty, England, hund. Wormelow, upper div. co. Hereford. Acres, 40. Pop. 30. Ross (P. T. 120).

LLANLLAWDOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Elfed, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 8000. Real prop. £2088. Pop. 770. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £67.

LLANLLAWEN, par. Great Britain, hund. Cemmaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £418. Pop. 123. Fishguard (P. T. 257). On the Gwayn river. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £53. In this parish are many upright stones and tumuli, besides a mineral spring.

LLANLLECHID, par. Great Britain, hund. Uchaf, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £3294. Pop. 3075. Bangor (P. T. 236). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor. In this parish are extensive and valuable slate quarries, which have been worked for several centuries back.

LLANLLEON-FOEL, par. Great Britain, hund. Buallt, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £740. Pop. 226. Buallt (P. T. 173). On the Irfon and Dulas rivs. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £57. Here is a mineral spring.

LLANLLIBIO, par. Great Britain, hund. Llyfon, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £353. Pop. 88. Holyhead (P. T. 260). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANLLOWELL, par. England, hund. Usk,

upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 820. Real prop. £662. Pop. 78. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £60.

LLANLLUGAN, or LLANLLYGAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Newtown, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Real prop. £1139. Pop. 361. Llanfair (P. T. 183). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £43. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here in 1239.

LLANLLWCH, par. Great Britain, co. of bor. of Caermarthen, co. Caermarthen, South Wales. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £65.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, or LLANLLWCH-AIARN, par. Great Britain, hund. Ilar, upper div. co. Cardigan, S. Wales: on the Ystwyth riv. Real prop. £2140. Pop. 688. Aberystwyth (P. T. 208). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £63.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, par. Great Britain, hund. Newtown, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Acres, 4400. Real prop. £3682. Pop. 2005. Newtown (P. T. 175). On the river Severn. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Manufacture, flannel.

LLANLLWCHAIARN, par. Great Britain, hund. Moeddyn, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £1170. Pop. 1178. Lampeter (P. T. 209). On Cardigan Bay. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's.

LLANLLWNY, par. Great Britain, hund. Cethiniog, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £1780. Pop. 848. Lampeter (P. T. 209). On the Teifi riv. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Here is a tumulus, and near it a holy well.

LLANLLYFFNI, par. Great Britain, hund. Uwch-Gwyrfai, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £2532. Pop. 1571. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). On the Llyffni riv. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor. In this parish are extensive slate quarries and productive copper mines. At Craig-y-Ddinas is an ancient military station.

LLANMADOCK, par. Great Britain, hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales: on Burry harbour. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £505. Pop. 240. Swansea (P. T. 206). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £124. There is a Roman military station in this parish.

LLANMAES, par. Great Britain, hund. Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1063. Pop. 234. Cowbridge (P.T. 173). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ivan Yorath, a native of this parish, who died in 1621, is said to have attained the age of 180 years.

LLANMARTIN, par. England, hund. Caldecot, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 1060. Real prop. £1272. Pop. 158. Caerleon (P. T. 144). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £115.

LLANMEREWIG, par. Great Britain, hund. Newtown, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £869. Pop. 201. Newtown (P. T. 175). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £99.

LLANNON, ham. and chap. Great Britain, par. Llansaintfraid, hund. Ilar, lower div. and co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Aberystwyth (P. T. 208). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of St. David's.

LLANNON, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Carnwylion, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 11,466. Real prop. £5299. Pop. 1582. Llanelly (P. T. 217). Fairs held on 6th July and 10th Dec. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £40.

LLANNOR, or LLANFAWR, ham. and par. Great Britain, hunds. Dinlleyn and Gyfflogion, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £3765. Pop. 1137. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £87.

LLANOS, SAN JUAN DE LOS, subdiv. S. America, repub. Colombia, bound. N. Varinas and Merida; E. Varinas; W. Santa Fe and Popayan; S. Quixos. It includes several vast plains, (Llanos), whence its name; is watered by the rivs. Apure, Meta, Oronooco, Cassanari, &c.. Vast herds of cattle are pastured here, but the sultriness of the climate renders it less congenial to human beings.—*Llanos, San Juan de los*, the chief tn. was founded in 1555; is 75 m. SE. from Santa Fe de Bogota, and gold was formerly found in its vicinity.

LLANOVER, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, co. Monmouth; divided into upper and lower sections. Acres, of upper, 3470; of lower, 1330. Real prop. £2480. Pop. 2124. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £50.

LLANRHAIADAR-YN-KIMMERCH, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Aled, co. Denbigh, N. Wales: in the vale of Clwyd. Real prop. £9428. Pop. 2066. Denbigh (P. T. 205). Liv. a vic. and rect., the latter annexed to the bishoprick of Bangor. Ann. val. £2000. Here are almshouses for poor widows; and near to the church is the well called Ffynnon Ddyfnog.

LLANRHAIADAR-Y-MOCHNANT, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Chirk, co. Denbigh, and hund. Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Real prop. £5435. Pop. 2344. Llanfyllin (P. T. 179). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of St. Asaph. In this par. is the famous cataract called Pistyl Rhaiadar.

LLANRHIAIN, par. Great Britain, hund. Dewisland, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £1847. Pop. 715. St. David's (P. T. 271). On the sea-coast. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £69.

LLANRHIDIAN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hunds. Swansea and Llangefelach, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales: on the Burry estuary. Real prop. £2741. Pop. 1445. Swansea (P. T. 206). Distinguished into higher and lower sections. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Copper ore, limestone, and freestone are raised here; and near to the church is a mineral spring. Here is a singular curiosity, called Arthur's Stone. It is a rock of about 20 tons weight, raised on supporters, and beneath is a well that ebbs and flows with the tide. On Cefn Hill is an ancient entrenchment, thrown up in 1110 by Ifor ap Cedifor; and the ruins of Weobly Castle occupy an eminence that commands a noble view over the Burry.

LLANRHIDIAN, or LLANRYTHAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Dewisland, co. Pembroke, South Wales. Real prop. £612. Pop. 141. St. David's (P. T. 271). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £48.

LLANRHWYDRYS, par. Great Britain, hund. Tal-y-bolion, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £608. Pop. 178. Amlwch (P. T. 260). On Camlyn Bay. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANRHYCHWYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Nant Conway, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £810. Pop. 565. Llanrwst (P. T. 218). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor. Here

are productive slate quarries. The bard Taliesin was born in this parish.

LLANRHYDD, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhuthyn, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £1007. Pop. 97. Rhuthyn (P. T. 195). On the river Clwyd. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANRHYDDLAD, par. Great Britain, hund. Tal-y-bolion, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £1207. Pop. 628. Holyhead (P. T. 260). On Holyhead Bay. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANRHYSTYD, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Ilar, lower div. co. Cardigan, South Wales: on the Gwyre riv. Pop. 1525. Aberystwyth (P. T. 208). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £133. The church was destroyed by the Danes in 987. Dinerdd Castle, in this parish, was demolished by Owen Gwynedd in 1135: being restored, it was again attacked and seized by Rhys ap Gryfydd. In 1158 it was re-edified and strengthened by Roger, Earl of Clare, but was taken in 1199 by Maelgon ap Rhys, by whom it was razed to the ground in 1204.

LLANROTHALL, or Llanrouthal, par. England, hund. Wormelow, co. Hereford. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £1380. Pop. 128. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Hereford.

LLANRUG. See Llanfihangel in Rug.

LLANRWST, tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Dulas, co. Denbigh, and hund. Nant Conway, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales: on the Conway riv. Real prop. £2439. Pop. 3601. London, 218 m. Mkts. Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs held on 8th Mar., 25th April, 21st June, 10th Aug., 17th Sept., 25th Oct., 11th Dec. The town contains a market-hall, parish church, to which a chapel, of rich and beautiful architecture, is annexed, meeting-houses of Dissenters, almshouses, &c. The riv. Conway is crossed here by a bridge of three arches, which, as well as the chapel adjoining the parish church, was after a design by Inigo Jones. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £1000. In this parish is Gwydyr, a seat of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, built in 1555.

LLANSADWRN, par. Great Britain, hund. Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1592. Pop. 371. Beaumaris (P. T. 251). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANSADWRN, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Perfedd, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 7000. Real prop. £3879. Pop. 1221. Llangadock (P. T. 195). Fair held on 5th Oct. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £60. The poor of this parish participate in the advantages of the free school in Llanwrda parish.

LLANSADWRNEN, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, South Wales. Acres, 800. Real prop. £1029. Pop. 234. Llacharn (P. T. 245). On Caermarthen Bay. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's.

LLANSAINTFFRAID, par. Great Britain, hund. Ilar, lower div. co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £2370. Pop. 1206. Lampeter (P. T. 209). On Cardigan Bay. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £94.

LLANSAINTFFRAID, par. Great Britain, hund. Pencelli, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £1859. Pop. 190. Brecon (P. T. 171). On the river Usk. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-GLAN-CONWAY, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Uwch-Dulas, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £3599. Pop. 1306. Conway (P. T. 223). On the estuary of the river Conway. Fairs held on 14th Feb., 1st May, Aug., and Nov. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-GLYN-CEIRIOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Chirk, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £1502. Pop. 543. Llangollen (P. T. 184). On the Ceiriog riv. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £128.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-GLYN-DYFFRWY, par. Great Britain, hund. Edeirnion, co. Merioneth, N. Wales: on the river Dee. Real prop. £459. Pop. 60. Corwen (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph. In this parish are the ruins of a dungeon where Owen Glendwr immured his captives.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-IN-ELFEL, parish, Great Britain, hund. Colwyn, co. Radnor, South Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1199. Pop. 343. Buallt (P. T. 173). On the Eddw riv. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's.

LLANSAINTFFRAID-IN-MECHAIN, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. of Pool, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Acres, 14,000. Real prop. £6271. Pop. 1365. Llanfyllin (P. T. 179). On the Ffyrnwy riv. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of St. Asaph. The free school possesses an endowment of £60 per annum.

LLANSAMLED, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Llangefelach, co. Glamorgan, South Wales. Acres, 6000. Pop. 3187. Swansea (P. T. 206). On the Tawe riv. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Coals, copper ore, &c., are raised here, and the poor have the benefit of a free school.

LLANSANFREAD, par England, hund. Abergavenny, upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 290. Real prop. £313. Pop. 24. Abergavenny (P.T. 146). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £60.

LLANSANNAN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Aled, co. Denbigh, N. Wales: on the Aled river. Acres, 10,000. Real prop. £5534. Pop. 1383. Denbigh (P. T. 205). Fairs held on the 18th May, 17th Aug., 26th Oct., 30th Nov. Besides the parish church there are three chapels here for Dissenters. Liv. a rect., in two sections, in the dioc. of St. Asaph.

LLANSANNWR, par. Great Britain, hund. Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales: on the Sannwr river. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £1390. Pop. 184. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £82.

LLANSAWYL, or Llansawel, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Caeo, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £3715. Pop. 1024. Llandeilo-fawr (P. T. 202). Mkt. Friday. Fairs held first Friday after 12th May and Nov., 15th July, 23d Oct. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £62. Philips, the poet, was a native of this place.

LLANSAY, or Llansoy, par. England, hund. Ragland, upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £1583. Pop. 148. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £103.

LLANSILYN, or Llansillian, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Chirk, co. Denbigh, North Wales, and hund. Oswestry, co. Salop, England.

Real prop. £8196. Pop. 1951. Oswestry (P. T. 171). Fairs held on Easter Tuesday, 10th July, 2d Oct. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. Asaph.

LLANSPYDDYD, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Defynoc, co. Brecon, S. Wales: on the river Usk. Real prop. £1226. Pop. 514. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £78. Traces of a British encampment are yet distinct on the Gaer; and a large stone in the parish cemetery marks the grave of Brychan Brecheniog.

LLANSTADWELL, par. Great Britain, hund. of Rhôs, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £2283. Pop. 733. Milford (P. T. 258). On Milford Haven. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £93.

LLANSTEPHAN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Real prop. £4357. Pop. 1274. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £24. Here are the ruins of a castle, founded in 1138, taken by Prince Cadell in 1143, and wrested from the English by Rhys ap Gryffydd in 1189.

LLANSTEPHAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Pain's Castle, co. Radnor, S. Wales: on the riv. Wye. Acres, 800. Real prop. £1214. Pop. 268. Buallt (P. T. 173). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £45.

LLANSTINAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Dewisland, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £803. Pop. 168. Fishguard (P. T. 257). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £56.

LLANTHEWY-RYTHERCH, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £2314. Pop. 359. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £130.

LLANTHEWY-SKIRRID, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 890. Real prop. £373. Pop. 100. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANTHEWY-VACH, par. England, hund. Usk, co. Monmouth. Acres, 990. Real prop. £1413. Pop. 163. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £50.

LLANTHONY, extra-parochial dist. England, hund. Dudstone and King's Barton, co. Gloucester. Gloucester (P. T. 104). Here are the ruins of an abbey founded by the monks who fled from Llanthony in Monmouthshire.

LLANTHONY ABBEY, ham. England, par. Cwngoye, hund. Abergavenny, lower div. co. Monmouth. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). The abbey was founded by St. David in the reign of Henry I. The conventual church is still tolerably perfect.

LLANTILIO PERTHOLEY, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 6150. Real prop. £4178. Pop. of citra, 360; of ultra, 389. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANTISILIO CRESSENY, or Grosseny, par. England, hund. Skenfreth, upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 5480. Real prop. £4320. Pop. 589. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANTRISSAINT, par. Great Britain, hunds. of Llyfon and Maenai, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £2959. Pop. 998. Llanerch-y-medd (P. T. 253). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANTRISSAINT, tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Mishin, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Real prop. £9319. Pop. 2789. London, 171 m. Mkt. Friday. Fairs held on the 13th Feb., 12th May and Aug., 29th Oct. Here is a church, market-house, town-hall, Methodist and other chapels. The borough is contributory with Caerdiff in sending a member to Parliament. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Llandaff. Talgam chap. in this parish is annexed to Cowbridge. Free-schools in this and the adjacent parishes. Coals, iron and lead ores abound.

LLANTRISSENT, par. England, hund. Usk, upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 3180. Real prop. £2219. Pop. 304. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £70.

LLANTRYDDYD, par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powys, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1517. Pop. 221. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Lead, calamine, and manganese are found here, and there is a mineral spring in this parish, possessing astringent properties. The almshouses occupy the site of an ancient hall of justice, wherein *jura regalia* were formerly exercised.

LLANTWIT MAJOR. See Llantwit.

LLANTYD, or Llantwood, par. Great Britain, hund. Cilgarron, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £883. Pop. 281. Cardigan (P. T. 239). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £23.

LLANUFYDD, or Llanefydd, par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Aled, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £4665. Pop. 1130. Denbigh (P. T. 205). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. Asaph.

LLANUWCH-Y-LLYN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Penllyn, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Real prop. £4407. Pop. 1178. Bala (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. and cur. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £28.

LLANVACHES, par. England, hund. Caldicot, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 2150. Real prop. £1608. Pop. 327. Caerleon (P. T. 144). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANVAIR-DISCOED, or Iscoed, par. England, hund. Caldicot, upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 1590. Real prop. £768. Pop. 206. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £35.

LLANVAIR-KILGECHN, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 2020. Real prop. £2276. Pop. 261. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANVAIR-WATERDINE, par. England, hund. Purslow, co. Salop. Acres, 8120. Real prop. £3970. Pop. 566. Knighton (P. T. 165). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £100.

LLANVAPLEY, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £1003. Pop. 99. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANVIETHERINE, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, lower div. co. Monmouth. Real prop. £2599. Pop. 214. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a rect. dioc. Llandaff.

LLANVIHANGEL-CRUCORNEY, or Crickhowel, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 3440. Real prop. £2078. Pop. 365. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Llandaff.

LLANVIHANGEL JUXTA ROGGIE, par. England, hund. Caldicot, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 550. Real prop. £478. Pop. 46. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £100.

LLANVIHANGEL JUXTA USK, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 410. Real prop. £673. Pop. 117. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £120.

LLANVIHANGEL-LLANTARNAM, par. England, hund. Usk, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 5780. Real prop. £3555. Pop. 626. Caerleon (P. T. 144). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £54.

LLANVIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOYLE, par. England, hund. Usk, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £1291. Pop. 149. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £47.

LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD, par. England, hund. Ragland, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1080. Real prop. £1182. Pop. 204. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £60.

LLANVIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN, par. England, hunds. Ragland and Skenfreth, co. Monmouth. Acres, 2150. Real prop. £790. Pop. 163. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £150.

LLANVRECHA, par. England, hund. Usk, co. Monmouth, divided into upper and lower sections. Acres, 1960. Of upper, real prop. £1888; pop. 881. Of lower, real prop. £1531; pop. 286. Caerleon (P. T. 144). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £70.

LLANVYNOE, or LLANVEYNOE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Clondock, hund. Ewyas-Lacy, co. Hereford. Real prop. £1726. Pop. 298. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's.

LLANWARNE, par. England, hund. Wormelow, upper div. co. Hereford. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £2371. Pop. 390. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £120.

LLANWDDYN, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Real prop. (with Conway) £1890. Pop. 668. Llanfyllin (P. T. 179). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £57.

LLANWENARTH, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, divided into citra and ultra. Acres, 2200. Of citra, real prop. £2132; pop. 247. Of ultra, real prop. £2802; pop. 1956. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Llandaff.

LLANWENOG, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Moeddyn, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £3720. Pop. 1647. Lampeter (P. T. 209). On the Tyvi. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £97. In 981 the Danes suffered a signal defeat at this place from Einion ap Hymel Dda.

LLANWERNE, par. England, hund. Caldicot, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 910. Real prop. £1309. Pop. 22. Caerleon (P. T. 144). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £100.

LLANWINIO, par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 10,000. Real prop. £2452. Pop. of eastern section, 417; of western, 607. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Fairs held on 12th Nov.

LLANWNDA, par. Great Britain, hund. Uwch-Gwyrfai, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £3102. Pop. 1264. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANWNDA, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Dewisland, co. Pembroke, S. Wales: on the sea coast. Real prop. £2084. Pop. 1046. Fishguard (P. T. 257). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £71. The French made a hostile descent on this place in 1797. Here are numerous Druidical remains.

LLANWNEN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Moeddyn, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £1110. Pop. 328. Lampeter (P. T. 209). On the Crannal riv. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £60.

LLANWNOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Real prop. £4191. Pop. 1355. Newtown (P. T. 175). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Bangor. Caer Sws, in this par., was a Roman military position.

LLANWRDA, par. Great Britain, hund. Caeo, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Real prop. £2090. Pop. 560. Llandovery (P. T. 191). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £46. The free-school is endowed with £140 per annum, to be shared equally between a master and mistress; and in the almshouses four decayed gentlewomen are admitted, who receive 40 guineas per annum each.

LLANWRIN, par. Great Britain, hund. Machynlleth, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £7390. Pop. 802. Machynlleth (P. T. 208). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph.

LLANWRTHWL, par. Great Britain, hund. Buallt, co. Brecon: on the Elan riv. Of the upper, real prop. £662; pop. 261. Of lower, real prop. £767; pop. 297. Buallt (P. T. 173). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £57.

LLANWRTYD, par. Great Britain, hund. Buallt, co. Brecon, S. Wales: on the riv. Irfon. Pop. 627. Buallt (P. T. 173). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £49. There is a free-school here, endowed with £12 per annum; and in the vicinity are two mineral springs, the waters of which resemble in quality and efficacy those of Harrowgate.

LLANWYDELLAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Newtown, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Acres, 5000. Real prop. £1705. Pop. 530. Newtown (P. T. 175). Liv. a rect. in dioc. St. Asaph. The Roman road to Caer Sws crossed this parish, in which are obvious traces of ancient military stations.

LLANWYNO, or LLANWONNA, par. Great Britain, hund. Miskin, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 2000. Pop. 1094. Llantrissaint (P. T. 171). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £18.

LLANYBLODWELL, par. England, hund. Oswestry, co. Salop. Acres, 2820. Real prop. £4379. Pop. 915. Oswestry (P. T. 171). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph.

LLANYBYDDAR, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Cethiniog, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales: on the Teifi. Acres, 7400. Real prop. £2366. Pop. of N. section, 687; of S. section, 375. Lampeter (P. T. 209). Fairs held on 17th July, 1st and 21st Nov. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £92.

LLANYCEFN, par. Great Britain, hund. Daugleddau, co. Pembroke, S. Wales: on the Cleddy riv. Acres, 1372. Real prop. £1196. Pop. 437. Narbeth (P. T. 255). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £35.

LLANYCHAER, par. Great Britain, hund. Cemmaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £449. Pop. 176. Fishguard (P. T.

257). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £57.

LLANYCHAERON, par. Great Britain, hund. Ilar, lower div. co. Cardigan: on the Aeron riv. Real prop. £2140. Pop. 688. Lampeter (P. T. 309). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £32.

LLANYCHLLWDOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Cemmaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £633. Pop. 169. Fishguard (P. T. 257). On the Gwayn riv. Liv. a rect. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £75.

LLANYCIL, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Penllyn, co. Merioneth, N. Wales: on Bala lake. Real prop. £6214. Pop. 2359. Bala (P. T. 194). Fairs held on the 9th June, 11th Sept., 2d Oct. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph. See Bala.

LLANYCRIWYS, par. Great Britain, hunds. Caeo and Cethiniog, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales: on the Coethi riv. Acres, 2000. Pop. 374. Lampeter (P. T. 209). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £42.

LLANYDDAUSAINT, or Llandeusaint, par. Great Britain, hund. Tal-y-bolion, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £1374. Pop. 407. Llanerch-y-Medd (P. T. 253). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANYGWYRDDON, or Llangrwyddon, par. Great Britain, hund. Ilar, lower div. co. Cardigan, S. Wales: on the Gwyne-fawr riv. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £1410. Pop. 533. Aberystwyth (P. T. 208). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £45. The church is dedicated to St. Ursula and the 11,000 virgins.

LLANYMAWDDWY, or Llan-y-Mowddwy, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Mawddwy, co. Merioneth, N. Wales: on the riv. Dyfi. Real prop. £1857. Pop. 703. Dinas-Mawddy (P. T. 203). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph.

LLANYMYNEICH, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Chirk, co. Denbigh, and hund. Deuddwr, co. Montgomery, N. Wales, and hund. Oswestry, co. Salop. Oswestry (P. T. 171). On the Tanat, Fyrnwy, and Morda. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Limestone, lead ore, zinc, and slates are found here. A Roman road and Offa's Dyke intersect the par.

LLANYMYNEICH, par. England, hund. Oswestry, co. Salop. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £2291. Pop. 887. Oswestry (P. T. 171). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph.

LLANYNYS, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Buallt, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Acres, 2560. Real prop. £742. Pop. 195. Buallt (P. T. 173). On the Irfon riv. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £75. In this par. Llewellyn ap Gryffydd, last prince of Wales, was slain.

LLANYNYS, par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Aled and Rhuthyn, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £8428. Pop. 784. Rhuthyn (P. T. 195). On the riv. Clwyd. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLANYPUMPSAINT, par. of Great Britain, hund. Elfed, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 6000. Real prop. £1503. Pop. 548. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £41.

LLANYSSUL, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Newtown, co. Montgomery, N. Wales: on the riv. Severn. Real prop. £3153. Pop. 914. Montgomery (P. T. 168). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph.

LLANYSTYNDWY, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Yfionydd, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales: on the sea coast. Real prop. £2938. Pop. 1115. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Fair held on 17th April. Festival on 24th June. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor.

LLANYWERN, par. Great Britain, hund. Pencelli, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £1549. Pop. 138. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £52. This par. enjoys the privileges that belong to tenants of the duchy of Lancaster.

LLARIGUES, riv. S. America, sub-div. Santa Fe de Bogota, repub. Colombia, tributary to the Chicamocha riv.

LLAY, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Gresford, hund. Bromfield, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Acres, 100. Pop. 539. Wrexham (P. T. 179).

LLECHCYNFARWY, par. Great Britain, hund. Llyfon, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £1276. Pop. 442. Holyhead (P. T. 260). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLECHRYDD, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Troedyrawr, co. Cardigan, S. Wales: on the Teifi riv. Pop. 392. Cardigan (P. T. 239). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £34.

LLECHWEDD, or Llecwith, par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powys, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £897. Pop. 112. Caerdiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff.

LLECHWEDDOR, ham. Great Britain, par. Llanwrtyd, hund. Buallt, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £895. Pop. 328. Buallt (P. T. 173).

LLECHYLCHED, par. Great Britain, hund. Llyfon, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £915. Pop. 405. Holyhead (P. T. 260). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor.

LLERENA, tn. Spain, prov. Estremadura; 60 m. N. from Seville. Pop. 8000. Lat. 38. 8. N. Long. 6. 0. W.

LLIVIA, tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia; 5 m. NE. from Puycerda. On the Segre riv.

LLOBREGAT, two rivs. Spain, prov. Catalonia; one falls into the Mediterranean at Rosas, the other below Barcelona.

LLOUGHOR, or Castell Llychwr, tn, par. and hund. Great Britain, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales: on the Lloughor riv. Of bor., acres, 1600; real prop. £965; pop. 665. Of par., acres, 2880; real prop. £918; pop. 280. London, 212 m. Fairs are held on 1st Monday in June, St. Anne's Day, and 10th October. The tn. is governed by a mayor, alderman, &c.; and is contributory to Swansea in returning one member to Parliament. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £105. The ancient castle of Lloughor was demolished by Gryffydd ap Rhys in 1115, but rebuilt by Hugh de Spenser, to whom the site was granted by Henry II. Roman coins are frequently dug up here, and the *Julia Strata* traverses the parish.

LLOYD, riv. Great Britain, co. Montgomery, N. Wales, tributary to the Severn.

LLOYD'S, tn. N. America, U. S. co. Essex, Virginia.

LLOYD'S LAKE, bay, N. America, U. S.: on the S. coast of Florida. Lat. 25. 20. N. Long. 80. 50. W.

LLOYD'S NECK, peninsula, N. America, U. S., New York: on the N. shore of Long Island, and forming the W. side of Huntingdon Bay.

LLOWES, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Pain's Castle, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1622. Pop. 372. Hay (P. T. 156). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's.

LLOYNDDU, ham. England, par. and hund. Abergavenny, lower div. co. Monmouth. Pop. 163. Abergavenny (P. T. 146).

LLUCH-MAYOR, tn. island Majorca, 16 m. SE. from Palma, and having a college supported by that city.

LLUGWY, or PENRHOS LLUGWY, par. Great Britain, hund. Twrcelyn, co. Anglesea, North Wales: on the Llugwy riv. Real prop. £1454. Pop. 557. Llanerch-y-Medd (P. T. 253). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor. Limestone is obtained here in abundance.

LLUGWY, riv. Great Britain, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales, tributary to the Conway below Bettws-y-Coed. Its course is interrupted and beautified by a magnificent cataract called Rhaiden-y-Wennol.

LLULIA, dist. S. America, repub. of Peru. The greater part thickly afforested. Chief tn. Mayobamba, which is 320 m. N. from Lima.

LLYDAN-HUNEDD, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Cilcen, hund. Coleshill, co. Flint, N. Wales. Pop. 100. Mold (P. T. 191).

LLYFON, hund. Great Britain, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Pars. 13. Pop. 6079.

LLYSDINAN, ham. Great Britain, par. Llanafon-fawr, hund. Buallt, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £882. Pop. 213. Buallt (P. T. 173).

LLYSDULAS. See AMLWCH and LLANGWENLLYFO.

LLYSFAEN, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Cereuddyn, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales, locally in hund. Uwch-Dulas, co. Denbigh. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £1113. Pop. 585. Abergele (P. T. 220). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Limestone abounds in this parish.

LLYSFAEN, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Kibbor, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Real prop. £1110. Pop. 253. Caerdiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £18.

LLYSWEN, par. Great Britain, hund. Talgarth, co. Brecon, S. Wales: on the riv. Wye. Real prop. £580. Pop. 202. Hay (P. T. 156). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David. Ann. val. £96. The princes of S. Wales had a palace here.

LLYSWERNI, or LISWORNEY, par. Great Britain, hund. Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, South Wales. Acres, 700. Real prop. £1511. Pop. 189. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Llandaff.

LLYS-Y-COED, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Cilcen, hund. Coleshill, co. Flint, N. Wales. Pop. 86. Mold (P. T. 191).

LLYSYFRAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Daugleddau, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1535. Real prop. £712. Pop. 202. Haverford-west (P. T. 251). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David. Ann. val. £102.

LLYWELL, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Defynoc, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Pop. 1699. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. The Roman road called *Via Julia* crosses this parish.

LO, riv. E. Asia, prov. Shansee, China, tributary to the Hoang Ho.

LO, ST., tn. France, depart. Manche, prov. Normandy; 15 m. E. from Coutances. Pop. 7600. It is a (P. T.); seat of a *trib. prem. inst. et de comm.*, chamber of manufactures, &c.; has four churches, several convents, two hospitals, public schools, and libraries. Manufactures, stockings, serge, ribbons, leather, &c. Fairs held on the 25th Jan., third Thursday in Lent, 28th April, 22d July, 29th Nov., first Thursday, and 22d Sept.

LOA, sea-port, S. America, sub-div. Atacama, repub. of Peru. Lat. 21. 35. S.

LOAD, or LONG LOAD, ham. and chap. England, par. and hund. Mortlock, co. Somerset. Somerton (P. T. 123). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LOANDO, or LOANDO ST. PAUL'S, tn. SW. Africa, Angola; founded by the Portuguese in 1578. Pop. 7500. It is a bishop's see, has several convents, and is the chief town of the Portuguese settlements in that part of Africa.

LOANDO, island, S. Atlantic ocean, off the African coast, and W. from the city of Loando. It extends 18 m. in length by 2½ in breadth, separated from the main land by a narrow channel. Here are numerous villas belonging to the respectable merchants of Loando city; and large flocks of sheep are fed here. The supply of spring-water is abundant, which has caused several villages to be established here.

LOAN END, tnshp. England, par. Norham, hund. Norhamshire, co. Durham. Acres, 850. Real prop. £1781. Pop. 147. Berwick-on-Tweed (P. T. 337).

LOANGHILLY, tn. SW. Africa, kingd. Loango. This is the burial place of the native princes.

LOANGO, country or kingdom, W. Africa, extending from the Zaire, or Congo, on the S. to Cape St. Catharine; having a sea front of 400 m. Loango Proper occupies only the middle part of this area, excluding Mayomba on one side, and Malemba on the other. The climate is agreeable; rain of rare occurrence, and never violent; dews abundant: the soil a red stiff clay; abundantly fertile, although but little cultivated. Amongst the different kinds of grain are manioc, maize, and pulse, called *msangen*; the sugar cane attains a considerable size; palm-trees are abundant; potatoes, yams, and the most delicious fruits grow wild. The animals include tyger-cats, ounces, hyænas, hares, antelopes, &c. The pop. is supposed no to exceed 600,000, all indolent and simple in their habits and mode of living. Their dwellings are formed of straw and junk, roofed with palm leaves. The government is despotic, and the chief dignity transmitted only in the female line. Almost the only object for which Europeans traded to this coast formerly was the traffic in slaves, which modern British legislation has nearly annihilated.

LOANGO, city and cap. of Loango, SW. Africa, on the estuary of a riv. of the same name, 5 m. from the Atlantic. Pop. 12,500. Lat. 4. 40. N. Long. 12. 30. E. It is about 4 m. in circuit, and consists of upwards of 600 inclosures, each containing a number of cottages. The land surrounding is fertile, and fresh water pure and abundant. The entrance of the harbour is difficult and dangerous, but once in it is a safe asylum. This place is also called Lovango, Loangiri, Banga, Buali, Borai, and Boori.

LOANG-TSCHING, tn. E. Asia, prov. Petche-lee, empire China. Of the third rank.

LOANO, or Lovano, tn. N. Italy, Genoese ter., Sardinian states, on the gulf of Genoa; 32 m. sw. from Genoa. Pop. 4000.

LOBAU, or Liebe, tn. Central Germany, prov. Lusatia, kingd. Saxony; 15 m. se. from Bautzen. Pop. 3000. Manufacture, linen.

LOBAU, island, Austrian empire, in the riv. Danube; 12 m. se. from Vienna. On 21st and 22d May, 1809, the French army crossed the riv. here to fight the battle of Aspern, fell back upon this island immediately after, and crossed here again, in July of the same year, to the field of Wagram.

LOBAU, tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia; 45 m. e. from Culm. Pop. 1450.

LOBEDA, tn. Central Germany, grand du. Saxe Weimar, on the riv. Saale; 4 m. s. from Jena. Pop. 1250.

LOBEGUN, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, 30 m. nw. from Leipsic. Pop. 2000.

LOBENDAU, tn. Austrian empire, cir. Leutmeritz, prov. Bohemia. Pop. 1890. Manufacture, linen.

LOBENSTEIN, tn. Central Germany, grand du. Saxe Weimar, on the Lemnitz riv.; 25 m. n. from Bayreuth. Pop. 3000. Manufacture, leather and cloth.

LOBITH, tn. Prussia, du. Cleves, Westphalia; seated on the riv. Rhine.

LOBNITZ, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony; 24 m. ne. from Leipsic.

LOBOS, isle, Atlantic ocean, one of the Canary group, off the n. point of Forteventura. Lat. 28. 48. n. Long. 13. 41. w.—*Lobos*, isle, off the African coast. Lat. 21. 21. n.

LOBOS, island, Gulf of Mexico, opposite the entrance of Tampico riv.

LOBOS, island, W. Indies, off the coast of Cuba.

LOBOS, island, S. Atlantic ocean, at the mouth of the La Plata; 5 leagues sw. from Cape Maria. Lat. 35. 5. s. Long. 54. 56. w. It is encompassed by rocks.

LOBOS, islands, (de Barlovento and de Sotavento, i. e. Windward and Leeward,) S. Pacific ocean, off the Peruvian coast, and about 20 m. asunder. They are encircled by rocks, and a reef extends the whole way to the continent. Lat. 6. 30. s.—*Lobos*, group of islands, off the coast of Chili. Lat. 52. 25. s.

LOBOS-KEY, or Seal-Key, island, W. Indies, one of the Bahamas. Lat. 22. 47. n. Long. 77. 45. w.

LOBO-YACU, riv. S. America, sub-div. Quito, intendency Del Escudor, repub. Colombia; tributary to the Pastaza riv.

LOBSENS, or Lobzenico, tn. Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, on the Lobzanka riv.; 60 m. nw. from Thorn. Pop. 2870.

LOBSTER HOUSE. See Claxton.

LOBTHORPE, ham. England, par. North Wytham, wapentake Beltisloe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Coltersworth (p. t. 102).

LOBURG, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony; 25 m. e. from Magdeburg. Pop. 2020.

LOCANA, tn. N. Italy, Sardinian state of Piedmont, on the Orco riv.; 25 m. nw. from Turin. Pop. 5792.

LOCARNO, bail. N. Italy. Area, 180 sq. m. Pop. 21,100. On the n. shore of Lake Maggiore. Ceded to Switzerland by the duke of Milan in 1512.

LOCARNO, tn. Switzerland, canton Ticino; 25 m. sw. from Chiavenna. Pop. 2000. Lat. 43. 49. n. Long. 8. 36. e.

LOCHABER, dist. Scotland, sh. Inverness; bounded n. by lochs and rivs.; e. by dist. Badenoch; s. by Athol, Rannoh, and Argyleshire; w. by Moydart. It is a wild mountainous dist. where sheep and light cattle are fed; but remarkable, historically, as the dist. in which the Pretender first unfurled his banner after his landing in Scotland, in 1745.

LOCHABER, tn. N. America, co. York, Lower Canada, on Ottawa riv.

LOCHALSH, par. Scotland, sh. Ross; on the sea coast. Area, 50 sq. m. Real prop. £4459. Pop. 2433. Liv. in the presb. of Loch Carron and synod of Glenelg. Kelp is made along the coast, and large flocks of sheep pastured in the mountains of the interior.

LOCHAR-WATER, riv. Scotland, sh. Dumfries, traversing Lochar Moss, and falling in Solway Firth.

LOCHAY, riv. Scotland, rising in Argyle, traversing Perthshire, and falling into the Dochart, at the w. end of Loch Fay.

LOCHBROOM, par. Scotland, sh. Ross. Real prop. £1995. Pop. 4615. Liv. in the presb. of Loch Carron and synod of Glenelg.

LOCH CARRON, par. Scotland, sh. Ross, on the w. coast. Real prop. £513. Pop. 2136. Edinburgh, 150 m. Liv. in the presb. of Loch Carron and synod of Glenelg. On the riv. Carron, the fishery of which is very productive.

LOCHDUICH, estuary, Scotland, sh. of Ross, extending 10 m. inland.

LOCHEE, or Lochiye, vil. Scotland, par. Liff, sh. Forfar. Dundee (p. t. 40). Manufacture, linen.

LOCHELL-CUSHNIE. See Cushnie.

LOCHEM, tn. Holland, in the province of Gelderland; on the Borkel; 12 miles e. from Zutphen. Pop. 1520.

LOCHERNE HEAD, post-tn. Scotland, par. Balquhiddar, sh. Perth. Edinburgh, 65 m. At the w. end of Loch Erne.

LOCHGAU, tn. S. Germany, kingd. Wirtemburg, on the Steinbach. Pop. 1570.

LOCHGELLIE, vil. Scotland, par. Auchterderran, dist. Kirkaldy, sh. Fife. Pop. 620. Beath, 18 m. Fairs are held here on first Thursday in April, first Wednesday in July and September. The inhabitants are principally colliers and weavers.

LOCH GILP HEAD, post-tn. Scotland, sh. Argyll. Edinburgh, 125 m. Seated on the inlet or estuary of Loch Gilp.

LOCH GOIL HEAD, par. Scotland, dist. Cowal, sh. Argyll. Real prop. £4690. Pop. 585. Cairndon (p. t. 94). United with Kilmorich par. Liv. in the presb. of Dunoon, and synod of Argyll. The surface is rugged, elevated, broken by numerous caves, and the shores are indented by many creeks, of which Loch Goil is the principal. Granite, limestone, moorstone, jasper, &c. are found here. The commissioners for opening roads, &c. in Scotland have formed a valuable line across this par.

LOCHLEE, par. Scotland, sh. Forfar; nearly surrounded by the Grampian-hills. Real prop. £395. Pop. 553. Brechin (p. t. 66). Liv. in the presb. of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Large flocks of sheep are pastured here; and game is abundant.

LOCHMABEN, burgh and par. Scotland, dist.

Annandale, sh. Dumfries. Real prop. £6297. Pop. 2795. Edinburgh, 65 m. Fairs held on the last Tuesday in Jan., April, July, Oct. The burgh is supposed to have received its first charter from Robert Bruce, but its oldest written charter is dated 1612. In conjunction with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Kircudbright, it sends one member to parliament. Liv. in the presb. of Lochmaben, and syn. of Dumfries. Here are an ancient church, modern town-house, endowed par. school, and public library. Manufacture, linen. Robert I. was born in the castle of Lochmaben, of which the ruins still remain, and the hereditary constableship is claimed by the Earls of Mansfield and Hopetown.

LOCH RUTTON, par. Scotland, stewartry of Kircudbright. Acres, 7000. Real property, £4174. Pop. 650. Dumfries (P. T. 71). Liv. in the presb. and syn. of Dumfries. Here is a mineral spring. Edward I. lodged one night at a castle in this parish, the site of which is now occupied by the mouldering walls of Loch Rutton Castle. He was on his route from Caerlaverock to Kircudbright.

LOCHS, par. Scotland, isle of Lewis, shire of Ross. Pop. 3067. Liv. in the presb. of Lewis, and syn. of Glenelg. Kelp is made along the coast, which is indented by numerous deep creeks and harbours.

LOCHTA, tn. Sweden; 30 m. S. from Tornea: on the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 64. 21. N. Long. 24. 15. E.

LOCHTOWN, vil. Scotland, sh. Perth. Pop. 341.

LOCHTY, riv. Scotland, sh. Fife; tributary to the Orr, after a course of 12 m.

LOCHVITZA, tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Poltava; 110 m. SE. from Czernigov. Pop. 5000.

LOCHWINNOCH, vil. and par. Scotland, sh. Renfrew. Acres, 5476. Real prop. £13,730. Pop. 4515. Paisley (P. T. 50). Liv. in the presb. of Paisley and synod Glasgow. Coal, freestone, and limestone abound here. The tn. presents an appearance of growing prosperity, and extensive cotton mills and bleach fields are established here.

LOCKE, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Cayuga, New York; 23 m. SE. from Auburn. Pop. 3400.

LOCKEEN, or LOUGHRAYNE, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 2548. Birr (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel.

LOCKEM, tn. N. Germany, kingd. of Hanover; 10 m. NW. from Hanover. Pop. 1250. On the riv. Weser.

LOCKENITZ, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg; 15 m. N. from Prentzlow.

LOCKERBIE, mkt.-tn., Scotland, parish Dryfesdale, shire Dumfries. Edinburgh, 66 m. Fairs held on the 2d Thursdays in Jan., March, April, May and Nov.; 3d Thursday in June, and 2d of August and Oct.; Thursday before Christmas-day (O. S.). The town is seated on the Annan river, and is adorned with a handsome church. Linens, woollens, and number of lambs are disposed of at the different fairs.

LOCKERIDGE, tnshp. England, par Overton, hund. of Selkby, co. Wilts. Marlborough (P. T. 74).

LOCKERLEY, par. England, hund. Thorngate, Andover div., co. Southampton. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £221. Pop. 560. Romsey (P. T. 73). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester.

LOCKHART, tn. N. America, U. S., North Carolina, on Albemarle Sound; 40 m. SE. from Halifax.—*Lockhart Creek*, riv. North Carolina, falling into the Atlantic ocean. Lat. 33. 54. N. Long. 78. 24. W.

LOCKHARTSBURGH, tn. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania, included between the Susquehannah and Tioga rivs.; 130 m. NW. from Philadelphia.

LOCKHAY, or LOCKO, chap. England, par. Spondon, hund. Appletree, co. of Derby. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

LOCKING, par. England, hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset. Acres, 980. Real prop. £2433. Pop. 212. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LOCKINGE, EAST AND WEST, par. England, hund. Wantage, co. Berks. Acres, 3680. Real prop. £3853. Pop. 373. Wantage (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury.

LOCKINGTON, par. England, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £3989. Pop. 633. Loughborough (P. T. 109). Watered by the rivers Trent and Soar. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £143.

LOCKINGTON, tnshp. and par. England, wapentake Harthill, Bainton-Beacon div., co. York, E. riding. Of tnshp., acres 2780; real prop. £4465; pop. 559. Of par., acres 3200; pop. 475. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of York.

LOCKPORT, tn. N. America, U. S., county Niagara, New York, on the Erie canal; 220 m. W. from Utica, and 34 m. NE. from Buffalo. Pop. 3823. The first series of locks conducting water from the Erie canal to that of Rochester, by five double locks of 12 feet each.

LOCKTON, or LOXTON, par. England, hund. Winterstoke, co. Somerset. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £2597. Pop. 148. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LOCKTON, tnshp. England, par. Middleton, wapentake Pickering Lythe, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 6610. Real prop. £1350. Pop. 312. Pickering (P. T. 226).

LOCKWOOD, tnshp. England, par. Huddersfield, wapentake Agbrigg, upper div., co. York, W. riding. Real prop. £3274. Pop. 3134. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). In Edward III's reign, W. Lockwood was slain in his own mansion at this place by Sir John Elland.

LOCKWOOD, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Sussex, New Jersey; 78 m. N. from Trenton.

LOCLE, tn. Switzerland, canton Neufchatel, on the Bied river; 9 m. NW. from Neufchatel. Pop. 1000. Manufactures, watches, tortoise-shell articles, and hardware.

LOCMARIAQUER, tn. France, depart. Cotes du Nord, prov. Brittany; 8 m. from Carhaix (P. T.).—*Locmariaquer*, tn. depart. Finisterre, prov. Brittany; 8 m. E. from Quimper (P. T.). —*Locmariaquer*, tn. depart. Morbihan, prov. Brittany. Pop. 2220. Belle-Isle (P. T.).

LOCMINE, tn. France, depart. Morbihan, prov. Brittany; 12 m. S. from Pontivi (P. T.). Pop. 2000.

LOCRONAN, tn. France, depart. Finisterre, prov. Brittany; 5 m. from Douarnenez (P. T.). Pop. 1000.

LOCUST CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S., Ken-

tucky, tributary to the Ohio. Lat. 40. 0. N. Long. 84. 16. W. — *Locust*, riv., Kentucky, tributary to the Licking. Lat. 38. 10. N. Long. 33. 47. W.

LOCUST GROVE, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Orange, Virginia; 86 miles NW. from Richmond.

LODDEN, riv. England, traversing Hants and Berks counties, and falling into the Thames at Twyford.

LODDEN, riv. England, watering Herefordshire, and becoming tributary to the Frome.

LODDESWELL, par. England, hund. Stanborough, co. Devon. Acres, 3280. Real prop. £3929. Pop. 826. Kingsbridge (P. T. 208). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter.

LODDINGTON, par. England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2010. Real prop. £2966. Pop. 164. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £100.

LODDINGTON, par. England, hund. Bothwell, co. of Northampton. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £1906. Pop. 218. Kettering (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Peterborough.

LODDON, hundred, England, co. Norfolk. Acres, 26,750. Pars. 21. Pop. 7457.

LODDON, tn. and par. England, hund. Loddon, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2750. Real prop. £5852. Pop. 1175. London, 112 m. Seated on a rivulet tributary to the Yare. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £60.

LODERS, or LOTHERS, par. England, liberty Bothenhampton and Loders, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £5197. Pop. 812. Bridport (P. T. 135). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Bristol. Ann. val. £105.

LODERS, or LOTHERS (with BOTHENHAMPTON), liberty, England, Bridport div., co. Dorset. Acres, 2850. Pars. 3. Pop. 1236.

LODEVE (+Luteva), tn. France, depart. Herault, prov. Languedoc, on the Lergues riv.; 30 m. NW. from Montpelier. Pop. 9031. It is a (P. T.), seat of subpref., *trib. prem. inst. et de comm.*, chamber of com., &c. Manufactures, drapery, hats, &c. Fairs held on the Monday next after the 13th Feb. Cardinal Fleury was a native of this place.

LODI, delegation or prov. Austrian empire, between those of Cremona, Pavia, Milan, and the duchy of Parma. Area, 300 sq. m. Pop. 192,665. Watered by the Adda, Po, Lambro, Sario, Muzza. It is productive in grain, rice, flax, pasturage, silk, cattle, wool, and cheese.

LODI, tn. Austrian empire, delegation Lodi, Lombardo-Venetian ter., on the riv. Adda; 20 m. SE. from Milan, 20 m. NE. from Pavia. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 45. 20. N. Long. 9. 31. E. It is adorned with palaces, convents, churches, (amongst which that of the *Incoronata*, designed by Bramante, is the most beautiful,) spacious squares surrounded with rich porticos, and various splendid architectural embellishments. Parmesan cheese and china are the principal articles of traffic here. Lodi was founded by the emperor Barbarossa, and is associated with the biography of Napoleon, who made his first display of heroism here (1796), by leading the French over the bridge of Lodi, under a fire of a battery of artillery that swept the bridge from end to end.

LODI VECCHIO (+Laus Pompeii), tn. N. Italy, Lombardo-Venetian ter. on the Lambro riv.; 2 m. from New Lodi, which arose on the destruction of this place by the Milanese in the 12th century.

LODO, CAPE, or MAD CAPE, N. America, U. S., coast of Louisiana, at the embouchure of the Mississippi. Lat. 29. 11. N. Long. 71. 40. W.

LODOMERIA. See GALICIA.

LODOMONT, tn. N. America, U. S., dist. Abbeville, South Carolina; 134 m. W. from Columbus.

LODSWORTH, chap. England, hund. Eastbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 1570. Pop. 599. Petworth (P. T. 49). Liv. a cur. in dioc of Chichester. Ann. val. £31.

LOE, riv. England, co. Cornwall, falling into the English Channel on the S. coast of the co.

LOEBOE or LOEHOE, dist. island of Celebes, East Indian seas. It possesses a fertile soil, yielding rice and eastern productions in abundance. Gold is found here.

LOECHES, tn. Spain, prov. New Castile; 22 m. E. from Madrid. In the Dominican convent at this place, are preserved some of the noblest works of Paul Veronese, Titian, and Rubens.

LOEFORT, island, N. Sea, near to the whirlpool of the Maelstroom, and off the Norwegian coast.

LOES, hund. England, co. Suffolk. Acres, 33,290. Pars. 18. Pop. 13,541.

LOEVESTEIN, or LOWENSTEIN, fort. tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland; 20 m. SE. from Rotterdam, and at the W. end of Bommelwaert island.

LOFANGO ISLE, one of the group called the Friendly islands; 2 leagues S. from Neeneevae isle.

LOFFINGEN, tn. S. Germany, grand duchy Baden; 4 m. SW. from Huiffingen. Pop. 1000.

LOFODEN, islands, North Sea, off the coast of Norway; between Lat. 67. 28. and 68. 46. N. There are five inhabited. Pop. 4520. The interior is elevated, and clad with everlasting snow. The deep sea-fishery off the shores is found profitable, and yields an annual return of nearly £20,000.

LOFSTA, or HAMMERWERKE, tn. Sweden, prov. Upland; 45 m. N. from Upsal. Pop. 2570. Here are iron works.

LOFTHOUSE, tnshp. England, par. Rothwell, wapentake Agbrigg, lower div. co. York, W. riding. Acres (with Carlton), 1720. Pop. 1463. Wakefield (P. T. 182).

LOFTSOME, tnshp. England, par. Wressel, wapentake Harthill, Holme Beacon div. co. York, E. riding; on the river Derwent. Acres (with Wressel), 1380. Pop. 183. Howden (P. T. 180).

LOFTUS, or LOFTHOUSE, par. England, liberty Langbaugh, E. div. co. of York, N. riding. Acres, 3700. Real prop. £4480. Pop. 1038. Guilsborough (P. T. 245). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of York. Alum rocks abound in the vicinity.

LOFTUS-HEIGHTS, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Wilkinson, Mississippi, on the riv. of that name; 31 m. above Natchez; 51 m. by the river.

LOFTY MOUNT, remarkable mntn., Australia, New Holland, on the S. coast, 3210 feet above sea level. Lat. 35. 0. S. Long. 138. 40. E.

LOG, island, N. America, U. S., in Chesapeake Bay. Lat. 37. 15. N. Long. 76. 24. W.

LOGAN, riv. Scotland, sh. Lanark; tributary to the Nethan.

LOGAN, riv. Scotland, sh. Mid-Lothian; tributary to the Esk.

LOGAN, co. N. America, U. S., Ohio, bound. N. by Hardin, E. by Union, S. by Champaign, SW. by Miami, W. by Shelby, NW. by Allen. It extends 26 miles in length, by 21 miles in breadth. Population, 6442. Chief tn. Bellefontaine.—*Logan*, tn. and seat of justice, co. Hocking, Ohio, on the N. bank of the Hocking riv.; 18 m. SE. from Lancaster. Pop. 100.—*Logan*, co. Kentucky, bounded on the W. by Tenessee, Todd co., NW. by Butter, N. and NE. by Simpson co. Mean width 21 m., length 30 m. Pop. 13,002. Chief tn. Russellville.—*Logan*, tn. co. Wayne, Missouri.

LOGASTON, tnshp. England, par. Almsley, hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford. Weobly (P.T. 147).

LOGGERHEAD KEY, or EL CONTOY, island, W. Indies, bay of Honduras, off the coast of Yucatan. Lat. 21. 26. N. Long. 87. 46. W.

LOGIE, par. Scotland, dist. Cupar, sh. Fife. Real prop. £4282. Pop. 430. Cupar (P. T. 30). Liv. in the presb. of Cupar, and syn. of Fife.

LOGIE, anc. par. Scotland, sh. Forfar, united to Dundee. (P. T.).

LOGIE, or LOGIE PORT, par. Scotland, sh. Forfar. Acres, 3860. Real prop. £5173. Pop. 1359. Brechin (P. T. 66). On the N. Esk riv. Liv. in the presb. of Brechin, syn. of Angus and Mearns. Limestone is found here, and bleachfields established.

LOGIE, par. Scotland, shs. Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan; on the riv. Forth. Real prop. £14,481. Pop. 1945. Stirling (P. T. 35). Liv. in the presb. of Dumblane, and syn. of Perth and Stirling. Here are the ruins of Cambusknenneth abbey, founded in 1147, by David I., and in which several parliaments assembled. James III. and his queen were entombed here. Copper and lead ores are found in this parish.

LOGIE-ALMOND, or LOGIE-AMON, dist. Scotland, sh. Perth. Area, 3 sq. m. It has been detached from the pars. of Foulis Wester and Menzie, and annexed to that of Moneydie, whence it is sometimes called New Parish.

LOGIE-BRIDE, par. Scotland, sh. Perth, united with that of Auchtergaven.

LOGIE-BUCHAN, par. Scotland, dist. Ellon, sh. Aberdeen. Real prop. £2367. Pop. 684. Ellon (P. T. 138). Watered by the Ythan riv. Liv. in the presb. of Ellon, and syn. of Aberdeen.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE. See COLDSTONE.

LOGIE-DURNO. See GARIOCH.

LOGIE, EASTER, par. Scotland, sh. Ross and Cromarty. Real prop. £5247. Pop. 934. Tain (P. T. 201). Liv. in the presb. of Tain, and syn. of Ross.

LOGIERAIT, par. Scotland, sh. Perth, included between the rivs. Tay and Tummel. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £7030. Pop. 3138. Dunkeld (P. T. 55). Liv. in the presb. of Dunkeld, and syn. of Perth and Stirling. Considerable quantities of whiskey are distilled here. King Robert II. resided in a castle in this par. after his resignation of the gov. to his brother the duke of Albany. Ferguson the historian was a native of this place.

LOGIE, WESTER, anc. par. Scotland, sh. of Ross, united with that of Urquhart, *q. v.*

LOGNINA, CAPE, prov. island of Sicily, on the E. coast. Lat. 36. 49. N. Long. 15. 13. E.

LOGRONO, tn. Spain, subdiv. Burgos, seated on the Ebro; 30 m. NW. from Calahorra. Pop. 7500. Lat. 42. 24. N. Long. 2. 25. E. It possesses five churches and seven convents.

LOGRONO, tn. S. America, depart. div. Melipilla, repub. Quito, having two convents and one church. Lat. 38. 40. S. Long. 71. 15. W.—*Logrono*, tn. depart. Quito, intendancy Del Escudor, repub. Colombia. In the last century it was wasted and despoiled by the Indians.

LOGWOOD LAGOON, bay, Central America, NE. coast of Yucatan. Lat. 21. 0. N. Long. 88. 21. W.

LOHA, tn. N. Africa, Algiers; 30 m. E. from El Calleh.

LOHA, riv. Prussia, prov. of Silesia, tributary to the Oder.

LOHAGUR (The Iron Fort), fort.-tn. Hindostan, prov. Dowlatabad; 22 m. NW. from Poonah. It has a plentiful supply of fresh water, and extensive magazines hollowed in the rock, on which a fort is erected.—*Lohagur*, fortress, prov. of Gundwanah. Lat. 20. 20. N. Long. 81. 12. E.

LOHANNA, tn. Hindostan, prov. Gujerat, subject to the rajah of Deodhur.

LOHARA, tn. Hindostan, par. Beeder; 75 m. W. from Beeder city. Lat. 17. 56. N. Long. 76. 27. E.

LOHEIA, city, Arabia, dist. Yemen, on the Red Sea, and having a sheltered but shallow harbour. Lat. 15. 45. N. Long. 42. 43. E. Trades in coffee and Indian goods.

LOHNHUT, tn. Belgium, prov. Antwerp; 15 m. NE. from Antwerp. Pop. 2,000.

LOHOEI, tn. China, island of Hainan. Of the third rank.

LOHR, tn. S. Germany, circle of the Lower Maine, kingd. Bavaria; on the Maine; 36 m. SE. from Frankfort. Pop. 3350. Manufacture, glass.

LOHURGUNDA, tn. Hindostan, dist. of Chuta Nagpore, prov. Bahar. Lat. 23. 30. N. Long. 85. 5. E.

LOICH, riv. Scotland, sh. Ross, falling into Loch Long.

LOING, riv. France, having its source in Nievre, and embouchure in the Seine, between Montereau and Melun. Length of course, 51 m.

LOIOVOGORD, tn. Russia in Europe, prov. of Poland; 110 m. NE. from Kiov.

LOIR AND CHER, depart. of France, prov. Orleannois; bound. N. by Eure and Loire; E. by Loiret, Cher, Indre; W. by Indre and Loire, and Sarthe. Area, 2,710 sq. m. Pop. 227,527. Territorial revenue, 11,721,000 francs. Ch. rivs., the Loire, Loir, Cher. Produce of the soil, grain, wheat, fruits, pulse, pasture, besides red and white wines, iron ore, building stone of various sorts, and in several places mineral waters. The forests are extensive, game abundant, horses and black cattle reared in numbers. Manufactures, varied and extensive. The administration includes a royal court at Orleans: fourth military div.; seventh forest arrond.; dioc. of Blois. Sends three deputies to the chamber. The subdivisions include 3 arrondissements, 24 cantons, 309 communes.

	Cantons.
1. VENDOME. Eight cantons; 110 comms.; 72,828 pop.	Vendome. Droue. Mondoubleau. Montoire. Moree. St. Amand. Savigni. Selommes.

	Cantons.
2. Blois. Ten cantons; 140 comms.; 111,075 pop.	Blois (2 cantons). Bracieux. Coutrea. Herbault. Marchenoir. Mer. Montrichard. Ouzouer le Marche. St. Aignan.
3. Romorantin. Six cantons; 55 comms.; 43,624 pop.	Romorantin. Mametou. Lamotte-Beuvron. Neung sur Beuvron. Salbris. Selles-sur-Cher.

LOIR (+Lædus), riv. France, having its source at Chartres, and embouchure in the riv. Sarthe. Length of course, 110 m., for 60 m. of which it is navigable.

LOIRE (+Liger), riv. France, having its source in Mont Gerbier-le-Jaloux, passing Forez, Bourbonnois, Nivernais, Berri, Anjou, Bretagne, and falling into the ocean between Croisie and Bourg-Neuf. Length of course, 540 m. Tributaries, the Allier, Loiret, Cher, Indre, Maienne. It divides France into two nearly equal parts; its navigation is difficult, and practicable only to St. Rambert. All merchandize from Lyons, Languedoc, Dauphiny, and Provence, for Paris, is shipped at Roanne. It communicates with the Seine by the canals of Briaire and Orleans, and with the Saone by the canal of Digoir.

LOIRE, depart. of France, prov. Lyonnois: bound. N. by departs. Saone and Loire and Allier; E. by Rhone and Allier; S. Upper Loire, Ardeche; W. Pui de Dome and Allier. Area, 2150 sq. m. Pop. 343,554. Territorial revenue, 14,368,000 francs. Principal rivs., the Loire, Seine, Rhone, Canal Givors. Minerals, lead, iron, granite, marble, porphyry. There are mineral springs in several places of this depart. Produce, cheese, hemp, chestnuts, fruits, wines, pastures; fish, game, black cattle, horses, sheep, abundant. Manufactures, firearms, cutlery, and varieties of hardware. The executive is under the royal court and dioc. of Lyons: 16th military div.; 17th forest arrond. Sends five deputies to the chamber. Subdivs.: 3 arrondissements, 28 cantons, 327 communes.

	Cantons.
1. Roanne. Ten cantons; 112 comms.; 107,808 pop.	Roanne. Belmont. Charlieu. Neronde. Pacaudiere (La). Perreux. St. Germain le Val. St. Haon le Chatel. St. Just en Chevalet. St. Symphorien de Lai.
2. Montbrisson. Nine cantons; 139 comms.; 114,697 pop.	Montbrisson. Boen. Chazelles sur Lyon. Feurs. Noiretable. St. Bonnet de Chateau. St. George en Couzan. St. Jean-Soleimieux. St. Rambert sur Loire.
3. St. Etienne. Nine cantons; 76 comms.; 121,139 pop.	St. Etienne (2 cantons). Bourg-Argental. Chambon (Le). Pelussin Rive de Gier. St. Chamond. St. Genest Malifaux. St. Heant.

LOIRE, Lower (Inferieure), depart. France, prov. Brittany; bound. N. by the departs. Ille and Vilaine, E. Maine and Loire, S. Vendee, W. Atlantic. Area, 3000 sq. m. Pop. 300,000. Territorial revenue, 18,904,000 francs. Chief rivers, Loire, Sevre, Nantaise, Achenau, Boulogne, Brive, Don, Erdre, Isac, Agnon, Tence. A junction canal extends from La Rance to Vilaine; a lateral branch to the Loire; another from Nantes to Brest. Fruits of various kinds are produced here, and large quantities of wine and cider obtained. The mineral productions are also valuable: they include iron, marble, granite, a bright quartz called the Alencon diamond, porcelain clay, slates. Here also are timber and fire-wood in abundance, game and fish. Manufactures, woollens, cottons, handkerchiefs, serges, quilts, cordage, sugar-refining, glass-making, &c. The executive government includes a royal court at Rennes, dioc. Nantes: twelfth military div.; fifth forest arrond.; fourth inspection of bridges and highways; third mineral arrond. Six deputies are sent hence to the chamber. The subdivisions are, 5 arrondissements, 45 cantons, 209 communes.

	Cantons.
1. Savenai. Eleven cantons; 51 comms.; 104,515 pop.	Savenai. Blain. Croisie (Le). Guemene Pensas. Guerande. Herbignac. Pont-Chateau. St. Etienne de Montluc. St. Gildas des Bois. St. Nazaire. St. Nicolas de Redon.
2. Chateau-briant. Seven cantons; 37 comms.; 57,237 pop.	Chateau-briant. Derval. Moisdon la Riviere. Nort. Nozai. Rouge. St. Julien de Voutantes.
3. Ancenis. Five cantons, 28 comms.; 45,236 pop.	Ancenis. Ligne. Riaille. St. Mars de la Jaille. Varades.
4. Nantes. Seventeen cantons; 67 communes; 137,435 pop.	Nantes (6 cantons). Aigrefeuille. Bouaie. Carguefou. La Chapelle sur Erdre. Clisson. Lege. Le Loroux-Bottereau. Machecoul. St. Philabert de Gr. Lieu. Vallet. Vertou.
5. Paimbeuf. Five cantons; 26 comms.; 39,394 pop.	Paimbœuf. Bourgneuf en Retz Pellerin (Le). Pornie en Retz. St. Pere en Retz.

LOIRE, Upper (Haute), depart. France, prov. Languedoc. Area, 2000 sq. m. Pop. 276,830: bounded on the N. department of the Loire and Pui de Dome, E. Ardeche, S. Sozere, W. Cantal. Territorial revenue, 10,409,000 francs. Principal rivs. the Allier and Loire. Quantities of pulse grow here, the pasturages are particularly rich, and the wines held in much esteem. Here are found antimony, statuary marble, granite, excellent millstones. The manufactures include lace, silk, pepper, leather, parchment, hats. The executive is under dioc. du Pui, royal court of Riom: nineteenth military div.; tenth forest arrond. It sends three deputies to the chamber. Subdivisions: three arrondissements, 28 cantons, 272 communes.

	Cantons.
1. Brioude. Eight cantons; 117 comms.; 78,227 pop.	Brioude. Auzon. Blesle. Chaise Dieu (La). Langeac. Paulhaguet. Pinols. Voute sur Allier.
2. Le Pui. Fourteen cantons; 118 communes; 122,917 pop.	Le Pui (Pref. 3 cantons). Aegre. Cuires. Craponnes. Fai le froid. Loude. Monestier (Le). Pradelles. Saugues. Solignac sur Loire. St. Julien de Chapteuil. St. Paulien. Vorci.
3. Yssengeaux. Six cantons; 37 comms.; 75,686 pop.	Yssengeaux. Bas en Basset. Monistrol l'Eveque. Montfaucon. St. Didier la Seaune. Tence.

LOIRE, tn. France, depart. Maine and Loire, prov. Anjou; 5 m. from Conde (P. T.)—*Loire*, tn. France, depart. Rhone, prov. Lyonnois; 8. m. from Condrieux. Vienne (P. T.) Pop. 2000.

LOIRET, riv. France, Orleannois, having its embouchure in the Loire below St. Mesmin. A number of mills are erected on its banks.

LOIRET, depart. France, prov. Orleannois, bounded on the N. Eure and Loire, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne; on the E. by Yonne; on the S. Nievre and Cher; on the W. by Loir and Cher. Area, 2750 sq.m. Pop. 291,394. Territorial revenue, 17,516,000 francs. Chief rivs. Loire, Loiret. The canals are those of Briare, Orleans, and Loing. The soil is highly cultivated, yielding grain, maize, saffron, wheat, hemp. Excellent red and white wines are produced here. The pasturage is also rich. Potter's earth is found here, good building stone raised, and mineral springs occur in several places. Game and fish are plentiful. Trade and commerce very extensive. The executive government is under the dioc. and royal court of Orleans: first military div.; seventh forest arrondissement. The department sends five deputies to the chambers. Subdivisions: 4 arrondissements, 31 cantons, 366 communes.

	Cantons.
1. Pithiviers. Five cantons; 108 comms.; 57,896 pop.	Pithiviers. Beaune. Malesherbes. Outarville. Luiseaux.
2. Montargis. Seven cantons; 95 comms.; 61,942 pop.	Montargis. Bellegarde. Chateau-Renard. Chatillon sur Loing. Courtenai. Ferrieres. Lorris.
3. Gien sur Loire. Five cantons; 49 comms.; 38,550 pop.	Gien sur Loire. Briare. Chatillon sur Loire. Ouzouer sur Loire. Sulli sur Loire.
4. Orleans. Fourteen cantons; 114 communes; 133,006 pop.	Orleans (5 cantons). Artenai. Beaugenci. Chateauneuf sur Loire. Cleri sur Loire. Ferte St. Aubin (La). Jargeau. Meun sur Loire. Neuville aux Bois. Patai.

LOIRON, tn. France, depart. Maienne, prov. Maine; on the Oudon; 13 m. N. from Craon (P.T). Pop. 2000.

LOISACH, riv. S. Germany, kingd. Bavaria; tributary to the Iser.

LOISERON, tn. France, depart. Maienne, prov. Maine. Pop. 2100.

LOITZ, tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania: on the river Peene; 25 m. from Stralsund. Pop. 1550. Lat. 53. 55. N. Long. 13. 6. E.

LOKEREN, tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders: on the Durme, whence there is a canal to the Scheldt; 14 m. NE. from Ghent. Pop. 15,000. Trades in corn, flax, hemp, linen. Manufactures lace, cotton, hats, tobacco; and extensive oil mills are established here.

LOKIANG, tn. E. Asia, prov. Setchuen, China. Of the third rank.

LOKMAN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Irak-Arabi; 15 m. N. from Bagdad: on the riv. Tigris.

LOLLARA, tn. Hindostan, prov. Gujerat. Noble and much valued horses are bred here.

LOLLDONG, pass, Hindostan, opening a communication between Delhi and Serinagur provs. Lat. 30. 0. N. Long. 78. 15. E. Here the Rohillas capitulated to the British arms in 1774.

LOLWORTH, par. England, hund. North Stow, co. Cambridge. Real prop. £942. Pop. 129. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Ely.

LOMA, Punta de la, cape N. America, New Albion, W. coast. Lat. 33. 30. N. At the entrance of Diego Bay.

LOMARIA POINT, France, the E. extremity of Belleisle Island.

LOMBARDO - VENETIAN KINGDOM, prov. Austrian empire, in N. Italy, comprehending the states of Venice and Lombardy, with the duchies of Mantua and Milan; bound. N. Tyrol and Carinthia, E. by Carinthia and the gulf of Venice, S. by Parma and Modena, and the States of the Church, W. by Piedmont and Switzerland. It extends 90 leagues in length by 45 in breadth. Pop. 4,065,000. Divided into two governments—*Milan*, which is subdivided into nine delegations or circles, viz., Milan, Como, Pavia, Lodi, Cremona, Mantua, Brescia, Bergamo, Sondrio; and *Venice*, which is subdivided into eight delegations, viz., Venice, Padua, Verona, Vicenza, Treviso, Udine, Belluna, and Rovigo.

LOMBARDY, a general name for that part of N. Italy that extends from the Tuscan to the Swiss frontier. It comprehends the basin or valley of the Po. The duchies of Mantua and Milan have also been included under this geographical div., comprised in the kingdom of Italy founded by Napoleon in 1805, and in the Lombardo-Venetian kingd. which succeeded it in 1815.

LOMBARDY, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Amelia, Virginia; 50 m. SW. from Richmond.—*Lombardy*, tn., co. Colombia, Georgia; 64 m. from Milledgeville.

LOMBARDY GROVE, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Mecklenburgh, Virginia; 110 m. from Richmond.

LOMBERS, tn. France, depart. of Tarn, prov. Guienne; 8 m. S. from Albi (P. T).

LOMBEZ, tn. France, depart. Gers, prov. Gascony. It is a subpref. (P. T)., *trib. prem. inst.*; 30 m. SW. from Toulouse. Pop. 1536. Fairs of two days' continuance, commencing on the 28th October.

LOMBHOOK, isle, E. Seas. Lat. 8. 30. s. Long. 116. 0. E.; between Bally and Sumbawa. It extends 53 m. in length by 45 average breadth; and the peak, or highest point, attains an elevation of 8000 feet above sea level. Lombhook strait is dangerous, but that of Allas secure and easy. The tn. of Ampannan is seated on Lombhook straits, opposite to Carang Assem, and Mataram, the residence of the raja, contiguous. Water, vegetables, goats, hogs, poultry, and bullocks may be had here. The inhabitants are numerous, tolerably civilized; grow much rice, trade with Borneo and Java, and their chief is tributary to the sultan of Bally.

LOMBLEM, isle, E. seas, one of the Sunda chain, between Timor and Floris; 50 m. long, 16 m. broad, and between Lat. 8. and 9. s.

LOMMATSCH, tn. Central Germany, circle Meissen, kingd. Saxony; on the Jahne; 25 m. NW. from Dresden. Pop. 1780.

LOMMEL, tn. Holland, prov. N. Brabant. Pop. 2580.

LOMMERSUM, tn. Prussia, duchy of Clevesburg; 10 m. NW. from Bonn. Pop. 1450.

LOMNA, tn. Austrian empire, circle Sambors, prov. Galicia. Pop. 1290.

LOMNITZ, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Moravia; 16 m. NW. from Brunn. Pop. 1500.—*Lomnitz*, tn., prov. Bohemia. Pop. 970.—*Lomnitz*, tn., prov. Silesia. Pop. 850.

LOMNITZ, mntn. Austrian empire, Hungary, in the Carpathian chain; 8780 feet above the sea level.

LOMOND, Loch, Scotland, sh. Dumbarton; bound. E. by Sterlingshire: length 26 m., breadth varying from 1 to 8 m. The N. extremity is never frozen over, while the S. is often covered with a sheet of sufficient strength to bear up horses. The waters are supposed to rise gradually, and make slight encroachments on the shores; their only outlet is the riv. Leven, by which it communicates with the Clyde. Salmon, trout, and gwiniad abound in these waters. The beauties of this fine lake have long been celebrated by poets, painters, and tourists. The surface is adorned with upwards of 30 islands. The Grampian Hills impend over its shores on one side, and form a striking contrast to the calm and gentle scenery on the opposite. The waters of Loch Lomond are said to have exhibited an agitated appearance during the earthquake of Lisbon in 1755.

LOM-PIN, tn. China, prov. Pe-tche-lee. Of the third rank.

LOMZA, tn. Russia in Europe, palat. Augustowow, gov. Poland; 80 m. NE. from Warsaw: on the Narew. Pop. 1450.

LONA, riv. N. Italy, state of Lucca, falling into the gulf of Genoa.

LONADO, or Lonato, tn. N. Italy, Milanese, Lombardo-Venetian territory. Pop. 5120.

LONAN, par. Great Britain, Isle of Man, near to the vil. of Laxey. Douglas (F. T). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Sodor and Man.

LO NAN, tn. China, prov. Shensee. Of the third rank.

LONCARTY, tn. Scotland, par. Redgorton, sh. Perth. At this place the Danes were defeated in a pitched battle by Kenneth III., in the twelfth century. It was on this occasion, tradition states, that the ancestor and founder of the house of Errol, armed with ox-yokes, afforded such valuable assistance to the royal army that he was immediately ennobled by his royal master.

LONDARI, tn. Greece, prov. Morea. Pop. 1570.

LONDE, La, tn. France, depart. Lower Seine, prov. Normandy. Pop. 1560.

LONDERZELLE, tn. Belgium, prov. South Brabant; 3 m. from Brussels. Pop. 4000. Manufacture, leather.

LONDESBROUGH, par. England, wapentake Harthill, Holme-Beacon div., co. York, E. riding. Acres, 4200. Real prop. £2592. Pop. 259. Market Weighton (P. T. 192). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of York. An hospital was founded here for 12 poor women by the first earl of Burlington. This was the Roman station, Delgovitia.

LONDON, city, England, metropolis of the British empire, comprising the ancient cities London proper and Westminster; locally in the hund. Ossulston, co. Middlesex; and the borough of Southwark, co. Surrey, with their extensive suburbs. Pop. of London within the walls, 55,778; without the walls, 67,905; Westminster city, 201,842; Southwark borough, 91,501; Finsbury div., 151,409; Holborn div., 346,255; Bermondsey par., 29,741; Lambeth par., 87,856; Newington Butts par., 44,526; Rotherhithe, 12,875; Tower div., 359,864.—Total, 1,449,552.

London, in the comprehensive sense of the word, returns 16 members to parliament, viz., London four members; electors, liverymen and £10 per annum householders: the city and borough comprises the whole space within the liberties of the City, including the Inner and Middle Temple; returning officers, the sheriffs. Westminster returns two members; electors, £10 per annum householders, paying scot and lot: borough comprises the old city and liberties of Westminster and the duchy liberty; returning officer, the High Bailiff. Southwark returns two members; electors, £10 per annum house holders: borough comprises the old borough of Southwark, including the Mint and manor of Southwark, the parishes of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, and Christchurch, and the Clink liberties of St. Saviour's parish; returning officer, the Bailiff. Tower Hamlets return two members; electors, £10 per annum householders: borough comprises the liberty of the Tower and the Tower division of Ossulston hund.; returning officer to be appointed by the sheriff of the county. Lambeth returns two members; electors, £10 householders: borough comprises the pars. of St. Mary Newington, St. Giles Camberwell, except the manor and hamlet of Dulwich, and all such parts of Lambeth, including the extraparochial space, as extend from the point where the road from London to Dulwich by Red Posthill leaves the road from London over Hernehill, in a straight line to St. Matthew's church at Brixton; thence in a straight line to a point in the boundary between Lambeth and Clapham, 150 yds. south of the middle of the carriage way along Acre-lane: returning officer to be appointed by the sheriff of the county. Finsbury division returns two members; electors £10 householders: borough comprises the pars. of St. Luke, St. George the Martyr, St. Giles in the Fields, St. George Bloomsbury, St. Mary Stoke Newington, and St. Mary Islington, the liberties, &c., of Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden,

Ely-rents, Ely-place, the Rolls, Glasshouse-yard, and the Charter-house, Lincoln's-inn, and Gray's-inn, the parishes of St. James and St. John Clerkenwell, except that part situated to the N. of Islington, those parts of St. Sepulchre and St. Andrew Holborn, and of Furnival's-inn and Staple's-inn, which are situated without the liberties of London: returning officer to be appointed by the sheriff of the county. Marylebone division returns two members; electors £10 householders: borough comprises the several pars. of St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Paddington: returning officer to be appointed by the sheriff of the county.

St. Paul's cathedral, considered as the centre of London, is situated in Lat. 51. 33. N. Long. 0. 5. 37. W. from Greenwich observatory. London stands about 60 m. W. from the sea, on the banks of the Thames; the mean breadth of which is here about a quarter of a mile, and its average depth about 12 feet. The buildings on the northern, or Middlesex, shore follow the natural bend of the river, and rise somewhat amphitheatrically from E. to W., stretching northward on an average length to three miles from the river; those on the southern, or Surrey, side forming the chord of a semicircle, penetrate southward to an extent varying from one to three miles. On account of the rapid and constant enlargement of this city its precise limits cannot be easily determined; the distance from the end of Blackwall, on the E., to Hyde Park corner, on the W., is about 7½ m.; and from King's Cross, Battlebridge, on the N., to Kennington Cross, on the S., is nearly 4 miles. Its circuit is upwards of 30 m.; and the area covered by buildings, with the surface of the Thames, is about 20 sq. m., of which the river occupies about 2 sq. m. Fashion and convenience have united to furnish various modes of designating the several parts of this colossal mass; an ideal line progressively moving westwards separates the world of fashion, or the *West-end*, from the world of business. The *City*, so called, includes the most ancient and central division of the metropolis, and is chiefly occupied by the warehouses and counting-houses of the principal merchants and traders. In the East-end are found the docks and warehouses connected with ship-building and commerce, and every collateral branch of naval traffic. Southwark, or the Borough, on the southern bank of the Thames, (the *Trans Tiberina* of London,) abounds with huge manufactories, breweries, iron founderies, glass-houses, &c. It is the abode chiefly of mechanics, labourers, and the poorer classes of society, but interspersed with some considerable buildings, hospitals, prisons, and charitable foundations. The city of Westminster, including the (at present temporary) houses of Lords and Commons, the law courts, royal palaces, and many government offices, may be designated the court end of London. The remaining portion is an accumulation of streets, crescents, polygons, terraces, squares, &c., occupying the northern part of this immense metropolis. On the nearest computation, at the present day London contains 80 squares, and about 9000 streets, lanes, rows, alleys, courts, &c.; the houses in which are said to exceed 170,000. The city is intersected by two grand lines of streets, crossing each other near the spot which seems to have been regarded as the centre of London, since from this point, the standard in Cornhill, the distances of various places were calculated. One of these lines extends from Stoke Newington and Kingsland, on the N., through Shoreditch, Norton Falgate, Bishopsgate-street, Gracechurch-street, Fish-street-hill, High-street, Southwark, and Blackman-street, to Newington Butts, Walworth, and Camberwell, on the S.; and the other from Mile End, on the E., through Whitechapel, Aldgate, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, the Poultry, to the W. end of Cheapside, where the line diverges into two branches, one proceeding to the N., through Newgate-street, Skinner-street, Holborn, High-street, St. Giles's, and Oxford-street, to its termination in the Uxbridge-road; and that on the S. passing by St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, the Strand, Pall Mall East, the Haymarket, and Piccadilly, towards Knightsbridge, and Kensington, on the grand western road. The remarkable streets in this city, besides those already mentioned, are Thames-street, Fenchurch-street, East Cheap, and Watling-street; also Lombard-street, formerly the principal residence of goldsmiths, and now of bankers. Northward of the city are several good streets, together with Finsbury-circus and Finsbury-square: here are also some modern streets and squares; among the latter are Bloomsbury-square, in which is the statue of Charles James Fox, and Russell-square, with the statue of Francis, duke of Bedford. In the West-end is Regent-street, consisting of splendid ranges of buildings, reaching from Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, to Langham-place, north of Oxford-street, whence it is continued by Portland-place to Park-crescent, on the S. side of the Regent's Park. In this part of the metropolis also are St. James's, Arlington, Albemarle, Bond, Harley, and Wimpole streets, Gloucester and Connaught places, with several noble squares, among which are Hanover, Grosvenor, Cavendish, Portman, and St. James's squares. All the streets of London are lighted with gas; the length of main-pipe, belonging to three gas companies, extends nearly 200 miles, and communicates with more than 40,000 lamps. There is not a street, lane, or alley, which is not perforated with arched excavations for the conveyance of water and gas, and for sewers. Every house communicates, by one or more drains, with the main sewers, which again empty themselves into larger tunnels, and ultimately into the Thames. London is plentifully supplied with water. Under James I., in 1619, Sir Hugh Middleton, a goldsmith and citizen of London, conveyed a stream from a spring in Chadwell, near Ware, 20 m. from London, by a devious course of 40 m. in length, terminating in two capacious basins, which cover five acres, and average 10 feet in depth; from these supplies are distributed throughout several parts of London. There are four other companies which supply the metropolis N. of the Thames, and three other districts S. of the Thames, with this important necessary of life; the daily consumption of which by the inhabitants, and for the use of various manufactories, appears to be about 29,000,000 gallons. Fuel is sufficiently abundant, but very expensive. Upwards of 2,000,000 tons of coal are annually consumed in London, brought chiefly from Newcastle, in Northumberland, in coasting vessels. The meat markets are numerous and excellent. The supply of vegetables is abundant; the chief mart is

Covent Garden, on the estate of the duke of Bedford. The fruit gardens, exclusive of those belonging to private residences, are computed to occupy 3000 acres, chiefly on the banks of the Thames, in Surrey and Middlesex. Few cities are more plentifully supplied with fish of every description and quality; turbot and brill are procured from the coast of Holland; salmon in profusion from the great rivers of Scotland and Ireland, and occasionally from the Thames; mackerel, codfish, lobsters, and oysters from the river mouth. The number of vessels engaged in procuring these amounts to about 4000. It is stated that there are about 11,000 houses for the sale of beer and spirituous liquors in London alone. The temperature of the atmosphere of London is considerably above that of Middlesex and the adjoining counties. It is generally humid, liable to sudden variations, and occasionally to fogs of extraordinary density during the winter months. The mean temperature is 51. 9. Fahrenheit. A considerable part of the metropolis, viz. the city of Westminster and the borough of Southwark, is below the level of the highest water-mark. The soil in general is sound and dry. The sewers and drains which convey away all impurities, the broad tide-current of the Thames, the wholesome and abundant supply of provisions, and the precautions for cleanliness, combine to render London perhaps the healthiest metropolis in the world. The average duration of human life has increased with the improvements of domestic economy, insomuch that the rates of premiums of life insurances have universally been lowered: the annual mortality in London, which in the year 1700 was as 1 in 25, may now be taken at 1 in 40 persons.

It is generally admitted that the present site of London was occupied as a British town before the arrival of the Romans. Of this, however, there is no certain proof. Tacitus says, that about the year 61 Londinium, or Colonia-Augusta, was the chief residence of merchants, and the great mart of trade and commerce. About the year 64 it was burned by the Britons under Boadicea, and the greater part of the inhabitants massacred. But it was soon restored by the Romans, and it increased so much that in the reign of the Emperor Severus it is called by Herodian "a great and wealthy city." It continued, however, in a defenceless state for more than a century after the latter period, when a wall of stone and British bricks was erected around it. Constantine made the city a bishop's see; for it appears that the bishops of London and York, and another English bishop, were at the council of Arles in 314. The ancient wall began at a fort near the present site of the Tower, was continued along the Minories and the back of Houndsditch, across Bishopsgate-street, in a straight line by London-wall to Cripplegate; then returned southward to Aldersgate; thence along the back of Bull-and-Mouth-street to Newgate; and then to Ludgate, and onward to the Thames. Another wall, of about one mile in length, extended along the northern bank of the Thames, from the fort near the Tower to another fort, near the present Blackfriars Bridge. These walls were 3 miles and 160 feet in circuit, defended on the land side by 15 towers, some of which remained until within the last century. The walls, when perfect, are supposed to have been 22 feet high; the towers 40. There were four gates which received the great military roads. The Prætorian way, the Saxon Watling-street, passed under one, on the site of the late Newgate; it turned down to Dowgate, where there was a trajectus, or ferry, to join it to Watling-street. The Hermin-street passed under Cripplegate; and a vicinal way went under Aldgate, by Bethnal Green, towards Oldford. Very little is known of London during the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. Under the Saxons it gradually increased in extent and influence, and about the year 819 it became, and has since continued to be, the metropolis of England. It suffered much from the incursions of the Danes; but in the reign of Alfred the Great it began to recover from its ruinous state; its walls were rebuilt, and the city restored to its former liberties and beauty. William the Conqueror, at his accession to the throne, granted to the citizens a charter, still preserved among the city archives; it consists of only five lines on a slip of parchment, six inches long and one broad. In 1077 the greater part of the city was reduced to ashes by fire; and in 1086 again suffered from a like calamity. Henry I. granted many immunities to the city, which revived its trade, and were favourable to the progress of the arts. The city flourished under Henry and Stephen; Henry II. frequently mulcted the citizens of large sums of money. On the death of Henry II. the title of the first magistrate of London was changed from portreeve to that of bailiff; and in 1189 he claimed and acted in the office of the chief butler at the coronation of Richard I., which privilege is still retained by the chief magistrate of the city. In 1191 this monarch permitted the bailiff, named Henry Fitz Alwyn, to assume the title of mayor. Richard confided to the city of London the duty of providing measures, iron rods, and weights, to be sent as standards to the several counties of England. King John, soon after his accession, granted the city of London three charters. The first was a recital and confirmation of those granted by Henry I. and II., with the farther privilege of being free from toll and every other duty in his majesty's foreign dominions. The second was a confirmation of one granted by King Richard; by this the citizens of London had the jurisdiction and conservancy of the river Thames. The third charter contains a fee-farm-rent of the sheriffwicks of London and Middlesex at the ancient rent, of which they had been deprived by Queen Maud, granting them also the additional power of choosing their own sheriffs. Henry III. greatly oppressed, and frequently exacted money from, the citizens; in consequence of which they, being alarmed, demanded and obtained from him a confirmation of the Magna Charta at Westminster, in the year 1225. During the reign of Charles II., in 1665, London was ravaged by the most virulent plague ever known in Britain. The infection was imported from Holland, and appeared with violence in the months of July, August, and September, after a very warm season. It did not spread very rapidly in winter, but showed its malignity afresh as soon as the warmth of the spring gave it opportunity. In the course of the ensuing summer it made the most rapid advances. In the last week in July the number of burials amounted to 2010; in the first week in August it rose to 3817; and increased to 3880, 4237, 6102, and at last to 7000

and 8000 weekly. In September the fury of the disease began to abate, and it totally disappeared in the winter of 1665. It was computed that 100,000 persons were carried off by this dreadful malady. The poor were greatly distressed on this occasion, but were relieved by the rich to the amount, it is said, of £100,000 per week; and by the vigilance of the magistrates provisions were remarkably cheap during its continuance. The plague was speedily followed by the great fire of London, which broke out in a baker's-shop, in Pudding-lane, on Saturday, Sept. 2, 1666; it was at first neglected, and spread on every side, till the city, from the Tower to the Temple-church, and from the Thames to Aldersgate and Holborn-bridge, was almost reduced to a heap of ruins. It consumed 89 churches, the city gates, Guildhall, and many other public structures, with 132,200 houses; 15 wards being utterly destroyed, and 8 others partially, besides many buildings not within the city. The fire lasted four days. The total loss has been estimated at ten millions sterling. The city was rebuilt in little more than four years, in such a manner as greatly to surpass the ancient capital in point of health, convenience, and general arrangement. Charles II. treated the city with tyranny and oppression, but William and Mary restored their rights and privileges to the citizens. In 1780 London was greatly disturbed by a riot, in consequence of a bill brought into parliament for the relief of the Roman Catholics. The malecontents, with Lord George Gordon at their head, assembled in St. George's Fields, and proceeded to destroy the Roman Catholic chapels; they afterwards broke open the gaol of Newgate, and liberated the prisoners. The disturbance continued for about seven days; it was at length quelled, and about twenty of the principal rioters were executed. Several destructive fires have occurred in London. More than 600 houses were burnt down in Ratcliffe-highway, in 1794. Covent-garden theatre was destroyed by fire in 1808; and part of St. James's-palace and Drury-lane theatre, in 1809. Oct. 16th, 1834, the houses of Lords and Commons were burnt down.

The municipal government of the city of London, with the borough of Southwark, is vested in the corporation, which consists of the lord mayor, twenty-five other aldermen, a recorder, two sheriffs, a chamberlain, 236 common-councilmen, two bridge-masters, a remembrancer, common sergeant, town-clerk, solicitor, comptroller of the chamber, sword-bearer, common hunt, common-crier, two city marshals, and a water-bailiff, with various other officers legal and municipal. The lord mayor and aldermen preside respectively over the following 26 wards: Dowgate, Cheap, Cripplegate, Langbourne, Billingsgate, Candlewick, Cornhill, Tower, Farringdon Within, Farringdon Without, Vintry, Coleman Street, Bassishaw, Bishopsgate, Castle Baynard, Queenhithe, Portsoken, Aldersgate, Walbrook, Lime Street, Broad Street, Cordwainers', Bread Street, Aldgate, Bridge Within, and Bridge Without, which last consists of the borough of Southwark. The lord mayor is elected annually, on the 29th of Sept.; the liverymen choosing two aldermen, of whom one, generally the senior, is appointed by the court of aldermen, and declared the lord mayor elect. The aldermen are chosen for life, by the householders of any ward in which a vacancy occurs, except in Bridge-ward Without, or Southwark, over which the senior alderman, commonly called the father of the city, always presides. Each alderman has a deputy, or deputies of ward, elected from among the common-council. The recorder is appointed for life, by the lord mayor and aldermen, with a salary of £2500 a-year. The sheriffs are chosen annually, by the liverymen, and act jointly for the city and the county of Middlesex. The chamberlain is chosen for life, by the liverymen; he is cashier of the corporation, and keeper of the orphans' fund. The common-councilmen are chosen annually from among the livery, by the freemen who are householders in each ward respectively; the corporation having the power, but rarely exerted, of increasing the number. The bridge-masters are chosen by the livery. The common-sergeant, common-crier, and town-clerk, by the common-council. The other officers chiefly by the lord mayor and aldermen. Connected with the corporation, are the city companies, or incorporated guilds, at present 91 in number; the principal twelve are the Mercers', Grocers', Drapers', Fishmongers', Goldsmiths', Skinners', Merchant Tailors', Haberdashers', Salters', Ironmongers', Vintners', and Clothworkers', to which belong large revenues, and the patronage of many considerable charities. The companies are respectively under the government of a master, wardens, and assistants; several of them have large and handsome halls for the transaction of business, and for social meetings. The freedom of the city, which implies admission into some company, may be obtained by serving a regular apprenticeship to a resident freeman, by a gift of the corporation, or by purchase: those thus qualified are exempt from the payment of municipal tolls throughout the kingdom; and none but a freeman can practise as an artisan for gain, or carry on trade as a master or journeyman within the city. The jurisdiction of the lord mayor extends over the city of London and its liberties; and also, as conservator of the Thames, over that part of the river between Staines on the W. and Gravesend on the E. A court of record, called the Lord Mayor's Court, is held at Guildhall, before the recorder, for the trial of suits involving sums to any amount. The Court of Hustings is a most ancient court of record, held at Guildhall, before the lord mayor and sheriffs, with the recorder, for the enrolment of deeds and similar proceedings; in this court members of parliament are also elected. The court of gaol delivery is usually held eight times a year, for the trial of criminal causes, by the king's commission to the lord mayor, those aldermen who have passed the chair, the recorder, and the common-sergeant, usually assisted by the sheriffs, and by one of the king's judges. The court of aldermen is a court of record, held twice a week at Guildhall, chiefly for the transaction of business relating to the transfer of property, and the protection of buildings within the city. The sheriffs hold courts at Guildhall four days in the week, in which actions for debt or trespass are tried. The chamberlain's court is held daily at his office, Guildhall, for the admission of freemen, and the binding and regulation of apprentices. The court of Pie Powder is held during Bar-

tholomew fair, by the lord mayor and the stewards; petty sessions are held daily before the lord mayor, at the Mansion-house, and before two aldermen, at Guildhall; and a court of request, for the recovery of debts under £5, is held at Guildhall, before commissioners appointed by the lord mayor and aldermen, under the authority of an act of parliament.

Charters were granted to the citizens of London by William I., Henry I., and Richard I., and renewed by King John, who granted the privilege of electing a mayor, or continuing in office the chief magistrate of the preceding year. Henry III. granted to the corporation the privilege of having the mayor sworn into office before the barons of the court of Exchequer, at Westminster, instead of their being obliged to attend the King for that purpose wherever he might happen to be resident. By Edward I. the city was divided into wards, under the government of aldermen and common-councilmen. Edward III. granted two charters, by one of which Southwark was annexed to the city, but it was not placed permanently under the control of the corporation until the time of Edward VI. Under Richard II. the aldermen were allowed to hold their offices during good behaviour, whereas previously they had been appointed only for a year; and in 1475 a regulation was made as to electing the mayor and sheriffs, which, with some exceptions, has been observed ever since. During the reign of James I., the corporation became possessed of extensive territories in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland, on condition of their colonizing the country; and in Dec. 1609, it was agreed that £15,000 should be expended on the plantation, and £5000 in the purchase of private interests; hence arose the incorporated Irish Society, the members of which are chosen annually in the court of common-council; and under their direction were formed the settlements of Londonderry and Coleraine. George II., by letters patent, granted in 1741, constituted all the aldermen justices of the peace for the city and liberties of London, anterior to which the judicial authority was confined to the lord mayor, the recorder, the nine senior aldermen, and such others as had passed the civic chair. That part of Southwark under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London is styled the Borough Liberty, and was a separate borough, governed by its own bailiff, previously to 1327, when it was annexed to the city, from which, however, it was again separated, until the reign of Edward VI., when the mayor and aldermen purchased a grant of the borough, which has since that time been governed by a steward and bailiff, under the alderman of Bridge-ward Without. The other part of Southwark, called the Clink Liberty, is under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester, who appoints a steward and bailiff, who hold a court of record on Bankside, near St. Saviour's church, for the recovery of debts, &c., and likewise a court-leet. The city of Westminster, before the reformation, was under the government of the abbot; the dean and chapter have succeeded to his authority. They appoint a high steward, usually a person of high rank, who holds his office for life; he selects an under-steward, by whom the business of the office is conducted. There are likewise a high-bailiff chosen by the dean and chapter; a deputy-bailiff and high-constable appointed at the court-leet of the manor, and fourteen burgesses, seven for the city, and seven for the liberties, with a town-clerk, and other officers. In 1541 Henry VIII. made Westminster the see of a bishop, whose diocese, formed by the dismemberment of that of London, included the whole county of Middlesex, except the parish of Fulham. Having been thus constituted a city, it retained the title, though the bishopric was suppressed in 1560. It has returned members regularly to parliament since the sixth of Edward VI. St. Martin's-le-grand, though locally within the city of London, is a distinct liberty, under the jurisdiction of that of Westminster. In the eastern suburb of the metropolis is an extensive district, called the Tower Hamlets, under the military jurisdiction of the constable of the Tower, including not only the liberties of that fortress, but also 21 other places, and extending northward to Shoreditch and Hackney, and eastward to Oldford, Bow, and Blackwall inclusive. This district raises two regiments of Tower Hamlets militia, independent of the county of Middlesex, under the authority of the constable of the Tower, acting here as Lord Lieutenant. The year 1829 witnessed the almost entire remodelling of the ancient system of police and nightly watch. These latter guardians of the public had been previously appointed by the several wards in the city district, and by the parochial authorities in other parts of the metropolis. But since that period a body of metropolitan police has been established, divisioned, and disciplined, somewhat like the *gens d'ormerie* of France, and subjected to the control of a board, consisting of commissioners, who superintend and are responsible for all acts of their inferiors. The metropolis is subdivided into sections, each has a station or watchhouse, and a company of police, consisting of one superintendent, four inspectors, 16 sergeants, and 144 police constables. They are dressed in a blue semi-military uniform, and are on duty at all hours day and night. The city retains its special establishments under the control of its own magistracy. The principal city police offices are at the Mansion-house and Guildhall, where aldermen preside in rotation. In the districts not within the city jurisdiction, there are eight different offices, presided over by 27 magistrates, usually selected from among the barristers. Independent of these is the Thames police, established in 1798, for the protection of persons and property connected with the shipping, from Vauxhall-bridge to Woolwich. The chief office is at Wapping. The London Fire Engine Establishment, was formed jointly by 15 of the principal insurance offices of the city. They have 14 stations in different parts of the metropolis, at which there is constant attendance day and night. The head station is in Watling-street; all are under the direction of one superintendent. The firemen are dressed in a peculiar uniform, and are deservedly celebrated for their promptitude and courage in the discharge of their duties. The chief prison for criminals is Newgate, in the Old Bailey; it is the common gaol for London and Middlesex. The Compter is situated in Giltspur-street, close to Newgate, and destined for the reception of vagrants and persons committed previous to examination, or as a house of correction for the confinement of persons sentenced to hard labour or imprisonment.

Clerkenwell prison, in Spafields, receives prisoners of every description for the county of Middlesex. The Fleet prison, in Farringdon-street, is a receptacle for debtors, and persons guilty of what is technically called *contempt* of the court of chancery. This prison usually keeps ward of about 60 out-patients, besides the indwelling prisoners, that is prisoners privileged to live within the rules. The King's Bench prison is a spacious gaol for debtors and minor criminals. It contains about 200 separate apartments. The other prisons of note are in Southwark, viz. Horsemonger-lane, or the Surrey county gaol, appropriated to felons and debtors. The Borough Compter for various classes of offenders. The new Bridewell, erected in 1829, near Bethlehem-hospital; and the Marshalsea prison, in Blackman-street, for persons committed by the Marshalsea court. The principal houses of correction are the Bridewell-hospital, Cold Bath-fields, and the Penitentiary, at Milbank. There are two regiments of militia raised in the city by ballot, under an act of parliament, passed in 1794, and consisting of 2200 men. But its most efficient military corps is the artillery company, instituted in 1585. Their meetings were subsequently discontinued until 1610, when they were established with the warrant of the privy council; and, since that time, the number and importance of the body have been considerably increased. There are regular troops both horse and foot stationed at Knightsbridge barracks, and cavalry in the Regent's-park barracks; and three regiments of foot guards, and two of horse guards, are kept in or near the metropolis, as appendages of state to the royal person and establishment. As military retainers of the court, there are the band of gentlemen pensioners, forty in number, and the yeomen of the guard a more numerous body, distinguished by a peculiar uniform derived from the period of their institution in the reign of Henry VII.

The diocese of London includes the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and part of Hertfordshire; it was founded in the seventh century, by Sebert king of Essex. The city within the walls contains 102 parishes, some of which are united to others, in consequence of the destruction of their churches by fire in 1666. The city of Westminster comprises only two parishes, and within its liberties are seven parishes and the precinct of the Savoy. Besides these, there are several parishes not within the cities of London or Westminster, but constituting part of the suburbs of the metropolis north of the Thames. The borough of Southwark comprises five parishes. There are also numerous chapels belonging to Protestant dissenters both British and foreign. Six connected with the kirk of Scotland; the Arians have 1; General Baptists, 1; Particular Baptists, 45; Congregationalists, or Independents, 70; the Society of Friends, 6; followers of Lady Huntingdon, 5; Huntingtonians, founded by W. Huntington, 3; Wesleyan Methodists, 20; Whitefieldite Methodists, 4; the Moravians, Philadelphian Universalists, and the Sandemanians, 1 each; the Swedenborgians, 4; Unitarians, 7; and there are 4 Welsh chapels; also, 1 Danish; 2 Dutch; 5 French; 7 German; 1 Swiss; and 1 Swedish; 10 British Roman Catholic chapels; and 5 for foreigners of that persuasion,—*viz.* 1 Bavarian; 1 French; 1 German; 1 Sardinian; and 1 Spanish: and 6 Jewish synagogues, one of which is for Portuguese, and another for German Jews. London owes not only its magnificent cathedral, but 53 other churches, to Sir Christopher Wren.

Until the middle of the eighteenth century, London had but one bridge across the Thames; there are at present six. London-bridge was originally of wood, and appears to have been first built about the year 1016, but having been burned down about a century afterwards, it was rebuilt of stone, and finished in 1209; it was 915 feet long, 44 high, and 73 wide. A noble stone bridge has been completed, to replace the ancient structure; it was opened to the public August 1st, 1831. Westminster-bridge was commenced in 1739, and completed in eleven years: Mons. Labelye was the architect. The expense amounted to £389,000. It is built entirely of stone, is 44 feet wide, and has on each side a fine balustrade of stone. Blackfriars-bridge, designed by Mr. R. Mylne, was begun in 1760, and finished in 1768, at an expense of £152,840. There are nine arches, of which the centre one is 100 feet wide; the breadth of the footway is seven feet on each side; the carriage-way, 27 feet. The fourth is Waterloo-bridge, which crosses the river from the Strand to Lambeth-marsh. It is said to have cost £1,000,000. Mr. G. Dodd was the engineer who commenced the work, but it was constructed principally under the direction of Mr., now Sir John Rennie. The arches, nine in number, are elliptical, of equal size, and the road over it quite level. It is entirely of granite, and was finished in little more than six years. Besides these stone bridges, there are two constructed of cast-iron: Vauxhall-bridge, a light and elegant structure, erected by Mr. Walker for £150,000; it consists of 9 arches, and the breadth of the road is 36 feet; and Southwark-bridge, a stupendous work, extending across the Thames with only three arches. Rennie was the engineer; the cost amounted to £800,000, including the avenues. The Thames Tunnel was commenced in 1825, and is intended to form a communication under the bed of the river, between Rotherhithe and Wapping. It will consist of two parallel archways, 14 feet wide, having the partition wall pierced by a series of arched passages, to allow access from one road to the other. The crown of the Tunnel is 15 feet below the bed of the river. The work was suspended in Dec. 1829, in consequence of an irruption of the river into the works; but it was resumed in 1835, and is at present progressing, with every prospect of being completed. Mr. Brunel is the principal engineer, and Mr. Beamish the chief resident engineer.

The other public buildings in this magnificent city are too numerous to allow even the mention of their names; but a few of the most remarkable are selected. Near the northern end of London-bridge on Fish-street-hill, stands the Monument, erected by Sir Christopher Wren, between the years 1671 and 1677, in commemoration of the great fire of London, on the site of the ancient church of St. Margaret destroyed in that conflagration. It consists of a noble Doric column, 202 feet in height; the diameter of the shaft, or body of the column, is 15 feet; the ground plinth, or lowest part of the pedestal, is 28 feet square, and the pedestal is 40 feet high. Over the capital is an iron balcony encompassing a cone 32 feet

high, which supports a blazing urn of gilt brass; within is a large staircase of black marble, containing 345 steps, each 10½ inches broad, and 6 inches thick. An inscription engraved on it, ascribing the fire to the Roman Catholics, has been effaced. The other principal detached monuments are an equestrian statue of Charles I. at Charing-cross, cast in bronze by Hebert le Sueur in 1633, and placed in its present situation in 1678; and the colossal statue of Achilles in Hyde-park, cast by R. Westmacott, R.A., erected in 1822, in honour of the Duke of Wellington and his companions in arms, by their countrywomen. Temple-bar is a comparatively modern structure, erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1671, to mark the boundary between London and Westminster. On the E. side are niches containing the statues of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and on the W. others with the statues of Charles I. and Charles II. The only ancient gate remaining is St. John's-gate, West Smithfield, a relic of the priory of the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. Buckingham-stairs is a deservedly admired production of Inigo Jones. A beautiful gate at Hyde-park corner, ornamented with Ionic columns and sculpture on the entablature, is a recent erection from the designs of Decimus Burton. The Tower of London is the chief fortress of the city, and is supposed to have been built by William the Conqueror. The great square tower called the White Tower was erected in the year 1078, when it rose under the direction of Gundolph, bishop of Rochester. Within this Tower is a very ancient chapel. In 1092 a violent tempest did great injury to the Tower, but it was repaired by William Rufus and his successor. This building was first enclosed by William Longchamp, Bishop of Ely and Chancellor of England, in the reign of Richard I. The present extent of ground within the walls is more than 12 acres, and the circumference outside the ditch 1052 feet. This fortress was anciently the principal palace of the kings of England, but has long been used as a state-prison. The chief buildings within the Tower are the church, the offices of ordnance and of the mint, those of the keepers of the records, of the jewel office, the Spanish armoury, horse armoury, and barracks for the soldiers of the garrison. The armoury is the most striking sight in the Tower; the room in which it is contained is 345 feet long, and it frequently contains upwards of 150,000 stand of arms. The most remarkable buildings devoted to commercial purposes are the India-house, in Leadenhall-street, an elegant building, erected in 1726, and enlarged in 1799, by the addition of the portico and east wing, from the designs of Richard Jupp. The Royal Exchange, Cornhill, founded in 1567, burnt down in 1666, rebuilt and opened in 1669. It consists of a spacious quadrangle, encompassed by a colonnade, above which, arranged in niches, are the statues of the kings of England from Edward I. to George III.; on a pedestal in the central area, is a statue of Charles II. The Bank of England is an extensive stone-building, occupying one side of Threadneedle-street. The centre and the building within were founded in the year 1733; the architect was George Sampson. In the year 1770 the eastern wing was added, and in the year 1804 the western wing, with the front towards Lothbury. The Custom-house, Lower Thames-street, originally founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it was rebuilt by David Laing, in 1814, but the foundation having given way in 1825, the front next the Thames has since been rebuilt, from the designs of Mr. Smirke. The General Post-office, in St. Martin's-le-grand; it was erected in 1828 from the designs of Mr. Smirke. The other public buildings are the Mansion-house, the residence of the lord mayor, erected between the years 1739 and 1753. Guildhall was originally built in 1411, but was so much injured by the great fire, as to be rebuilt in 1669. The front has a gothic appearance. Somerset-house is situated in the Strand; it was originally a palace built by Somerset the Protector, in the reign of Edward VI. The ancient structure was demolished in 1775, and the present magnificent edifice, from a design by Sir William Chambers, has been erected. Part of the King's College, built from the design of R. Smirke, Esq., forms the E. wing. All the public offices are held in the remaining parts, those of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Admiralty, War, and the Excise, excepted. Westminster-hall, situate on the NE. side of Westminster-abbey, is an old gothic edifice, first built by William Rufus (as an addition to a royal palace), and afterwards rebuilt by Richard II. in the year 1397. It is reckoned one of the largest rooms in Europe unsupported by pillars, being 200 feet long, 70 broad, and 90 high. In this spacious room the Kings of England have usually been crowned. Since the reign of Henry III. the three great courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas, have been held in separate apartments of this hall, and the court of Exchequer above stairs. The House of Commons was situated at the SE. angle, and the House of Lords on the S. side of Westminster-hall, but these having been burnt down in Oct. 1834, it is at present in contemplation to rebuild them in a style of superior magnificence, according to the plans of Mr. Barry. Whitehall was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, before the middle of the thirteenth century. In 1697 it was destroyed by fire, except the Banqueting-hall, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by James I., according to a design of Inigo Jones. Opposite to the Banqueting-hall stands the Horse Guards, so called from being the station where that part of his majesty's troops usually do duty. Near the Horse Guards are the Treasury and the Admiralty offices, the latter a large pile built with brick and stone. St. James's palace was built by Henry VIII. It is an irregular building, of a mean external appearance, but contains several magnificent apartments. Adjoining this palace is St. James's-park. On the N. side of the New-road, between Islington and Paddington, is the Regent's-park, so called in honour of George IV., during his regency. Hyde-park extends from the western border of the metropolis to Kensington-gardens, and is a noble enclosure, which became the property of the Crown in the reign of Henry VIII. The Green-park is situated on the S. side of Piccadilly.

Among the Inns of Court, the Temple is the most celebrated. It was originally founded by the knights templars, who settled here in 1185. Upon the dissolution of that order, the New Temple devolved to the knights hospitallers, who granted

a lease of it to the students of the common law, and converted that part of it called the Inner and Middle Temple into two inns of court, for the study and practice of the common law. The two Temples are each divided into several courts, and have pleasant gardens attached, on the banks of the Thames. Gray's-inn took its appellation from an ancient family named Gray, who formerly resided here. This inn consists chiefly of two quadrangles, and contains an old hall, well built of timber, with a chapel in the Gothic style. Lincoln's-inn, on the W. side of Chancery-lane, was originally the palace of Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester, about the year 1226. It afterwards came into the possession of the Earl of Lincoln, who converted it into a court for the students of law about the year 1310. From him it received the name of Lincoln's-inn. Most of the buildings are old and irregular, but the stone buildings and the new square are elegant and convenient. There are other inns of court in the vicinity of the preceding, as Serjeants'-inn, Clement's-inn, Staple's-inn, &c. Doctors' Commons is situate to the S. of St. Paul's Church-yard. It consists principally of two squares. There are five courts in it, those of arches, admiralty, prerogative, delegates, and consistory. Another class of edifices, partaking somewhat of a public character, are the club houses, situated chiefly within the precincts of St. James's-street, Pall-mall, and Regent-street. Crockford's, in St. James's-street, is unrivalled in the splendour of its internal decorations, and presents an external elevation of chaste architectural elegance; but its object is avowedly gambling.

Of the Ecclesiastical Edifices of London, the cathedral church of St. Paul claims the first notice. It is the most magnificent Protestant church in Europe. It was erected by Sir Christopher Wren. The ground plan exhibits the form of a Grecian cross, and over the intersection of the principal transept with the body of the church rises a stately dome or cupola, from the top of which springs a lantern, surrounded at its base by a balcony, and ornamented with Corinthian columns, and the lantern supports a gilded ball surmounted by a cross. The interior consists of three vaulted aisles, divided by pillars and arches. The first stone of this edifice was laid June 21, 1675. The length of this edifice from E. to W. within the walls is 500 feet, and from N. to S. 286 feet. The breadth of the W. portico is 100 feet. The circumference of the cupola 430 feet, diameter of the ball 6 feet, height from the ball to the top of the cross 30 feet, height from the pavement to the top of the cross 370 feet, and height of the western towers 287 feet each. It contains statues of John Howard, Dr. Johnson, Lord Nelson, and many other celebrated persons. This building occupies an area of six acres. Westminster Abbey, or the collegiate church of St. Peter, stands on the site of an ancient temple of Apollo, which, according to tradition, was thrown down by an earthquake in the time of Antoninus Pius. It was erected by Henry III., and was finished, after 50 years' labour, in 1220. It was made a collegiate church by Queen Elizabeth in 1559, who at the same time founded Westminster school. The length of the church is 360 feet, the breadth of the nave 72 feet, and the length of the cross aisle 195 feet. There are 12 chapels at the eastern end, the most celebrated of which is that of Henry VII. St. Stephen's church, Walbrook, near the Mansion House, is reckoned the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. It is only 75 feet long, and 36 broad, in the form of a cross. The interior is a perfect model of chaste and classical architecture. St. Martin's in the Fields is remarkable for its very fine portico, the design of which was taken from an ancient temple. The following churches and towers also deserve to be noticed. The tower and spire of Bow church, in Cheapside, by Sir Christopher Wren. The tower and spire of St. Bride's, in Fleet-street; and the church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, by Inigo Jones. The total number of churches in London is 113, besides which there are about 70 chapels of ease belonging to the establishment.

The Charitable Institutions in London are numerous. The principal are Greenwich and Chelsea hospitals. (See GREENWICH and CHELSEA). Besides these two national hospitals there are 22 other hospitals and asylums for the sick and lame, and for pregnant women. Of the hospitals properly so called, the principal and most extensive are, St. Bartholomew's, Bethlehem, St. Luke's, St. Thomas's, and Guy's. St. Bartholomew's was originally founded soon after the accession of Henry I., by Rahere, the king's jester, as an infirmary for the priory of St. Bartholomew the Great. The present elegant building was erected about the year 1729. All indigent persons maimed by accident are received into this hospital at all hours of the day and night, without previous recommendation. There are on an average 8000 persons annually relieved by this institution. Bethlehem hospital was founded in 1675, by the lord mayor and citizens of London, for the reception and cure of poor lunatics. It was a noble edifice; and the figures of Melancholy and Madness over the grand gate were beautifully executed. This building has been taken down, and a new one erected, at the expense of £100,000, in St. George's-fields. St. Luke's hospital, for similar purposes, a handsome building, in Old-street, was erected by subscription in 1751. St. Thomas's hospital was first built in 1215 by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester. The building being much decayed, three beautiful squares, adorned with colonnades, were erected by voluntary subscription in 1693, to which, in 1732, the governors added a magnificent building, consisting of several wards with proper offices. Guy's Hospital was founded by Thomas Guy, a bookseller in Lombard-street, London, who lived to see the edifice roofed in, and at his death left £238,292 16s., including the expense of the building, to finish and endow it. This hospital consists of two capacious squares containing 12 wards and 435 beds. It was incorporated by charter from Parliament, and the first governors were appointed in 1725. The other principal hospitals in London are, St. George's, near Hyde Park Corner; the London hospital, in Whitechapel; Middlesex hospital, in Berner-street; the Westminster hospital, in York-street, Westminster; the Lock hospital, in Grosvenor-place; and the Small Pox hospital. There are also 15 principal dispensaries, besides smaller ones. The Magdalen hospital, in St. George's-fields, and the London Female Penitentiary, in Pentonville, are for the relief and amendment of prostitutes.

The asylum for female orphans in St. George's fields, is designed to prevent prostitution. In addition to these there are the School for the Indigent and Blind, in St. George's-fields; the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in the Kent-road; the National Vaccine Society, Leicester-square; the Philanthropic Society, in St. George's-fields; Whittington's Alms-houses, originally founded in 1421 on College-hill, Upper Thames-street, but rebuilt on Highgate-hill; the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen, founded in the reign of Charles II.; the Literary Fund, Lincoln's-inn-fields, instituted in 1790, and incorporated in 1818; the Artists' Fund society, incorporated by royal charter in 1827, &c.

The Public Schools include Christ's Hospital, or the Blue-coat School, Newgate-street, founded by King Edward VI. for supporting and educating the fatherless children of poor freemen of the metropolis, of whom 1000 of both sexes are generally here maintained, clothed, and educated. In 1673 a mathematical school was added by Charles II., and endowed with £320 a-year. After the boys have been seven or eight years on the foundation, some are sent to the University, and others to sea; while the rest, at a proper age, are apprenticed to trades at the charge of the hospital. There is a school auxiliary to this establishment, at Hertford, in which are about 500 boys. The affairs of this charity are managed by a president, and about 300 governors, besides the lord mayor and aldermen. Merchant Taylors' School was founded by the Merchant Taylors' Company in 1561. Sir Thomas White, lord mayor of London, having founded St. John's College, in Oxford, in 1557, appointed this school as a seminary for it, and established at Oxford 46 fellowships for scholars elected from this school, in which 215 boys are educated. On the E. side of St. Paul's Cathedral is St. Paul's School, founded in 1509 by Dr. John Colet, dean of this church, who endowed it for a principal master and an under chaplain, and 153 scholars. The Charter House, near Aldersgate-street, was so called from its occupying the site of a convent of Chartreux or Carthusian monks, and was founded, under the authority of a royal charter, in 1611, by Thomas Sutton, a wealthy merchant, as an hospital and school for 80 decayed gentlemen and 44 boys, and endowed with property said to have been then worth £4500 a-year. It is under the direction of a body of incorporated governors, among whom are the king, the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the lord chancellor. Westminster School was originally founded in 1070, and a second time by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, whence it is sometimes called the Queen's College. It is at present one of the greatest schools in the kingdom. The Foundling Hospital, for the reception of exposed and deserted children, is situated at the end of Lamb's Conduit-street. This charity was projected by several eminent merchants in the reign of Queen Anne; but was not carried into execution until many years afterwards, when a charter for its establishment was obtained through the indefatigable assiduity of Mr. Thomas Coram, the commander of a merchant vessel, who spent the remainder of his life in promoting this design. The Marine Society, Bishopsgate-street, was instituted in 1756, and incorporated in 1772, for the purpose of educating poor boys for the sea service. The City of London School of Instruction and Industry, Aldgate, was founded in 1806. The Caledonian Asylum, Copenhagen-fields, Holloway, for the education of children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, was established in 1815. London University, founded in 1825, is not a chartered institution. Its course of instruction is extensive. The building is incomplete, the central part alone being finished, which extends 400 feet in length, and 200 in depth. The front in Gower-street is a handsome façade, adorned with the noblest portico in London of 12 Corinthian columns. The number of students in the senior department, in Feb. 1835, was 489; and in the school, 303: total 792. Number of students in Feb. 1836, in senior department, 532; and in the school, 302: total 834. The King's College was founded in 1828, and occupies the E. wing of Somerset-house. The number of pupils in Dec. 1835, in the senior department, was 93; medical department, 80; junior department, 381; occasional students, 205: total, 759. In April, 1836, the numbers were, senior department, 120; junior department, 419: total, 539. The Protestant Dissenters have many charity schools in London; among the more considerable of which are that in Bartholomew-close, founded in 1717, and that in Maze-pond, Southwark. The institutions supported by the Roman Catholics include St. Patrick's Charity Schools, Bloomsbury, and Soho, founded in 1803; also, the East London, the Poplar, Blackwall, Limehouse, and some other charity schools. There are besides these a great number of Sunday schools. It has been for some years past customary to assemble all the charity school children of London in St. Paul's cathedral, on the Thursday before Whit-Sunday.

The Religious Associations are numerous. The principal are, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Lincoln's-inn-fields, founded in 1699; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, incorporated in 1701; the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in Scotland, charters granted in 1709 and 1738; the British and Foreign Bible Society, Earl-street, Blackfriars, instituted in 1801; the Society for Promoting the Building of Churches and Chapels, established in 1818; and the Church of England and other Missionary Societies.

The chief Places of Amusement are—the King's Theatre, or Italian Opera House, which is the largest theatre in Europe except that at La Scala, at Milan. It was rebuilt after its destruction by fire in 1790 by Novosielski, a Russian architect, but the exterior, especially the front towards the Haymarket, with the Doric colonnade, was completed from the designs of Nash and George Repton, and the centre is decorated by an emblematical bas-relief of terra cotta, executed by Bubb. Drury-lane Theatre is the oldest theatrical establishment existing in the metropolis, Sir William Davenant having opened a theatre here in 1658: the site has been occupied by three different edifices previously to the present, which was built after the preceding had been destroyed by fire in 1809, from the designs of Benjamin Wyatt, Esq. Covent-garden Theatre, rebuilt in 1809, from the designs of Mr. Smirke; the principal front, towards Bow-street, is adorned with a Grecian Doric portico, on each side of which are bas-reliefs sculptured by Flaxman and Rossi. The

Haymarket, built by Mr. Nash, and opened in 1821. The minor theatres are—the English Opera House, Adelphi, Olympic, Sadler's Wells, the Queen's, the City, Pavilion, Surrey, Victoria, and St. James's theatres, with Astley's Amphitheatre, near Westminster Bridge. The Coliseum, or Colosseum, an immense edifice, resembling in form the Pantheon at Rome, with a noble Doric portico and cupola, built by Mr. D. Burton; the principal exhibition here is a panoramic view of London and the country round about it. The Diorama, Regent's-park, a building for the display of architectural and landscape scenery. Vauxhall-gardens, in which the principal entertainments are fire-works, nocturnal illuminations, &c.; these, now amongst the most fashionable places of public amusement, were originally mere tea gardens. The Zoological-gardens, in Regent's-park, contain a splendid collection of different sorts of animals, birds, &c., and are a favourite promenade. There is an establishment of a similar description on the s. side of the Thames, called the Surrey Zoological-gardens.

London contains numerous Societies for the promotion of all the various branches of literature and science; of these the most eminent are the Royal Society, instituted in 1663; Sir Isaac Newton was the first president of this society. The Antiquarian Society, instituted in 1751. The Geological Society, founded in 1813; and the Astronomical, instituted in 1820. All these societies hold their meetings in Somerset House. The Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The British Institution, Pall-mall, where is a gallery for the exhibition. The Institution of Civil Engineers, in Cannon-street, Westminster. The largest collection of antiquities, natural curiosities, natural history, and books, in the metropolis, is in the British Museum, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. This establishment originated in the munificent bequest of Sir Hans Sloane, who, having at a vast expense formed a museum of natural and artificial curiosities, left it at his death, in 1753, on certain terms, to the nation; in consequence of which an act of parliament was passed for the foundation of the British Museum, for adding to it the Cottonian library, which was previously public property, and for making future augmentations. Montague-house, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, a mansion built by the Duke of Montague, in the reign of William III., was purchased for the use of this establishment, and other buildings were subsequently erected; but vast additions have been made both to the library and the museum, and the whole now forms a uniform and magnificent structure.

The Commerce of London is more than commensurate with its importance in other respects. It appears that more merchant ships sail from its port during a given period than from all other places in the world in the same time. It has been computed that the total value of the property shipped and unshipped on the Thames annually exceeds £70,000,000. The situation of this great city is admirably chosen for navigation, as it enjoys all the advantages and capabilities of a seaport without its inconveniences and dangers; and at the same time, by means of its noble river and a canal navigation, it commands a most extensive communication with the internal parts of the country. The foreign trade is carried on with almost every part of Europe, with China, and the East Indies, with some parts of Africa, with North and South America, and the West Indies. So far back as the year 359 it is said of England that its commerce was so extended that 800 vessels were employed in the port of London for the exportation of corn alone. But very little is specifically known of its commercial history until the year 1220, when the merchants of Cologne, in Germany, established a hall or factory in London, which shortly afterwards became the general factory of all the German merchants resident in the city. In 1296 the company of merchant-adventurers was first incorporated by Edward I., but their advancement was considerably impeded by the Hansards, or Hanse merchants, who received extensive privileges about the same time. So that, in the year 1498, this body obtained very great advantages over the merchant-adventurers. In 1553, a company, consisting of 240 shareholders, instituted for the purpose of prosecuting discoveries, under the direction of Sebastian Cabot, having fitted out three ships, one of them accidentally fell into the Bay of St. Nicholas, in the White Seas, and landing at Archangel, obtained from the Czar of Russia peculiar privileges of trade with the subjects of his dominions. The Russia or Muscovy merchants were, in consequence, incorporated in the reign of Mary, and had their charters subsequently confirmed by Elizabeth. The Levant or Turkey company was also established. The increase of commerce in this century led also to the erection of the Royal Exchange by Sir Thomas Gresham. The beginning of the seventeenth century witnessed the first patent granted to the East India Company, the incorporation of the company of Spanish merchants, and the establishment of assurance and insurance companies. In 1613 the custom duties in and out of London amounted to only £109,572; those of all England besides produced £35,502. In 1835 the custom duties of London produced £8,600,000; and all England besides yielded £5,775,000. In 1798 the number of colliers which arrived in the river Thames was 3289; in 1832 they amounted to 7528. The port of London, as occupied by shipping, extends from London-bridge to Deptford, a distance of nearly four miles. The navigation of the Thames must have been an object of much attention at a very early period. An embankment extends from Richmond to the Nore, which is of so ancient a date that no record can be found of its formation. The Romans are known to have had burying grounds in St. George's Fields much below the level of high-water, so that it is probable the river was at that time embanked. In the sixteenth century several forts were built for guarding the river; and in 1613 an act of parliament was passed for improving the navigation as far as Oxford. The number of wharfs, warehouses, and docks has rapidly increased during the last 50 years, so that nearly the whole of the N. side of the Thames, and a great portion of the S. side, from Westminster Bridge to Poplar, is occupied by wharfs and warehouses. The East India Company's warehouses also, situate in New-street. Bishopsgate-street, in Crutched Friars, and other places, are very extensive. These accommodations, however, were found insufficient for the increasing commerce of the metropolis, and a plan was started for forming wet docks,

which, surrounded by warehouses, would afford the greatest possible facilities to the lading and unlading of vessels. The first work of this kind was the West India Docks, at Blackwall, began in 1800, and finished in 1802. The river here forms a great bend round a low head of land, called the Isle of Dogs, through which a canal and several basins have been dug, which are kept always full by means of locks; so that the largest ships may be always afloat. An open shed along the whole line of the water, in front of the warehouses, receives the cargoes, and the goods are hoisted up to the warehouses by means of cranes, with chains. The East India Docks are situate a little below Blackwall; they were built in 1805. The London Dock, which was built in 1803, is erected in the angle of the river below Wapping, between Ratcliffe Highway and the Thames. It is capable of receiving 230 vessels of 300 tons and upwards. St. Katharine's Docks were commenced in 1827, with a capital of £1,000,000 sterling, which was subscribed by 19 persons. They communicate with the river by a canal 190 feet long and 45 broad, and cover a surface of 24 acres, originally occupied by 1250 houses, situate between London Docks and Tower-hill, including St. Katharine's church and hospital. They are calculated to accommodate 1400 merchant vessels. They consist of wet docks and a basin; the former covering 11 acres. The cost of completing this great work was £2,000,000 sterling. Connected with commercial institutions is the Society of Underwriters, whose rooms or offices are at Lloyd's Coffee House, over the Royal Exchange. Their object is to insure merchants and shipowners against losses from war or the sea, to a certain extent, in consideration of the payment of premiums, fluctuating in amount according to circumstances.

In noticing the manufactures and trade of London, it will be sufficient to observe that as early as the fourteenth century it was celebrated for its excellent cloths and furs; the skinners and cloth-workers forming a numerous and wealthy class of citizens. In the sixteenth century the manufacture of fine glass, silk stockings, knives, pins, needles, pocket watches, and coaches was extensively established. In the seventeenth it was noted for the manufacture of saltpetre, and the silk manufactures on an extensive scale commenced under the industrious French refugees, great numbers of whom settled in Spitalfields after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The printing of calicoes was also commenced; and weaving looms were introduced from Holland. From that time to the present the productions of London have increased with extraordinary rapidity, and include every article of elegance and utility. No city can boast more splendid shops, or in greater number, than London. These, with the vast warehouses in the city, excite the astonishment of foreigners. Previously to the year 1694 the pecuniary transactions of London were chiefly carried on by the aid of the wealthy goldsmiths, who were the principal bankers during the disturbances of the civil wars. In 1694 the Bank of England was incorporated, in consideration of £1,200,000 advanced to government at the rate of £8 per cent. The amount of bank stock capital in 1750 was £10,780,000; it is now £14,553,000. In no part of the world is the post-office system conducted on a scale of such magnitude, excellence, and security as in England. It is calculated that the average number of letters that pass through the London post office weekly exceed half a million. London is the grand central mart of British literature of every description, and especially of periodical literature. Among the more important publications are—the Edinburgh, Quarterly, Westminster, Foreign, and Retrospective Reviews, which appear quarterly; several other monthly publications, with the Literary Gazette and Athenæum, and other weekly reviews. The newspapers and political journals issuing from the press daily, weekly, or at intermediate periods, form a highly important and influential class of literary productions. For additional information respecting this immense metropolis see CAMBERWELL, CHELSEA, DEPTFORD, DULWICH, MARY-LE-BONE, PENTONVILLE, SOMERSTOWN, WALWORTH, &c.

LONDON, NEW, co. N. America, U.S. Connecticut, bounded on the N. by co. Windham, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by Middlesex co. Pop. 38,250. Chief tns. Norwich and New London. The latter extends 55 m. E. from Newhaven. Pop. 3500. Lat. 41. 36. N. Long. 72. 37. W. On the riv. Thames, 4 m. above its embouchure, with a good harbour. It contains a jail, court-house, and three churches. The county courts are held alternately here and at Norwich.—*London, New*, tn. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 550. On the riv. Oak Run, a tributary to the Scioto.—*London, New*, tn. co. Campbell, Virginia. Pop. 780.—*London, New*, tnshp. co. Hillsborough, New Hampshire. Pop. 750.

LONDON GROVE, tnshp. N. America, U.S., co. Chester, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1025.

LONDON HARBOUR, bay, British N. America, island St. John. Lat. 46. 28. N. Long. 63. 10 W. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

LONDONDERRY, co. Ireland, prov. Ulster, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic ocean; E. by Lough Neagh, the riv. Bann, and part of co. Antrim; S. by co. Tyrone; and W. Lough Foyle and co. Donegal. Length from N. to S. 40 m.; breadth from E. to W. 40 m. Area, 511,688 acres. Pop. 220,012. It returns two members to the British Parliament. The baronial divisions are six, viz. Coleraine, half barony; Coleraine, tn. and libs.; Kenaught; Derry, city and libs.; Loughinsholin; and Tyrkeeran. The capital is the city of Derry. Coleraine is a bor. tn.; and Newtown, Limarady, Kilrea, Castle Dawson, Magherafelt, Moneymore, Dungiven, Maghera, and Garvagh, are all mkt.-tns. A chain of mntns. extends along the southern boundary; the average height of which is 1800 feet; the greatest altitude is 2250 feet. The chief rivs. are the Bann, which issues from Lough Neagh; the Foyle, which runs under the walls of Derry; and the Faughan Roe and Mayola, which have their sources in the mntns. of this county. The salmon fishery on the Bann is one of the most valuable in the kingdom. Linen is extensively manufactured here. James I., upon the attainder of O'Neil, granted vast estates in Loughinsholin bar. to the drapers and other companies of London, and the greatest part of the remaining baronies to an association of settlers, incorporated under the name of "The Society of the Governors and Assistants of London of the new Plantation of Ulster in the realm of Ireland," which they still retain, and have extensively improved. It is in contemplation to render the

Lower Bann navigable from Lough Neagh to the sea, along the border of this county. The family of Stewart take the title of marquis from this co.

LONDONDERRY, city, Ireland, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. Pop. 19,620. Dublin, 150 m. It is a city and co. of itself; returns one member to the British Parliament; and is situated on the riv. Foyle, about 4 m. s. from Culmore Fort, which latter is at the entrance of that riv. into the great estuary Lough Foyle. Londonderry is built on a high conical hill, peninsulated by the riv., and crowned by the cathedral, which stands upon the apex of the hill. The old city is enclosed by fortifications, consisting of a thick earthen rampart, faced with limestone, and flanked with bastions, placed at short intervals; the extent of the walls is 263 perches, height 24 feet, thickness 6 feet; and they enclose an area of 19 acres. The riv. Foyle is here crossed by a bridge 1068 feet in length, 40 feet broad, and standing in a depth of 31 feet at low water; it is formed of American oak, and was built by Lemuel Cox, an American architect. The old town is bounded by the walls, but the quays and considerable improvements and additions lie without; some of the streets are, from the situation of the city, very inconvenient and impassable for vehicles of any sort. The local government consists of a mayor, one of the twelve aldermen, a recorder, chamberlain, two sheriffs, twenty-four burgesses, and a town clerk. It has also a military governor, who is commander of Culmore Fort, and a town major. The principal square, or open area, is the Diamond, near the centre of the town. In the centre of the Diamond stands the old market-hall. The chief public buildings are the court-house, county gaol, linen hall, and a theatre. The cathedral, which is also parochial, was erected by Sir John Vaughan in 1633. The bishop's palace is a spacious but tasteless building. Vessels of large burden can lie at the quays, and barges of 40 tons navigate the river above the city; and a brisk trade is here carried on with the West Indies, Liverpool, and Scotland. Exports are made of linen, yarn, hides, butter, and agricultural produce. Here are a lunatic asylum, agricultural society, and a public library. A diocesan school was founded here in the reign of Elizabeth, and endowed by the honourable Irish Society and London Companies, and by the bishop of the diocese and the corporation of the city. The ann. val. of the endowment is £891. The appointment of the master is vested in the bishop. There is also a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, consisting of 80 boys and 30 girls. Here are a chapel of ease, several meeting-houses belonging to the Dissenters, and a Roman catholic chapel. The liv. is a chap. Derry was erected into a bishop's see in the year 1158. The dioc. extends 60 m. in length by 54 broad, covers an area of 659,000 acres, and contains 54 pars. in the cos. Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, and Antrim. This place is of ancient foundation, an abbey having been erected here in 546 by St. Columb. Upon the plantation of Ulster, in the reign of James I., this city and liberties, with other estates, were granted to the twelve corporations of London, who may be said to have built the greatest part, and given to the whole the prænomen London. James I., in 1615, granted it a charter, and from that period until the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland it returned two members to the Irish Parliament. The most conspicuous event in the history of this city is that commonly called "The siege of Derry," on which occasion the citizens sustained a close siege from the month of Dec. 1688, to Aug. 1689, from the whole force of the Irish army, in the interest of James II. of England. The first governor during the siege was Lumley, but, being suspected of disaffection, he was superseded, and George Walker, a dissenting minister, and Major Baker, were elected in his stead. Under these two the city held out until the arrival of a British vessel with provisions and relief, and the breaking of a boom which had been extended across the riv., having sustained the utmost extremity of fatigue and famine, and endured the sight of repeated acts of inhumanity committed on their friends without the walls.

LONDONDERRY, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Rockingham, New Hampshire; 35 m. SW. from Portsmouth, and 37 m. NW. from Newbury Port, Massachusetts. Pop. 1469.—*Londonderry*, tn. co. Windham, Vermont; 27 m. SW. from Windsor. Pop. 1302.

LONDONTHORPE, par. England, soke Grantham, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £2333. Pop. 187. Grantham (P. T. 110). Liv. a vic. dioc. of Lincoln.

LONGANICO, tn. Greece, in the Morea, at the embouchure of the riv. Alpheus; 22 m. s. from Patras. Lat. 37. 36. N. Long. 21. 49. E. It is said to stand on the site of the ancient Pisa.

LONGBOROUGH, par. England, hund. Kiftsgate, upper div. co. Gloucester. Acres (with Bankfee), 2770. Real prop. £4075. Pop. 619. Stow-on-the-Wold (P. T. 86). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Gloucester.

LONGBRIDGE, hund. England, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex, containing 5 pars. Acres, 10,540. Pop. 1569.

LONGBURGH, tnshp. England, par. Burgh-upon-the-Sands, ward and co. Cumberland. Pop. 118. Carlisle (P. T. 301).

LONG CANE CREEK, riv. N. America, U.S., South Carolina, tributary to the Savannah. Lat. 33. 47. N. Long. 5. 40. W.

LONGCOTT, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. and hund. Shivenham, co. Berks. Real prop. £3023. Pop. 452. Great Farringdon (P. T. 68). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Salisbury.

LONGDON, chapelry, England, par. Boutesbury, hund. Ford, co. Salop. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

LONGDON, par. England, hund. Offlow, s. div. co. Stafford. Acres, 4860. Real prop. £6673. Pop. 1147. Lichfield (P. T. 119). On a small tributary to the Trent. It abounds with coal, particularly with that species called cannel coal. Liv. a vic. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

LONGDON, tnshp. England, par. Leeke, hund. Totmonslow, N. div. co. Stafford. Pop. 398. Leeke (P. T. 154).

LONGDON, ham. England, par. Tredington, hund. Oswaldslow, upper div. co. Worcester. Shipston-upon-Stour (P. T. 83).

LONGDON, par. England, hund. Pershore, lower div. co. Worcester. Acres, 3770. Real prop. £4012. Pop. 612. Upton-upon-Severn (P. T. 111). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Worcester.

LONGDON-UPON-TERN, par. England, hund. Bradford South, Wellington div. co. Salop. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £1328. Pop. 109.

Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

LONGFIELD, par. England, hunds. Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £543. Pop. 125. Dartford (P. T. 15). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester.

LONGFLEET, tithing, England, par. Cranford Magna, hund. Cogdean, Shaston div., co. Dorset. Acres, 1790. Real prop. £1604. Pop. 840. Pool (P. T. 103).

LONGFORD, tn. Ireland, par. Temple-Michael, bar. and co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 4516. Dublin, 74 m. On the Camlin riv. Four fairs are held in the tn., which contains a handsome church, a gaol, house of industry, market and court houses, Roman Catholic chapel, and an infirmary. There is a tolerable inland trade, and a market for the sale of yarn and brown linens; also a brewery in the town, and flour-mills adjacent. Longford is a permanent military station; in it is a district school for the dioc. of Ardagh and Meath; also a charter-school for 43 boys, founded and endowed by Lord Longford in 1753; and a school supported by the Baptist Missionary Society. The family of Aungier formerly enjoyed the title of earls from this place, and the Micklethwaites that of viscounts. The Packenhams are now earls of Longford.

LONGFORD, co. Ireland, prov. Leinster, bounded on the N. by the cos. Cavan and Leitrim, E. and S. by co. Westmeath, and W. by the Shannon. Length from N. to S. 25 m.; breadth 24 m. Acres, 215,522. Pop. 112,558. It returns two members to the British Parliament; is watered by the rivs. Shannon, Inny, Camlin, Tallen, and some smaller streams; contains lakes Gawnagh and Cranny. It is productive in wheat, barley, and oats. Iron ore is found in the northern baronies. The chief tns. are Longford, the assize tn., Granard, Edgeworth's Town, Ballymahon, and Lanesborough. Linen is extensively manufactured here.

LONGFORD, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 3920. Of tnshp. real prop. £4764; pop. 526. Pop. of par. 1233. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Livs. a rect. and vic. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. of latter, £94.

LONGFORD, ham. England, pars. St. Catherine and St. Mary-le-Load, hund. Dudstone and King's Barton, upper div. co. Gloucester. Acres, 200. Pop. 178. Gloucester (P. T. 104).

LONGFORD, ham. England, pars. Harmondsworth and Stanwell, hunds. Elthorne and Spelthorne, co. Middlesex. Colnebrook (P. T. 17).

LONGFORD, par. England, hund. Bradford South, Newport div. co. Salop. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £3017. Pop. 206. Newport (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

LONGFORGAN, par. and vil. Scotland, carse Gowrie, sh. Perth. Acres of par. about 700. Real prop. £26,315. Pop. 1638. Dundee (P. T. 40½). Two fairs are annually held here. Liv. in the presb. of Dundee, syn. Angus and Mearns.

LONGFORMACUS, par. Scotland, sh. Berwick. Area, 72 sq. m. Real prop. £3039. Pop. 429. Dunse (P. T. 40½). Liv. in the presb. of Dunse, and syn. of Merse and Tiviotdale.

LONGHAM, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1560. Real prop. £988. Pop. 333. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

LONGHOPE, Lower and Upper, pars. England, hund. duchy of Lancaster, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2970. Real prop. £3425. Pop. of lower, 555; of upper, 318. Newent (P. T. 112). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Gloucester.

LONG ISLAND, islet, Ireland, par. Skull West, off the coast of bar. West Carbery, W. div. co. Cork, prov. Munster: in Roaring-water Bay. Area, 510 acres. Skibbereen (P. T. 219).

LONG ISLAND, dist. Scotland, Hebrides, shs. Ross and Inverness; extending from Lewes on the W. to the isle of Barray on the S. 165 m. long, including the interjacent straits. Area, about 465,000 acres.

LONG ISLAND, N. America, U. S., New York. Lat. 40. 45. N. Long. 73. 0. W. Separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound. It extends from the Narrows eastward 140 m., but is not more than 10 m. broad. Pop. 69,793. It is divided into three cos. viz. King's, Queen's, and Suffolk.—*Long Island*, Gulf of Mexico; off the coast of Florida. Lat. 24. 50. N.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, a channel, N. America, U. S., separating Long Island from Connecticut; 135 m. long, and 15 m. in breadth. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

LONGNESS POINT, cape, Isle of Man, 11 m. SW. from Douglas, projecting into the Irish Sea, and forming the E. limit of Castletown Bay. Lat. 54. 6. N. Long. 4. 39. W.

LONGNEY, par. England, hund. Whitston, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £2513. Pop. 453. Gloucester (P. T. 104). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Gloucester. Ann. val. £80.

LONGNOR, chapelry, England, hund. Condover, co. Salop. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £1557. Pop. 244. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £42 12*s*.

LONGNOR, tn., tnshp., and chapelry, England, par. Alstonefield, hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Acres of chapelry, 850. Real prop. £818. Pop. 429. London, 161 m. Near the source of the riv. Manifold. Eight fairs are annually held here. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £550.

LONG PARISH, par. England, hund. Wherwell, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 4320. Real prop. £4283. Pop. 775. Whitchurch (P. T. 56). Liv. a preb. and vic. in dioc. Winchester.

LONG PORT, vill. England, par. Stoke-upon-Trent, hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150). It is situated in the district called the Potteries, and contains several manufactories of earthenware, and an extensive china and glass manufactory.

LONGRIDGE, tnshp. England, par. Norham, hund. Norhamshire, co. Durham. Acres, 470. Real prop. £817. Pop. 105. Berwick-upon-Tweed (P. T. 337).

LONGRIDGE, ham. and chapelry, England, par. Ribchester, hund. Blackburn, co. Lancaster. Preston (P. T. 217). Two fairs are annually held here. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £122.—*Longridge Fell* is a mountainous ridge adjoining it; 7 m. in lengtn.

LONGRIDGE, tnshp. England, par. Penkridge, hund. Cuttlestone, E. div. co. Stafford. Stafford (P. T. 141).

LONGSHAWS, tnshp. England, par. Langhorsley, Morpeth ward, W. div., co. Northumberland. Pop. 44. Morpeth (P. T. 288).

LONGSIDE, par. Scotland, dist. Buchan, sh. Aberdeen. Area, about 25 sq. m. Real prop. £3398. Pop. 2479. Peterhead (P. T. 154). Intersected by the riv. Ugie. Flax-spinning is extensively carried on in this par., which also contains a woollen-manufactory; granite is found here in great abundance. The liv. is in the presb. of Deer and synod of Aberdeen.

LONGSLEDDALE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kirkby in Kendal, ward Kendal, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 193. Kendal (P. T. 262). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £64.

LONGSTANTON ALL SAINTS, par. England, hund. North Stow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1900. Prop. 428. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Ely.

LONGSTANTON ST. MICHAEL'S, par. England, hund. North Stow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 830. Real prop. (with Longstanton All Saints), £2153. Pop. 127. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Ely.

LONGSTOCK, par. England, hund. King's Sombourne, Andover div., co. Southampton. Acres, 2610. Real prop. £3337. Pop. 428. Stockbridge (P. T. 66). Liv. a vic. in. dioc. of Winchester.

LONGSTONE, Great, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Bakewell, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Acres, 102. Real prop. £2861. Pop. 506. Bakewell (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £117.

LONGSTONE, Little, tnshp. England, par. Bakewell, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Acres, 102. Real prop. £804. Pop. 146. Bakewell (P. T. 153).

LONGSTOW, hund. England, co. Cambridge, containing 14 pars., including the tn. of Caxton. Acres, 25,126. Pop. 4975.

LONGSTOW, par. England, hund. Longstow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1412. Real prop. £1423. Pop. 231. Caxton (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Ely.

LONG-STREET, tithing, England, par. Endford, hund. Elstub and Everly, co. Wilts. Ludgershall (P. T. 71).

LONGTHORPE, ham. and chap. England, par. St. John the Baptist, liberty Peterborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 1390. Pop. 265. Peterborough (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Peterborough.

LONGTHORPE, tnshp. England, par Kirkby-hill, wapentake Hallikeld, co. York, N. riding. Pop. 150. Boroughbridge (P. T. 206).

LONGTON, chap. England, par. Penwortham, hund. Leyland, co. Lancaster. Acres, 2970. Real prop. £4404. Pop. 1744. Preston (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £73.

LONGTON, ham. England, par. Stoke-upon-Trent, hund. Pirehill, N. div., co. Stafford. Pop. 8120. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150).

LONGTOWN, tn. England, par. Arthuret, ward Eskdale, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £2208. Pop. 2049. London 309 m. On the high road from Edinburgh to Carlisle, and on the banks of the riv. Esk, near its confluence with the Liddel. Four annual fairs and the petty sessions are held in the tn., which contains an hospital; a charity-school for 60 poor children, endowed by Reginald Graham; and a school of industry for girls. A weekly market has long been held here, under a charter from Henry III., and in 1810 a corn-market was established; this, with an extensive trade in butter and bacon, has greatly advanced the prosperity of the place.

LONGTOWN, or Clondock, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Clondock, hund. Ewyas-Lacy, co. Hereford. Real prop. £3738. Pop. 938. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St David's. Ann. val. £100.

LONGTREE, hund. England, co. Gloucester, containing nine pars., including the tn. of Tetbury. Acres, 31,980. Pop. 18,312.

LONGUE, tn. France, depart. Maine and Loire, prov. Anjou; 8 m. N. from Saumur. Pop. 3750. Lat. 47. 22. N. Long. 0. 7. W. On the Latan.

LONGUYON, tn. France, depart. Moselle, prov. Lorraine; 21 m. W. from Thionville. Pop. 1750. Lat. 49. 26. N. Long. 5. 36. E. On the Chiers.

LONGWITTON, tnshp. England, par. Hartburn, ward Morpeth, W. div., co. Northumberland. Pop. 143. Morpeth (P. T. 288).

LONGWOOD, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Huddersfield, wapentake Agbrigg, upper div., co. York, W. riding. Acres, 910. Real prop. £2143. Pop. 2111. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £116.

LONGWOOD, tn. Ireland, par. Clonard, bar. Mayfenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 425. Clonard (P. T. 33). Four fairs are annually held here.

LONGWORTH, par. England, hund. Ganfield, co. Berks. Acres, 2500. Real prop. £2929. Pop. 1034. Great Farringdon (P. T. 68). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury.

LONGWORTH, tnshp. England, par. Bolton, hund. Salford, co. Lancaster. Acres, 1590. Real prop. £545. Pop. 179. Great Bolton (P. T. 197).

LONGWY, tn. France, depart. Moselle, prov. Lorraine; 22 m. SW. from Luxemburg, and 30 m. NW. from Metz. Pop. 2500. Lat. 49. 31. N. Long. 5. 46. E.

LONINGBOROUGH, hund. England, lathe Shepway, co. Kent; containing four pars. Acres, 12,220. Pop. 2334.

LONLAY L'ABBAYE, tn. France, depart. Orne, prov. Normandy; 5 m. NW. from Domfront. Pop. 3550. On the rivulet Graine.

LONMAY, par. Scotland, dist. Deer, sh. of Aberdeen. Area about 35 sq. m. Real prop. £3226. Pop. 1798. Frasersburgh (P. T. 163½). One fair is annually held in this par., which lies along the margin of the German ocean. Here are two thriving fishing villages. The liv. is in the presb. of Deer and synod of Aberdeen.

LONSDALE, ward, England, co. Westmoreland; it contains three pars., including the tn. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, six chapelries, and five tnshps. Acres, 38,350. Pop. 5440. It occupies the SE. extremity of the county, and derives its name from the riv. Lune, by which it is traversed.

LONSDALE NORTH OF THE SANDS, hund. England, co. Lancaster; containing nine pars., including the boroughs Hawkeshead and Ulverston, 11 chapelries, and 20 tnshps. Acres, 137,490. Pop. 24,311. It occupies the northern portion of the county bordering on Cumberland and Yorkshire.

LONSDALE SOUTH OF THE SANDS, hund. England, co. Lancaster; containing 12 pars., including the borough Lancaster, 11 cha-

pelries, and 33 tnshps. Acres, 128,240. Pop. 19,802. It forms the southern div. of the northern extremity of the county.

LONS LE SAULNIER, tn. France, cap. of depart. Jura, prov. Franche Comté; 60 m. SE. from Dijon, and 270 m. SE. from Paris. Pop. 7350. Lat. 46. 40. N. Long. 5. 33. E. On the rivulet Solvan, with a silver mine and productive salt works.

LONTAR, PULO, isle, Indian ocean, off the Malay coast, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Lat. 70. 27. N. Long. 98. 58. E. Inhabited by a simple but very ignorant race; chiefly employed in fishing.

LONTOR, or LANTOUR, or BANDAR, island, S. Pacific ocean, off the island Neira. Lat. 4. 33. S. Long. 130. 2. E. About 10 m. long and 2 m. broad. On it are several decayed batteries raised by the Dutch, who formerly possessed the island.

LOO, tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders; 11 m. NW. from Ypres. Pop. 1525. Lat. 50. 59. N. Long. 2. 45. E.

LOO-CHOO, or LIEOU-KIEOU, or LEW-CHEW, group of islands, Pacific ocean, situated S. from Japan, and E. from China; to which last nation they are tributary. Lat. 26. 30. N. Long. 128. E. They consist of 35 islands, of which the largest and most important is Great Loo-Choo, about 50 m. long, and 13 broad. Little was known of these islands until they were visited by Maxwell and Hall, on their return from an embassy to China. (See Hall's Voyage to Corea and Loo-Choo.) They are represented as having a mild climate, and an excellent soil, abounding in fruits and vegetables. Voyagers have only been allowed to land under the most jealous precautions, and have never been permitted to penetrate into the interior of the country. In other respects they have been kindly treated, and supplied with provisions, for which the islanders have uniformly refused payment. Captain Hall paints the islands as a new Arcadia, in which the use of arms, money, and punishments is unknown; but navigators who have visited them more recently give a very different account of them. (See Beechey's Voyage in the Pacific). They were for some time subject to Japan, but in 1372 were conquered by the Chinese.

LOO-CHRISTY, tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders; 6 m. NE. from Ghent. Pop. 3250. Lat. 51. 6. N. Long. 3. 50. E.

LOOE, EAST, tn. England, locally in par. St. Martin, hund. West, co. Cornwall. Acres, 3060. Real prop. £921. Pop. 865. London 234 m. On the sea-coast, at the embouchure of the riv. Looe. Four fairs are annually held in this town, which is connected with W. Looe by a bridge, and defended towards the sea by a fort, with a battery. The pilchard-fishery is here actively carried on; and considerable quantities of tin, raised in Liskeard, in Cornwall, are shipped hence. There is a school in the tn. for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of the co. Cornwall in mathematics, especially those branches relating to navigation, founded in 1716 by the trustees of John Speccott, Esq., of Penhale, who bequeathed £1000 to charitable uses. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Exeter. Looe was formerly considerable, and carried on an extensive trade with France, Spain, and the Mediterranean; but its commerce has entirely disappeared.

LOOE, WEST, tn. England, locally in par. Talland, hund. West, co. Cornwall. Acres, 2690. Real prop. £565. Pop. 593. London, 234 m. On the W. bank of the riv. Looe; is under a separate jurisdiction. It is also called Port Pigham. The manor is held on lease from the crown by the corporation. West Looe was incorporated under charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1574; and sent two members to parliament from the sixth year of Edward VI. until the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, when it was disfranchised.

LOOHOGGO, island, S. Pacific ocean, one of the Friendly islands. Lat. 19. 39. S. Long. 174. 62. W.

LOOKOUT, CAPE, prom. British N. America, New South Wales. Lat. 55. 20. N. Long. 85. 30. W. Projecting into Hudson's Bay.

LOONGHEE, tn. E. Asia, Birman empire. Lat 19. 44. N. Long. 94. 54. E. On the E. bank of the Irrawaddy. It stands in a fertile country, contains some handsome temples, and carries on a considerable trade. The riv. is here crossed by a remarkable ridge of rocks.

LOOSE, par. England, hund. Maidstone, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £3204. Pop. 1061. Maidstone (P. T. 34). On a small tributary to the Medway, on which are several corn, paper, tanning, and fulling mills. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Canterbury.

LOOSEBARROW, hund. England, Shaston div., co. Dorset; containing three pars. Acres, 11,980. Pop. 1656. Situated in the S. part of the county.

LOPEN, par. England, hund. S. Petherton, co. Somerset. Acres, 470. Real prop. £1410. Pop. 502. Crewkerne (P. T. 132). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £85.

LOPHAM, NORTH, or MAGNA, par. England, hund. Guiltcross, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £2852. Pop. 807. East Harling (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

LOPHAM, SOUTH, or PARVA, par. England, hund. Guiltcross, co. Norfolk. Acres. 2180. Real prop. £2850. Pop. 729. East Harling (P. T. 89). The rivs. Waveney and Little Ouse have their sources here, distant only 9 feet from each other, yet the Waveney runs eastward by Diss to Yarmouth, and the latter takes a contrary direction to Lynn by Thetford. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

LOPPINGTON, par. England, hund. Pimhill, co. Salop. Acres, 4600. Real prop. £4921. Pop. 669. Wem (P. T. 163). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

LORA, tn. Spain, prov. Seville; 9 m. N. from Carmona. Pop. 3250. On the Guadalquiver.

LORAIN, co. N. America, U. S. Ohio; bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, E. by Medina and Cuyahoga, W. by Huron, and S. by Richland and Wayne cos. Length 30 m., mean width 23 m. Pop. 5696. Chief tn. Elyria.

LORBOTTLE, tnshp. England, par. Whittingham, Coquetdale ward, N. div. co. Northumberland. Pop. 128. Alnwick (P. T. 308).

LORBUS (anc. Laribus Colonia), tn. N. Africa, kingd. Tunis; 145 m. SW. from Tunis. Lat. 36. 11. N. Long. 9. 7. E. Situated in a fertile plain, and containing a castle and some fine antique remains.

LORCA, tn. Spain, prov. Murcia; 42 m. SW. from Murcia. Pop. 23,500. Lat. 37. 41. N. Long. 1. 36. W. On the Sangonera. It is divided

into the upper and lower tns., the former having narrow, crooked, ill-paved, streets; the latter regularly and well built. It contains several monasteries, nine churches, and extensive manufactories of saltpetre. In 1802 a reservoir, filled with water for the purpose of irrigation, burst here, and caused immense damage to the town.

LORD EDGECUMB'S, or New Sark Island, S. Pacific ocean; one of Queen Charlotte's islands. Lat. 11. 13. s. Long. 165. 16. e. Area about 30 sq. m.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive cluster of islands, S. Pacific ocean. Mean Lat. 5. 32. s. Long. 159. 26. e. Abounding with cocoanut trees. The natives are of a dark copper colour, wear their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head, tattoo their arms and thighs, and wear a wrapper round their waist.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, Indian sea. Lat. 31. 38. n. Long. 158. 57. e. About 4 m. long and very narrow. It was discovered in 1788 by Lieut. King. At its extremity are two lofty mntns. nearly perpendicular; the most southern is called Mount Gower.

LORENZEN, Sr., tn. Austria, Tyrol; 3 m. sw. from Brunecken. Pop. 2825. On the Riens.

LORENZO, San, tn. N. America, prov. New Biscay, repub. Mexico. Pop. 575. Lat. 25. 12. n. Long. 101. 30. w. The adjoining country is very fertile in grapes, figs, and other fruits. —There are several settlements and unimportant islands of this name in and off the coast of S. America.

LOREO, tn. N. Italy, prov. Rovigo, duchy of Venice; 5 m. e. from Adria. Pop. 2450.

LORETTO, tn. Italy, marc. of Ancona, States of the Church; 11 m. se. from Ancona. Pop. 6250. Lat. 43. 30. n. Long. 13. 36. e. About 3 m. from the sea. On the Musone. It contains a church, in which is the *Santa Casa*, the holy house, said to have been the house of the Virgin Mary, with an image of the Virgin, which was traditionally carried by the angels in 1291 from Galilee to Dalmatia, and thence in 1295 to Italy. Loretto had formerly amassed immense treasures derived from pilgrims, estimated at 100,000 annually, who resorted hither. The image of the Virgin was forcibly carried to Paris by the French in 1796, but was restored with great pomp, Dec. 9, 1802.

LORGUES, tn. France, depart. Var, prov. Provence; 16 m. w. from Frejus. Pop. 5125. Lat. 43. 28. n. Long. 6. 21. e. On the riv. Argens.

L'ORIENT, tn. France, depart. Morbihan, prov. Brittany; 335 m. sw. from Paris, and 35 m. w. from Rennes. Pop. 17,250. Lat. 47. 44. n. Long. 3. 23. w. On the Bay of Port Louis, at the embouchure of the rivulet Scorf. It is a fortified, regularly built, sea-port, with a large, secure, and easily accessible harbour. It formerly carried on a considerable commerce with the East Indies, and still retains some trade, particularly with the French colonies. It contains magazines for the use of the French navy, which render it of importance.

LORN, or Lorne, dist. Scotland, sh. Argyll. Area about 250 sq. m. Pop. 15,963. Bounded on the n. by Lochaber and Moidart, e. by Braidalbin, s. by Loch Etive, which separates it from Knapdale, and w. by the sea. Within this district formerly stood Beregonium, said to have been the ancient seat of the Scottish government; here also was the royal castle of Dunstaffnage. Lorne gives the title of marquis to the duke of Argyll.

LOROUX BECONNOIS, tn. France, depart. Maine and Loire, prov. Anjou. Pop. 2320. On the Moueron.

LOROUX BOTTEREAU, tn. France, depart. Lower Loire, prov. Brittany; 13 m. e. from Nantes. Pop. 3250. On the Loire.

LORRAH, or Lorrha, or Lorhoe, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. of par. 3800; of vil. 195. Birr (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Killaloe. Ann. val. £483. An abbey of regular canons was founded here by St. Ruadan, who presided here over 150 monks; died in 584, and was canonized as its patron saint.

LORRAINE, prov. France, situated between Champagne and Alsace, in the ne. part. It is subdivided into the departs. La Meuse, La Moselle, La Meurthe, and Les Vosges (which see).

LORRIS, tn. France, depart. Loiret, prov. Orleannois; 29 m. e. from Orleans. Pop. 1635. Lat. 47. 55. n. Long. 2. 28. e.

LORSCH, or Laurisheim, tn. Central Germany, duchy Hesse Darmstadt; 7 m. e. from Worms. Pop. 1825. Lat. 49. 38. n. Long. 8. 33. e.

LORTON, tnshp. and par. England, par. Brigham, ward Allerdale above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Real prop. of tnshp. £1804; pop. 388. Pop. of par. 639. Cockermouth (P. T. 306). Here is a small endowed school. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £60.

LORUM, par. Ireland, bar. Idrone East, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1507. Leighlinbridge (P. T. 57). Here are two schools for gratuitous instruction, one of which is supported by D. Latouche, Esq. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Leighlin. Ann. val. £294.

LOS ALAMOS, tn. N. America, intendency Sonora, repub. Mexico, between Rio del Fuerte and Rio Mayo. Pop. 8125.

LOSCOE, tnshp. England, par. Heanor, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Alfreton (P. T. 139).

LOS ESTEROS BAY, N. America, New California. Lat. 35. 29. n. Long. 120. 36. w. About 14 m. broad at its mouth. Its northern point of entrance is called Porto del Esteros.

LOSONTZ, tn. Austria, cap. of co. Neograd, prov. Hungary; 35 m. se. from Altsohl. Pop. 2925.

LOSSIEMOUTH, vil. Scotland, par. Drainy, sh. of Elgin. Elgin (P. T. 167). On the coast of the Firth of Moray, at the embouchure of the riv. Lossie, with a harbour capable of admitting vessels of 80 tons burden.

LOSSINI, island, Quarnerolo channel, Adriatic sea. Lat. 44. 32. n. Long. 14. 30. e. About 20 m. long, and 4 broad. Chief tn. Lossini, on the e. coast.

LOSSNITZ, tn. Central Germany, circle Erzgebirg, Saxony; 52 m. sw. from Dresden. Pop. 3450. Lat. 50. 40. n. Long. 12. 43. e.

LOSTOCK, or Lostock Graham, tnshp. England, par. Great Budworth, co. Chester. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £2164. Pop. 537. Northwich (P. T. 173).

LOSTOCK, tnshp. England, par. Bolton, hund. Salford, co. Lancaster. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1668. Pop. 606. Great Bolton (P. T. 197).

LOSTWITHIEL, or LESTWITHIEL, bor. England, hund Powder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 120. Real prop. £1498. Pop. 1548. London, 234 m. On the W. side of the riv. Fowey. There is here an ancient structure called the Duke of Cornwall's palace, used at present as a place of confinement for prisoners brought hither to be tried at the Christmas and summer sessions for the county, which are held here. The chief trades are tanning and wool-stapling; the principal articles of commerce are coals, timber, and lime. Three miles S. from the tn. are the copper mines of Lamescot, and the Fowey consolidated mines. Here is a free grammar-school, established by the corporation about 1770; also a writing-school under the same patronage. There are places of worship belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The liv. is a vic. in dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £92. Richard earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., made Lostwithiel a free borough. The tn. was incorporated by James I. in 1623, and the charter was renewed in 1732 by George II., and continued to be governed according to its provisions until the passing of the late Municipal Reform Bill. This borough returned two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. until 1832; when at the passing of the Reform Bill it was placed in schedule A, disfranchised, and included in the NE. div. of the county.

LOT, depart. France, prov. Guyenne, consisting of the ancient district of Quercy; bounded on the N. by Correze; E. by Cantal and Aveyron; S. by Tarn and Garonne; and W. by Lot and Garonne, and Dordogne departs. Lat. 44. 37. N. Long. 1. 40. E. Chief tn. Cahors. Pop. 275,500. It is traversed from E. to W. by the riv. Lot, from which it takes its name, and abounds with rich pastures. The soil is fertile, and the climate mild and salubrious.

LOT AND GARONNE, depart. France, prov. Guyenne; bounded on the N. by Dordogne; E. by Tarn and Garonne; S. by Gers; and W. by Landes and Gironde departs. Lat. 44. 25. N. Long. 0. 25. E. Area about 2000 sq. m. Pop. 330,000. Chief tn. Agen. It is intersected by the Lot and Garonne rivs., from which it takes its name. Corn, fruit, and wine are the produce, of which some part is exported.

LOT, riv. France, depart. Lozere, prov. Guyenne; has its source in depart. Lozere, becomes navigable at Cahors, and unites with the Garonne near Aiguillon.

LOTH, par. Scotland, sh. of Sutherland, Area about 14 sq. m. Real prop. £3450. Pop. 2214. Golspie (P. T. 228). It extends along the coast of the Moray Firth, and contains several convenient harbours for small craft, of which Culgour is the best. The liv. is in the presb. of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness.

LOTHERS AND BOTHENHAMPTON, lib. England, Bridport div., co. Dorset; including the pars. Bothenhampton, Lothers, and the borough of Lyme Regis. Acres, 4040. Pop. 3857. It is situated in the NW. extremity of the county.

LOTHERTON, tnshp. England, par. Sherburn, wapentake Barkston Ash, co. York, W. riding. Acres (with part of Aberford), 1010. Real prop. £1134. Pop. 426. Tadcaster (P. T. 190).

LOTHIAN, dist. Scotland, including the shires of Haddington or East Lothian, Edinburgh or Mid Lothian, and Linlithgow or West Lothian. Pop. 279,028. It gives the title of marquis to the family of Kerr. The three shires are not included in any judicial circuit, but trials for offences committed within their jurisdiction take place at Edinburgh.

LOUBES, ST., tn. France, depart. Gironde, prov. Guyenne; 10 m. NE. from Bourdeaux. Pop. 2550.

LOUDON, or LOUDOUN, par. Scotland, dist. Cuninghame, sh. of Ayr. Area, about 10,000 acres. Real prop. £10,850. Pop. 3959. Kilmarnock (P. T. 65). Coal and limestone are found here in abundance. There are in this parish four villages, Loudon, Milns, Derval, and Auldtown. The liv. is in the presb. of Irvine, synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Here is the castle of Loudon, a seat of the family of Campbell, to which it gives the title of earl; a magnificent modern structure.

LOUDON, tnshp. N. America, U. S., Merrimack co., New Hampshire; 45 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 1642. On the E. side of Merrimack riv.—*Loudon*, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia, bounded on the NW. by Frederick and Jefferson cos., NE. by the Potomac riv., SE. by Fairfax, and SW. by Prince William and Fauquier cos. Pop. 21,938. Chief tn. Leesburg. Staples, grain and flour; soil excellent.

LOUDON, tn. France, depart. Vienne, prov. Poitou; 30 m. NW. from Poitiers. Pop. 5350. Lat. 47. 1. N. Long. 0. 4. E. Formerly manufactured woollen cloths extensively, but the trade has greatly declined.

LOUDWATER, chapelry, England, par. High Wycombe, hund. Desborough, second div. co. Buckingham. High Wycombe (P. T. 29). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £60.

LOUGH ALLEN, lake, Ireland, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; 20 m. from the tn. Sligo. Superficial area, 5300 acres. There is a communication between this lough and Dublin, by means of the riv. Shannon and the Royal and Grand canals.

LOUGH BEG, lake, Ireland, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Superficial area, about 600 acres. It is formed by an expansion of the riv. Bann, and is situated near Lough Neagh.

LOUGH CONN, lake, Ireland, bar. Tyrawley, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Superficial area, 11,520 acres. It is navigable for barges, and the surface is not more than 30 feet above the level of the sea.

LOUGH CORRIB, lake, Ireland, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Superficial area, 30,000 acres. Its surface is elevated 15 feet above the level of the sea. It forms part of a chain of lakes which separate Connemara from the eastern baronies, affords a navigation of 30 m., and contains several islands.

LOUGH CREW, par. Ireland, bar. Demifore, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 4187. Pop. 1344. Oldcastle (P. T. 53). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Meath. Ann. val. £166.

LOUGH ENNEL, lake, Ireland, bars. Mullingar and Fertullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Superficial area, 1900 acres.

LOUGH ERNE, lake, Ireland, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; 43 m. long. Area, 76,778 superficial acres. It forms a valuable line of inland navigation from Belturbet to Belleek; at the latter of which places the overplus water falls in a

grand volume down a succession of stages to a depth of about 100 feet. The lough contains several islands; on one of these the marquis of Ely has erected a noble mansion; and on another, situated at the most contracted part of the lake, stands the town of Enniskillen. The family of Creighton, of Crom Castle, derives the title of earl from this lake.

LOUGH FOYLE, estuary, Ireland, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; 15 m. long, and 8 m. broad. The channel has a depth of 10 feet at the entrance, and is 14 fathoms deep at low water within its bar. Vessels of 300 tons navigate this lough, and may come up to the quay of Derry. The bar at the entrance, called the Touns, does not impede the passage of shipping.

LOUGH GARA, lake, Ireland, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught; 10 m. long. Superficial area, 8000 acres. The riv. Boyle issues from this lake.

LOUGH GILL, lake, Ireland, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Superficial area, 357 acres. Its surface stands six feet above the level of the sea.

LOUGH KEY, lake, Ireland, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Superficial area, 1600 acres. It contains several wooded islands, on one of which, called Trinity island, an abbey was founded prior to the year 700. Here is Rockingham, the seat of Lord Lorton.

LOUGH MASK, vil. Ireland, par. Ballinrobe, bar. Killmaine, cos. Galway and Mayo, prov. Connaught. Ballinrobe (P.T. 147). It stands on the E. bank of a noble lake of same name; the superficial area of which is 25,600 acres, and the surface 50 feet above that of Lough Corrib, in the co. Galway, with which it communicates.

LOUGH MELVIN, lake, Ireland, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; 4 m. long, and about 2 m. in breadth. Superficial area, 5120 acres.

LOUGH NEAGH, lake, Ireland, surrounded by the cos. Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Antrim, and Down; 32 m. long, and 16 m. broad. Superficial area, 94,272 acres. It is supplied by the constant influx of 36 rivers, of which the Bann, Blackwater, Ballinderry, Mayola, Mainwater, Six-mile-water, and Crumlin are the most important, whilst there is but one narrow channel through which this vast accumulation is discharged, usually called the Lower Bann. The shores are flat, and a space of 10,000 acres is usually inundated every winter season. Measures are at present in progress for rendering the riv. Bann navigable to the sea, and for discharging the winter floods, so as to prevent the overflowing of the banks, and keep the surface at all times down to the summer level. A canal, called the "Ulster Canal," is in course of being cut, which will connect this lake with Lough Erne. Transparent pebbles, susceptible of a high polish, and resembling cornelian, are found here on the strands. In this vast sheet of water there are but two islands, one close to the shore at the mouth of the Black-water river, the other, called Ram Island, contiguous to the coast of Antrim, on which stands one of the ancient Irish pillar towers. The family of Skeffington formerly, but at present that of Foster, take the name of baron from this lake.

LOUGH OUGHTER, lake, Ireland, bar. Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster, traversed by the riv. Erne, and containing the island Clogho-ther, on which are the ruins of a castle in which Bishop Bedel was confined in 1641.

LOUGH REAGH, or LOUGH REE, lake, Ireland, between the cos. Longford and Roscommon, prov. Connaught; about 14 m. long, breadth 4 m. Superficial area, 30,720 acres. The surface is elevated 108 feet 10 inches above the sea level, and 86 feet above the surface of Lough Derg. Here are several small islands.

LOUGH SHELLIN, lake, Ireland, encompassed by the cos. Meath, Westmeath, Longford, and Cavan, prov. Leinster. It is of considerable magnitude, extends to Finnoe, in Westmeath, where it communicates with Lough Inny, and, flowing thence through Longford, discharges its waters into the Shannon.

LOUGH STRANGFORD, inlet, Ireland, bar. Ards, co. Down, prov. Ulster; 21 m. long, mean breadth 7 m. Superficial area, 41,749 acres. It is studded with islands, 50 of which, at least, are named and inhabited, and their population engaged in fishing and the manufacture of kelp. Downpatrick and Newtown Ards stand upon its shores. A bar and a rock, called the Ranting Wheel, obstruct the navigation.

LOUGH SWILLY, estuary, Ireland, bar. Killmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; 30 m. long, and navigable for vessels of 150 tons burden up to the towns of Ramelton and Letterkenny. The entrance is deep, and enclosed by precipitous cliffs; within is a safe roadstead for men-of-war, opposite the town of Buncrana.

LOUGHBOROUGH, tn. and par. England, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Of tn. acres, 4370; real prop. £18,544; pop. 10,800. Of par. pop. 10,960. London, 109 m. On the great road from London to Manchester. Eight fairs are annually held here. Courts leet and baron are held here annually for the manor of Loughborough; and the county magistrates hold a petty sessions here once a week. The manufactures are those of cotton, worsted, and merino, hosiery and bobbin-net lace; the manufacture of the last mentioned article was for some time confined exclusively to this place previous to the riots of the Luddites. Besides a well endowed free grammar-school, there is a charity-school for 80 boys, and another for 20 girls. There are places of worship for the Presbyterians, Independents, general and particular Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and for the Society of Friends. The liv. is a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £23. This place is said to have been a royal village in the time of the Anglo-Saxon kings of England, and was, according to Camden, formerly the most important town in the county except Leicester.

LOUGHBOROUGH CANAL, inlet, N. America; on the NW. coast, in the Gulf of Georgia. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 54. 37. W. It is 32 m. long, and 1 broad.

LOUGHBRACCAN, par. Ireland, bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 493. Nobber (P.T. 42). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Meath.—See NOBBER.

LOUGHBRICKAN, tn. Ireland, par. Aghaderig, bar. Iveagh Upper, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 618. Dublin, 74 m. Five fairs are annually held in the town, which is situated near the banks of a large lake, and is traversed by the great road from London to Belfast. Linen is manufactured in this par. The name, Loughbrickan, signifies The Lake of the Speckled Trout.

LOUGHERTY'S CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S., Indiana; tributary to the Ohio; 12 m. below the influx of the Miami. It is 45 m. long, and 160 feet wide at its influx.

LOUGHGALL, vil. and par. Ireland, bars. Armagh and Oneiland West, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 9576. Richhill (P. T. 81). There is a school here, on Erasmus Smith's foundation, for 68 boys and 74 girls; also a charity and a Sunday school. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Armagh.

LOUGHGILL, vil. and par. Ireland, bars. Killconway, Dunluce upper half, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 19,176. Pop. 6889. Ballymoney (P. T. 150). Here is Lissanow Castle, the seat of lord Macartney. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Connor.

LOUGHGILLY, par. Ireland, half bars. Fews, Orior, upper and lower, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 10,198. Market Hill (P. T. 58). On Cushier riv. Here is a school-house. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Armagh.

LOUGHILL, par. and vil. Ireland, bar. Lower Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. of par. 1572; of vil. 277. Shanagolden (P. T. 146). On the riv. Shannon. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Limerick.

LOUGHIN ISLAND, par. Ireland, bar. Kinalearty, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 6604. Clough (P. T. 88). Here is a school for 100 boys on Erasmus Smith's foundation. Lord Ford also supports a school for 80 girls.

LOUGHINSHOLIN, bar. Ireland, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; containing 17 pars., 7 tns., of which Moneymore is one, and 3 vils. Pop. 87,388.

LOUGHLIN, vil. Ireland, par. Taughboyne, bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. 254. Castlereagh (P. T. 112). Four fairs are annually held here.

LOUGHMOE, par. Ireland, bar. Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 5859. It is divided into East and West. Pop. of East, 1951; of West, 2527. Templemore (P. T. 86). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel. Ann. val. £536 6*s*.

LOUGHMORE, vil. Ireland, par. Mungret, co. of the city of Limerick, prov. Munster. Limerick (P. T. 119).

LOUGHREA, tn. par. and bar. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. of par. 1529; of tn. 6268; of bar. 18,503. Dublin, 109 m. Four fairs are annually held in the town, which is situated on the banks of a lake, from which it takes its name. It contains a handsome new church; a linen and yarn hall, built in 1802, at the sole expense of lord Clonbrock; and barracks for cavalry and artillery. It is a permanent military station, and a good market for corn and narrow coarse linens and diapers. There is here a considerable manufacture of linen. A charter-school was founded in the town in 1741, and endowed by lord Clanricarde. There is also a school supported by the Hibernian Society. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Clonfert. Ann. val. £155.

LOUGHRIGG, ham. England, par. Grasmere, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. (with Rydal), £1445. Pop. 315. Ambleside (P. T. 278).

LOUGHSHINNY, tn. Ireland, par. Lusk, bar. Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Swords (P. T. 9). Here is a sort of natural quay, to which a pier has been added, forming together a safe asylum for vessels not exceeding 150 tons burden.

LOUGHTEE, Upper and Lower, bars. Ireland, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster; containing 11 pars., the tns. Cavan, Belturbet, and Ballyhays, besides the vil. Stradone. Pop. of upper, 36,796; of lower, 14,627. They are traversed by the riv. Erne and some smaller streams.

LOUGHTON, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £2031. Pop. 325. Fenny Stratford (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

LOUGHTON, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 3170. Real prop. £5908. Pop. 1269. London, 13 m.

LOUGHTON, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Chetton, hund. Stottesden, co. Salop. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £410. Pop. 112. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

LOUHANS, tn. France, depart. Upper Saone, prov. Franche Comte; 30 m. NE. from Macon. Pop. 3550. Lat. 46. 38. N. Long. 5. 15. E. Seated on a peninsula formed by the rivs. Solman, Seille, and Vaillere. With manufactures of cloth.

LOUIN, tn. France, depart. Two Sevres, prov. Poitou; 21 m. NW. from Poitiers. Pop. 1635.

LOUIS, St., seaport and fortress, W. Indies, island St. Domingo; 70 m. SW. from Port au Prince. Lat. 18. 25. N. Long. 73. 17. W. On the SW. coast, at the head of a bay of same name. The exports are coffee, cotton, and indigo.

LOUIS, St., co. N. America, U. S., Missouri ter. Pop. 14,907. On the Mississipi. Chief tn. *St. Louis;* 18 m. below the mouth of the Missouri, about 35 m. below the mouth of the Illinois, and nearly 200 m. above the mouth of the Ohio. Pop. 5852. Lat. 38. 36. N. Long. 89. 56. W. The tn. is regularly laid out, and extends 2 m. along the riv. The passage from New Orleans to this place by water is 1200 m., navigable for steam boats, six of which constantly ply between these two places. Here is a Roman Catholic college and cathedral; a considerable trade in fur, and a brisk general commerce. The tn. was founded in 1764 by some French from Canada, and many of the inhabitants are still of that nation.

LOUIS, St., lake, British N. America, Lower Canada. Lat. 45. 45. N. Long. 74. 10. W. At the influx of the Ottawa into the St. Lawrence. It is 13 m. long, and 6 broad.

LOUIS, St., riv. N. America, U. S.; has its source near the eastern head-waters of the Mississippi, and discharges itself into lake Superior, on the W. shore. Lat. 47. 0. N. Long. 93. 20. W. It is navigable 150 m.

LOUIS, St., island, W. Africa; at the embouchure of the riv. Senegal. Lat. 16. 2. N. Long. 16. 18. W. With a fort built by the French. It was taken in 1758 by the British, and ceded to them in 1763. In the American war it was taken by the French, and retained by them after the peace.

LOUIS BAY, St., inlet, N. America, U. S., West Florida; 19 m. from the Regolets, and 25 m. from the bay of Biloxi. It is about 8 feet deep.

LOUIS DE MARANHAM, St., seaport, S. America, capital of island Maranham, empire Brazil. Lat. 2. 29. S. Long. 43. 38. W. On the E. side of the riv. Mearim, near the Atlantic ocean. With a harbour tolerably large, but difficult of access. It is a bishop's see; is defended by a strong castle; is the residence of a captain-general; and contains a custom-house, treasury, and several convents and churches.

LOUIS, Fort, barrier fortress, France, depart. Lower Rhine, prov. Alsace; 13 m. E. from

Haguenau; seated on the island Giessenheim, on the Rhine; constructed in 1686 by Vauban.

LOUIS, Port, tn. France, depart. Morbihan, prov. Brittany; at the embouchure of the riv. Blavet. It is a place of considerable trade.

LOUISA, seaport, European Russia, gov. Finland; 32 m. NE. from Helsingfors. Lat. 60. 29. N. Long. 26. 18. E. On the N. coast of the Gulf of Finland.

LOUISA, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia; bounded on the N. by Orange and Spottsylvania, E. by Hanover, S. by Goochland and Fluvana, and W. by Albemarle cos; about 26 m long, and 20 m. broad. Pop. 16,151.

LOUISA CHITTO, riv. N. America, U. S., has its source on the borders of S. Carolina, runs SW., traverses Georgia, and is tributary to the Mississippi, 11 m. from Stoney riv. It is navigable for about 120 m., and is 95 feet wide at its influx.

LOUISBURG, vil. Scotland, sh. Caithness. Wick (P. T. 279). It is of modern foundation.

LOUISBURG, city, British N. America, cap. of Cape Breton; situated on a point of land on the SE. side of the island. Lat. 45. 54. N. Long. 59. 56. W. Its streets are regular and broad, consisting for the most part of stone houses, with a large parade at a little distance from the citadel, the inside of which is a fine square, near 200 feet every way. The town is half an English mile in length, and two in circuit. The harbour is excellent, and is more than half an English mile in breadth in the narrowest part, and 6 m. in length from NE. to SW. The principal trade is the cod fishery. It was taken from the French by an English and American force in 1745, but restored in 1748. It was retaken by the British in 1758, and its fortifications have since been demolished.

LOUISBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of co. Franklin, N. Carolina; 23 m. NE. from Raleigh, and 55 m. NW. from Tarborough: on Tar riv. With two academies.

LOUISIADE, archipelago, Indian seas; off the SE. coast of New Guinea. Mean Lat. 10. 30. S. Long. 152. E. About 410 m. long; greatest breadth 155 m. It consists of numerous islands of different sizes, some of which are fertile, and thickly inhabited by a warlike race.

LOUISIANA, one of the United States, N. America, bounded on the N. by Arkansas ter., E. by the state of Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The eastern line is formed by the riv. Mississippi from Lat. 33. to 31. N.; thence by the parallel of 31. to Pearl riv.; thence by that stream to its mouth. The Gulf of Mexico forms the southern boundary, and Sabine riv. the western, from its mouth to Lat. 32. N.; thence the boundary line proceeds due N. to Lat. 33.; thence due E. to the Mississippi. Long. 89. to 94. 5. W. Lat. 29. 33. N. It is 240 m. long from N. to S., and 210 broad. Area, 48,220 sq. m., or 31,463,000 acres. Pop. 215,575, of whom about 70,000 are slaves. The principal towns are—New Orleans, Donaldson, or Donaldsonville (the seat of government), Nachitoches, Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Opelousas, Galvertown, &c. The chief rivs. are—the Mississippi, Red, Ouachitta, Black, Tensaw, Sabine, Calcasiu, Marmentau, the Vermilion, Atchafalaya, Teche, Pearl, Amite, and Iberville. The largest lakes are—Ponchartrain, Maurepas, Borgne, Chetimaches, Marmentau, Calcasiu, Sabine, Bastineau, Bodcau, and Ocatahoola. All the southern part of this state is a vast alluvial tract of low champaign country, extending from lake Borgne to Sabine riv., and from the Gulf of Mexico to Baton Rouge and Red riv.; about 250 m. long, and from 70 to 40 wide. This extensive tract is intersected by numerous rivers, lakes, bays, and creeks, dividing the country into a great number of islands. A large extent of this state is liable to be overflowed by the Mississippi, amounting, it is computed, to about 8340 sq. m.; and about 2550 are inundated by the Red riv. Of this, however, not one half is actually covered annually with water. The district of New Feliciana has been considered as the garden of Louisiana. The south-western parts of the state consist mostly of extensive prairies. The bottoms on the banks of the Mississippi are from 1 to 10 m. wide, and very fertile. Sugar and rice are the staples of the state in general S. of Lat. 30. N., and cotton N. of this parallel; the latter, however, is extensively cultivated in every part of the state. The olive tree is found here, and indigo was formerly much cultivated, but has been of late in a great measure abandoned. The rice is remarkably good, and yields abundantly. Excellent tobacco is also raised, and some attention is paid to the tea plant. 48,238 hhds. of sugar were made in Louisiana in 1829, and 28,028 hhds. of tobacco were exported in the same time. The bales of cotton exported in 1829 were 351,890. The total value of exports in 1829 was 12,386,060 dollars; value of imports, 6,857,209 dollars; amount of tonnage, 51,903, of which 17,000 was steam tonnage. A canal was completed in 1831 connecting New Orleans with lake Ponchartrain; it is 4½ m. long, perfectly strait, and its ascent and descent are only 16 inches. There are 10 banks and branches in this state. There are colleges at Jackson and New Orleans. In 1827 the legislature made a grant to each parish in the state of 2 dollars 62½ cents to every voter, to be applied to the education of the indigent; the amount for one parish not to exceed 1350 dollars, nor to fall short of 800 dollars. In consequence of this act nearly 40,000 dollars are annually appropriated to the education of the poor. The number of periodical papers in 1831 was 12. The population is principally confined to the settlements on the Mississippi. In the upper settlements the inhabitants are principally Canadians; in the middle, Germans; and in the lower, French and Spaniards. A few years since the majority of the inhabitants were Roman Catholics. The clergy of this order, however, are not numerous, and the constant introduction of emigrants from the north is rapidly effecting a revolution in all the institutions of the country. The constitution of Louisiana was formed in 1812. The legislative power is vested in a senate and a house of representatives, both together styled "The General Assembly of the state of Louisiana." The representatives are elected for two years, on the first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in July. Their number cannot be less than 25, nor more than 50; and they are apportioned according to the number of electors, as ascertained by enumeration every four years. The members of the senate are elected for four years; one half being chosen every two years, at the time of the election of the representatives. The state is divided into 16 senatorial districts, in each of which one senator is chosen. The executive, however, is vested in a governor, who is elected for the term of four years. The

people give their votes for a governor at the time and place of voting for representatives and senators; and, on the second day of the succeeding session of the general assembly, the two houses, by a joint ballot, elect for governor one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes. The governor's term of office commences on the fourth Monday succeeding his election. The general assembly meets (since 1829) at Donaldson, or Donaldsonville, annually, on the first Monday in January, except in the years of the election of president of the U. S., when it meets on the third Monday in November. The right of suffrage is possessed by every white male citizen of the U. S., of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the county in which he offers to vote one year next preceding the election, and who, in the last six months prior to said election, has paid a state tax. The judiciary power is vested in a supreme court, which possesses appellate jurisdiction only, and such inferior courts as the legislature may establish. The judges are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and hold their offices during good behaviour. The governor's salary is 7000 dollars. The state sends three representatives to Congress. The Mississippi was discovered by Marquette and Joliette, two French missionaries, in 1673. In 1682 the country was explored by La Salle, and named Louisiana, in honour of Louis XIV. A French settlement was begun at Iberville in 1699, and in 1717 New Orleans was founded. In 1803 the extensive country of Louisiana, comprising all the territory now belonging to the U. S. lying w. from the Mississippi, was purchased from France for the sum of 15,000,000 dollars, and in 1812 the southern portion of this country was admitted into the Union as an independent state. In the latter part of the last war between Great Britain and the U. S. a very formidable armament invaded Louisiana, with a view to the capture of New Orleans, defended by General Jackson. Four engagements took place, in which the British were repulsed; the last occurred on the 8th Jan. 1815; after which they withdrew, and abandoned the attempt.

LOUISVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., co. St. Lawrence, New York; 25 m. E. from Ogdensburgh, and 568 m. from Washington. Pop. 1076.

LOUISVILLE. tn. and port of entry, N. America, U. S., cap. of co. Jefferson, Kentucky; 140 m. by the river below Cincinnati, and 52 m. W. from Frankfort. Lat. 38. 20. N. Long. 85. 40. W. On the Ohio, at the head of the Rapids. Pop. in 1810, 1350; in 1820, 4012; in 1830, 10,366. It is situated on an extensive sloping plain, below the mouth of Beargrass, about a quarter of a mile above the principal declivity of the falls. The three principal streets run parallel with the riv. The main street is nearly a mile in length. The public buildings are a court-house, gaol, poorhouse, and workhouse, powder magazine, marine hospital, city school-house, eight churches, and a branch bank; also, an iron foundry and a cotton factory. The free public-school was commenced in 1829, cost 7500 dollars, and is intended to be a kind of model for a system of free-schools. The greatest fall of the Ohio is just below the town; to avoid this the Louisville and Portland canal has been constructed, which passes round the falls, and overcomes the ascent of 22 feet by 5 locks.

LOUISVILLE, tn. cap. of co. Jefferson, Georgia; 50 m. E. from Milledgeville, on the Ogeechee, 70 m. from its mouth. It was formerly the seat of the state government, and contains a court-house, gaol, and a meeting-house.

LOULE, tn. Portugal, prov. Algarve; 10 m. N. from Faro. Pop. 5350. Lat. 37. 7. N. Long. 7. 52. W. On a riv. of same name. It is defended by a wall.

LOUND, ham. England, par. Wytham-on-the-Hill, wapentake Beltisloe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres (with Toft), 1370. Real prop. £911. Pop. 194. Bourne (P. T. 97).

LOUND, tnshp. England, par. Sutton, liberty Southwell and Scrooby, co. Nottingham. Real prop. £1921. Pop. 382. East Retford (P. T. 145).

LOUND, par. England, hunds. Mutford and Lothingland, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £2263. Pop. 425. Lowestoft (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

LOUP, ST., vil. France, depart. Upper Saone, prov. Franche Comte; 7 m. NW. from Luxeuil. Pop. 1975. Lat. 47. 52. N. Long. 6. 16. E.—*Loup, St.*, vil. depart. Two Sevres, prov. Poitou; 10 m. NE. from Parthenay. Pop. 1720. At the confluence of the Thoue and Cebron.

LOURDE, tn. France, depart. Upper Pyrenees, prov. Gascony; 13 m. SW. from Tarbes. Pop. 2950. Lat. 43. 7. N. Long. 0. 2. W. Defended by a strong castle.

LOURISTAN, dist. Central Asia, prov. Irak, Persia, adjoining Khusistan. Lat. 32. 45. N. Long. 49. 0. E. Chief tn. Korumabad. It is a fertile district, containing most luxuriant pastures, but inhabited by an independent barbarous race, who dwell in tents, and totally neglect agriculture.

LOUTH, co. Ireland, prov. Leinster, bounded on the N. by the cos. Monaghan and Armagh, E. by the Irish Sea, S. by Meath, and W. by Cavan co. Length 27 m., breadth 18 m. Acres, 205,962. Pop. 107,481. It returns two members to the British parliament, and is divided into five bars., viz. Ardee, Dundalk, Upper and Lower, Ferrard, and Louth. The principal tns. are—Dundalk, the cap., Collon, Ardee, Carlingford, and Castle Bellingham. The rivs. are—the Dee, Clyde, Fane, and Dundalk riv.; but none are navigable or important. Limestone is found in the vicinity of Carlingford, and lead mines were formerly worked for a short period at Salterstown, on the sea coast. The linen manufacture is here actively carried on; thread, muslins, and coarse cloths are made in considerable quantities. The family of Plunket derive the title of baron from this county.

LOUTH, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. and co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Pop. of par. 9721; of tn. 613. Ardee (P. T. 43). A fair is annually held in the tn., which contains an endowed school for 67 boys and 42 girls, supported in part by — Fortescu, esq.; also a subscription school. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Armagh.

LOUTH, tn. and par. England, hund. Louth-Eske, Wold div. parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres of par. 3620. Real prop. £16,497. Pop. 76,976. London, 149 m. Four fairs are annually held in the tn. Situated on the S. side of the riv. Ludd, which joins a canal, extending to Tetney Haven, and forming a navigable communication from Louth to the estuary of the Humber. It is a corporate tn., and contains a magnif-

cent Gothic church, town-hall, assembly room, and theatre. There are here manufactories of carpets, blankets, worsted and woollen stuffs, soap, and paper. Ship-building and machine-making are also extensively carried on. There is here a school founded by Edward VI. under the control of the corporation, endowed with £400 a year, part of which is appropriated to the support of 12 poor women. Also another free-school, founded and endowed for the gratuitous instruction of 20 scholars by Dr. Mapletoft, dean of Ely, in 1677. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and the Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, have each their respective places of worship.

LOUTH-ESKE, wapentake, England, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln; situated on the NE. side of the county; containing 38 pars. Marsh div. acres, 30,470; pop. 4101. Wold div. acres, 39.720; pop. 9926.

LOUTH PARK, tnshp. England, par. Louth, hund. Louth-Eske, Wold div. parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 370. Real prop. £1264. Pop. 49. Louth (P. T. 149).

LOUVAIN (Dutch, Loeven, Leuven), tn. Belgium, cap. of circle, in prov. S. Brabant; 15 m. NE. from Brussels. Houses, 4000. Pop. 26,500. Lat. 50. 53. N. Long. 4. 41. E. On the riv. Dyle, and a canal connecting this riv. with the Rupel. It contains seven churches and five convents; also a university, founded in 1426 by John IV. duke of Brabant, suppressed during the French revolution, and re-established in 1817; number of students, 580. The most important article of industry is beer, of which 150,000 casks are annually exported. There are about 12 lace manufactories, and a considerable commerce in corn and hops. In the beginning of the fourteenth century this tn. is said to have contained 200,000 inhabitants, half of whom were employed in the woollen manufacture; a great portion of these subsequently emigrated to England.

LOUVAINE, tn. France, depart. Maine and Loire, prov. Anjou; 22 m. NW. from Angers. Pop. 1635.

LOUVEGNE, tn. Belgium, prov. Liege; 12 m. SE. from Liege. Pop. 1725.

LOUVIERS, tn. France, depart. Eure, prov. Normandy; 17 m. S. from Rouen. Pop. 7,100. Lat. 49. 12. N. Long. 1. 10. E. With manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen cloths.

LOUVIGNE DU DESERT, tn. France, depart. Ille and Vilaine; 34 m. NE. from Rennes. Pop. 3200. Lat. 48. 26. N. Long. 1. 11. W. With manufactures of leather.

LOUVIGNER, tn. France, depart. Landes, prov. Gascony. Pop. 2650.

LOUVRES, tn. France, depart. Seine and Oise; 15 m. NE. from Paris. Pop. 1135. Lat. 49. 2. N. Long. 2. 31. E.

LOUZA, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, 18 m. SE. from Coimbra. Pop. 2850. Lat. 39. 54. N. Long. 7. 13. W.

LOUZY, tn. France, depart. Two Sevres, prov. Poitou. Pop. 1535.

LOVAT, anc. bar. and fortress, Scotland, sh. of Inverness. Beauly (P. T. 166). The family of Fraser derives the title of baron from this district; it was forfeited in 1746, but restored in 1774.

LOVEDEN, wapentake, England, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln; situated in the western portion of the county; containing 19 pars. Acres, 47,340. Pop. 7965.

LOVENDEGEM, tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders; 7 m. NW. from Ghent. Pop. 4000.

LOVENICH, tn. Prussia, circle Lower Rhine; 7 m. W. from Cologne. Pop. 1620.

LOVERE, tn. N. Italy, prov. Bergamo, duchy Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; 15 m. N. from Iseo. Pop. 3125. On lake Iseo.

LOVERSALL, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. and soke Doncaster, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £2631. Pop. 154. Doncaster (P. T. 162). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £37.

LOVESTON, par. Great Britain, hund. Narbeth, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £741. Pop. 180. Narbeth (P. T. 255). Liv. a rect. in dioc. St. David's.

LOVINGTON, par. England, hund. Catsash, co. Somerset. Acres, 560. Real prop. £1290. Pop. 214. Castle Cary (P. T. 113). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £52.

LOWDHAM, or Ludham, par. England, wapentake Thurgarton, s. div. co. Nottingham. Acres, 1463. Real prop. £2894. Pop. 1463. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York.

LOWDHAM, or Ludham, par England, hund. Wilford ,co. Suffolk. Acres (with Pettistree), 1390. Real prop. £2583. Pop. 276. Wickham Market (P. T. 81).

LOWELL, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Middlesex, Massachusetts; 25 m. NW. from Boston. Pop. 6478. On the Merrimack. With very extensive manufactories of cotton, carpeting, cassimeres, satinets, &c. It contains several churches and public buildings, and is one of the most thriving towns in the interior of the U. S.

LOWEN, tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia. Pop. 1225. Lat. 50. 38. N. Long. 17. 35. E. On the Neiss.

LOWENBURG, or Lemberg, tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia; 65 m. W. from Breslau. Pop. 3550. Lat. 51. 7. N. Long. 15. 40. E. On the Bober. With woollen manufactures.

LOWENSTEIN, co. S. Germany, Wirtemberg. Pop. 48,750. Lat. 49. 7. N. Long. 9. 22. E.

LOWESBY, or Loseby, par. England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £2437. Pop. 231. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £57.

LOWESTOFF, Lestoff, Leostoft, Lowestoffe, or Lowestoft, tn. and par. England, hund. Mutford and Lothingland, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1950. Real prop. £7451. Pop. 4238. London, 114 m. Three fairs are annually held in the tn. which stands on a headland, said to be the most easterly point of England; it is defended by two forts, and has two lighthouses, and a floating light off the coast. There are here an artificial harbour, a magnificent swing bridge, works connected with the Norwich and Lowestoff navigation, finished under the direction of Mr. Cubit in 1830, by which the commerce of this tn. has been greatly benefited. Herring and mackerel fishing are actively carried on, and large quantities of these fish are annually exported. Lowestoff is also resorted to for the benefit of sea-bathing. The principal buildings are a theatre, an assembly room, public library, and dispensary. There are some manufactories of chinaware, rope, twine, sails. Here

is an Episcopal chapel of ease, and houses of worship belonging to the Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, and a free-school, founded and endowed by Thomas Annot; also a national school. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Norwich. Thomas Nash, a celebrated satirist and popular writer during the reign of Elizabeth, was a native of this place.

LOWESWATER, chapelry, England, ward Allerdale above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 4360. Real prop. £1910. Pop. 454. Keswick (P. T. 291). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £47.

LOWEY, or LAVAY, par. Ireland, bar. Loughtee, upper half, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 6305. Cavan (P. T. 68). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Killmore.

LOWHAREAH (anc. Aquilarea), vil. N. Africa, Tunis; 46 m. NE. from Tunis.

LOWICK, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Ulverston, hund. Lonsdale N. of the Sands, co. Lancaster. Acres, 2720. Real prop. £2145. Pop. 371. Ulverston (P. T. 273). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £63.

LOWICK, or LUFFWICK, par. England, hund. Huxloe, co. Northampton. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £2740. Pop. 394. Thrapston (P. T. 73). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Peterborough.

LOWICK, par. England, ward Glendale, E. div. co. Northumberland. Acres, 12,740. Real prop. £11,030. Pop. 1864. Wooler (P. T. 320). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Durham. Ann. val. £69.

LOWICZ, tn. European Russia, gov. Poland; 40 m. W. from Warsaw. Pop. 2550. On the Bsura.

LOWLANDS OF SCOTLAND, div. Scotland; 150 m. long from NE. to SW. and 100 m. from N. to S. The name is applied to the southern portion of N. Britain, in contradistinction to the Highlands, or NW. portion. It consists chiefly of that tract situated N. from the Lammermuir hills, extending from sea to sea across the island, and reaching as far as the Grampian hills.

LOWOSITZ, tn. Austria, prov. Bohemia; 5 m. SW. from Leutmeritz. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 13. 59. E. It was the scene of a sanguinary battle in 1776, in which the Prussians defeated the Saxons and Poles, and burned the tn. to the ground.

LOW QUARTER, tnshp. England, par. Kirkby Ireleth, hund. Lonsdale N. of the Sands, co. Lancaster. Acres, 2100. Pop. 565. Ulverston (P. T. 273).

LOW QUARTER, tnshp. England, par. Hexham, ward Tindale, S. div. co. Northumberland. Pop. 544. Hexham (P. T. 278). There are here a Methodist chapel and a Sunday-school.

LOWSIDE, tnshp. England, par. Wickham, ward Chester, W. div. co. Durham. Pop. 1184. Gateshead (P. T. 272).

LOWSIDE QUARTER, tnshp. England, par. St. Bees, ward Allerdale above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £2430. Pop. 229. Whitehaven (P. T. 294).

LOWTHER, par. England, West ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 3090. Pop. 494. Penrith (P. T. 283). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Carlisle. The earl of Lonsdale possesses a splendid mansion in this par. called Lowther Castle, and takes from it the title of viscount.

LOWTHERSTOWN, or IRVINESTOWN, vil. Ireland, par. Derryvollen, bar. Lurg, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 1047. Kesh (P. T. 114). Four fairs are annually held here.

LOWTHORPE, par. England, wapentake Dickering, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £2574. Pop. 138. Great Driffield (P. T. 196). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £67.

LOWTON, chapelry, England, par. Winwick, hund. West Derby, co. Lancaster. Acres, 1680. Real prop. £4484. Pop. 2374. Newton in Makerfield (P. T. 193). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester.

LOXA, tn. Spain, prov. Granada; 29 m. W. from Granada, on the river Xenil. Pop. 9000. Lat. 37. 12. N. Long. 4. 15. W. With salt works and a manufacture of copper.

LOXA, dist. S. America, intendency Quito, depart. div. Del Escudor, repub. Columbia; bounded on the N. by Guyaquil, E. by Jaen, S. by Yaguarsongo dist. and W. by the city Zamora. Famous for producing cochineal and Jesuits' bark of superior quality. Capital, *Loxa*; 240 m. from Quito, and 150 NE. from Paita. Pop. 9500. With manufactures of carpets.

LOXBEARE, par. England, hund. Tiverton, co. Devon. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £1046. Pop. 157. Tiverton (P. T. 162). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £120.

LOXFIELD DORSET, hund. England, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex, situated in the centre of the co.; containing four pars. Acres, 17,560. Pop. 4952.

LOXFIELD PELHAM, hund. England, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex, in the centre of the co.; containing three pars. Acres, 25,440 Pop. 5943.

LOXHORE, par. England, hund. Sherwell, co. Devon. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £1118. Pop. 248. Barnstaple (P. T. 210). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

LOXLEY, tnshp. England, par. Uttoxeter, hund. Totmonslow, S. div. co. Stafford. Uttoxeter (P. T. 135).

LOXLEY, par. England, hund. Barlichway, Snitterfield div. co. Warwick. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £2454. Pop. 290. Stratford-upon-Avon (P. T. 93). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Worcester.

LOYOLA, SAN LOUIS DE, tn. S. America, prov. Cuyo, or Mendoza, La Plata; 173 m. SE. from Mendoza. Pop. 425. Lat. 33. 20. S. Long. 65. 49. W. With a church, convent, and college of Jesuits.

LOYOLA, city, S. America, depart. div. Quito, intendency Del Escudor, repub. Columbia; 14 m. SE. from Valladolid. Lat. 4. 42. S. Long. 78. 56. W. On the riv. Veriel.

LOZERE, depart. France, prov. Languedoc; bounded on the N. by Cantal and Upper Loire, E. by Ardeche, S. by Gard, and W. by Aveiron departs. Area, about 2000 sq. m. Pop. 145,000. Lat. 44. 40. N. Long. 3. 30. E. It is divided into the three arrondissements Mende, Florac, and Marvejols, which are subdivided into 24 cantons and 193 communes. The cap. is Mende. It corresponds with the ancient Gevaudan. It is a mountainous barren district, containing mines of antimony, iron, copper, silver, and lead.

LOZZOLO, tn. N. Italy, district Venelli, Piedmont, kingd. Sardinia. Pop. 6350.

LUANA, POINT, cape, W. Indies, island Jamaica: on the S. coast. Lat. 18. 0. N. Long. 78. 5. W.

LUBBEN, or LUBIO, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg; 60 m. N. from Dresden. Pop. 3250.

Lat. 51. 54. N. Long. 13. 55. E. On a small island formed by the rivs. Birste and Spree.

LUBBENHAM (anc. Lobenho), par. England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £4932. Pop. 542. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Separated from the co. Northampton by the riv. Welland. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £42.

LUBBESTHORPE, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Aylestone, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £984. Pop. 70. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lincoln.

LUBECK, free city, N. Germany; one of the four free cities of the German confederacy, officially styled "The republic and free Hanseatic city of Lubeck;" 9 m. SW. from the Baltic, and 35 m. NE. from Hamburgh. Pop. 22,500. Lat. 53. 51. N. Long. 10. 48. E. It is beautifully situated on an island between the Trave and the Wackenitz, on a slight elevation, with ramparts, which now serve for a promenade. The houses are substantially built of stone, but old fashioned. Since 1530 the Lutheran doctrines have prevailed. Lubeck was formerly a bishop's see, and the cathedral contains many tombs and monuments of antiquity. The church of St. Mary is remarkable for the beautiful altar by Quellino, for its astronomical clock, and the allegorical paintings called "The Dance of Death." There are also a Calvinistic and a Roman Catholic church. Lubeck being connected by its situation with the North sea and the Baltic has an important carrying trade between Germany and the countries on the Baltic, and a considerable commerce in wine, leather, flax, and corn. It maintains extensive banking operations with Hamburgh, Rostock, Copenhagen, and Petersburgh. About 75 ships are owned by the inhabitants. Lubeck contains sugar refineries, tobacco, leather, and starch works, gold and silver lace, hat, cotton, and woollen manufactories. The charitable institutions are excellent; as also the gymnasium of seven classes. The territory of the town, consisting of Bergedorf and the Vierlands (which belong to Lubeck in common with Hamburgh), extends over 116 sq. m. To this belongs the small town Traven Cunde, "mouth of the Trave," with a harbour and baths. Lubeck was founded by Adolphus II. count of Holstein-Schaumburgh, in 1144, who 10 years afterwards ceded it to Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony. Henry made it a free port, and gave it the celebrated Lubeck code, afterwards adopted by many of the German cities. In 1226 it became a free city of the empire, and was subsequently at the head of the Hanseatic union. When the constitution of the empire was abolished in 1806, Lubeck, though disconnected from the rest of Germany, remained a free Hanseatic city. After the battle of Lubeck, Nov. 6, 1806, it was taken and pillaged by the French. In 1810 it formed part of the French department of the mouths of the Elbe. By the Congress of Vienna, Lubeck was again declared a free city. The government consists of four burgomasters and sixteen counsellors. The citizens are divided into twelve guilds. In the German diet Lubeck, in conjunction with Bremen, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and Hamburgh, has one vote, and in the plenum one vote. The contingent is 406 men. Lubeck is the seat of the supreme court of appeal of the four free cities.

LUBECK, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Washington, Maine; 3 m. S. from Eastport. Pop. 1535. Lat. 44. 48. N. Long. 67. 7. W. On Passamaquoddy Bay on the Main; with a spacious harbour, and the custom-house for Passamaquoddy district. The settlement was commenced in 1815, and the population are principally engaged in the lumber trade and fisheries.

LUBESAC, tn. France, depart. Correze, prov. Limousin; 9 m. W. from Uzerche. Pop. 3250. Lat. 45. 27. N. Long. 1. 23. E.

LUBLAU, or LUBLYO, tn. Austria, palatinate Zyps, prov. Hungary; 16 m. NE. from Kasmark. Pop. 2225. Lat. 49. 14. N. Long. 20. 46. E.

LUBLIN, palatinate, European Russia, Poland; divided into four circles, viz. Lublin, Chelm, Josefow, and Zamoski. Chief town, *Lublin*, 86 m. SE. from Warsaw. Pop. 7250. Lat. 51. 14. N. Long. 22. 32. E. On the Bistricza. It is a bishop's see, and contains a citadel. Three annual fairs are held here, each lasting a month, which are frequented by great numbers of German, Russian, Turkish, and other merchants.

LUCAN, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. of tn. 1229, of par. 1737. Dublin, 7 m. On the riv. Liffey. Here is a sulphurous spring, whose waters are highly esteemed. The liv. is a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough.

LUCANAS, prov. S. America, Peru; bounded on the NW. and N. by Castro Vireina; S. and SW. by Cumana prov. It is about 200 m. long, and 60 broad, and contains valuable silver mines. Its capital, *Lucanas*, stands near one of the head branches of the Apurimac riv., 82 m. S. from Guamanga.

LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA, ST., tn. Spain, prov. Andalusia; 40 m. SW. from Seville. Pop. 15,500. Lat. 36. 45. N. Long. 6. 20. W. On the sea coast, at the embouchure of the Guadalquivir; with a good, well-defended harbour. It is a bishop's see; and carries on a considerable trade in salt, fruit, wine, and brandy.

LUCAS, CAPE ST., N. America, peninsula California; of which it is the most southerly point. Lat. 22. 50. N. Long. 109. 45. W.

LUCAYO, island, Atlantic ocean; one of the Bahama islands. Lat. 26. 25. N. Long. 77. 10. W. Area about 100 sq. m.

LUCCA, duchy, N. Italy; bounded on the N. by Modena, S. and SE. by Florence, and W. by the Mediterranean. Area, 413 sq. m. Pop. 137,500. The principal riv. is the Serchio, not navigable, but used for floating down wood. The soil is not universally fertile; but the people are in good condition. The Apennines stretch along its eastern boundary; in other parts it is well cultivated. The productions are corn, but not sufficient to supply the inhabitants, great quantities of fruit, and good wine. Olives form the richest agricultural produce. The oil of Lucca is the best in Italy. The cultivation of silk and the raising of cattle are also lucrative. The legislative power of the duke is limited by a senate annually assembled.—*Lucca*, the capital and ducal residence, Lat. 43. 50. N. Long. 10. 30. E, pop. 18,000, is a bishop's see; situated in a fertile plain on the riv. Serchio, and is surrounded by ramparts, planted with trees, and forming a beautiful promenade. The streets are generally crooked and narrow; the churches and public buildings plain; the cathedral is large, but in bad style;

the palace old, and without beauty. Here is a university, with an observatory; also two large woollen, and considerable silk manufactories. The inhabitants carry on a trade in oil and silk; and are actively engaged in agriculture. In the vicinity are a mineral bath, and the harbour Viarreggio. Lucca was originally a colony of the Romans, which on the fall of the Lombard kingdom, in 774, was added by Charlemagne to his territories, and annexed by Otho I. to his German dominions. During the middle ages it was repeatedly sold by its masters, but finally obtained its freedom in 1370, from the emperor Charles IV., for 200,000 guilders, and maintained its independence until the time of Napoleon. The French obliged it to adopt a new constitution, and in 1797 it was united with Piombino, and given to Bacciocchi, brother-in-law of Napoleon, as a principality. In 1815 the Austrians took possession of it, and by an act of the congress of Vienna it was granted to the infanta Maria Louisa, daughter of Charles IV. of Spain, and widow of the king of Etruria, with the title of a duchy, and with complete sovereignty. To the revenue of the country (700,000 guilders) an annuity of 500,000 frs. was added, which Austria and Tuscany bound themselves to pay. In case of the extinction of the family of the infanta, or its transference to any other throne, the duchy of Lucca is to be united to Tuscany. Maria Louisa accepted the government in 1818, after the reversion of Parma was secured to her.

LUCE, New, par. Scotland, dist. Rhyns, sh. of Wigton. Area, about 55 sq. m. Real prop. £2776. Pop. 628. Stranraer (P. T. 126). There is here an exhausted lead mine. The liv. is in the presb. of Stranraer, synod Galloway. This par., previous to 1646, formed part of Glenluce parish.

LUCE, Old, or Glenluce, vil. and par. Scotland, sh. of Wigton. Real prop. £12,112. Pop. 2180. Edinburgh, 114 m. In the par. are a salmon fishery and a chalybeate spring, the waters of which are considered remedial in scorbutic diseases. The vil. stands at the mouth of the riv. Luce. The liv. is in the presb. of Stranraer and synod of Galloway.

LUCENA, tn. Spain, prov. Cordova. Pop. 13,500. Lat. 37. 25. N. Long. 4. 30. W. With a foundling hospital, three infirmaries, and several poor-houses. It contains manufactories of soap, linen, and cloth.

LUCERA, tn. Italy, Capitanata, kingd. Naples; 31 m. NE. from Benevento. Pop. 8550. Lat. 41. 30. N. Long. 15. 16. E. It is a bishop's see, and contains a tower of great antiquity.

LUCERNE, Luzern, canton, Switzerland; bounded on the N. by Aarau and Zug; E. by Schweitz; and S. and W. by Berne. Mean Lat. 47. 5. N. Long. 8. 5. E. Superficial area, 800 sq. m. Pop. 106,500, Roman Catholics. The elevation of the country is very great, but it contains no lofty mountains. Mount Pilate, 7100 feet high, is the principal. The soil is generally fruitful, and more corn is produced than is consumed in the canton. Great numbers of cattle are raised; and cheese is amongst the chief exports. The people are of German origin, and in a very comfortable condition. Lucerne joined the Swiss confederacy in 1332: its constitution is representative, but founded on aristocratic principles. The sovereign power resides in the *hundred*, a senate elected for life by the richer citizens. Two presidents (Schultheissen) exercise the executive power alternately for a year. Lucerne was one of 11 cantons in which fundamental changes in the cantonal constitutions were demanded by the people, in Oct. 1830.

LUCERNE, city, Switzerland, cap. of canton Lucerne; 31 m. SW. from Zurich, and 43 m. E. from Berne. Pop. 6750. Lat. 47. 4. N. Long. 8. 18. E. It is divided into two parts by the riv. Reuss, which here discharges itself into Lake Lucerne. It contains a cathedral, having one of the finest organs in Europe. Adjoining the city is a lion sculptured in relief on a rock, in 1820, to commemorate the massacre of the Swiss guards in the Tuileries.

LUCERNE, or Waldstadte, lake, Switzerland, surrounded by the cantons Underwalden, Lucerne, Schweitz, and Uri; 25 m. long, and about 3 m. broad; consists of a number of detached parts, forming, in a manner, separate lakes, and is the largest as well as the most romantic lake in the interior of Switzerland.

LUCIA, St., or St. Alousie, island, W. Indies, one of the Caribbee islands; 20 m. S. from Martinico. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 13. 50. N. Long. 61. W. The island exhibits a great variety of hills, and amongst others, two that are remarkably high and round, and said to be volcanic. At the bases of these are plains finely watered with rivers, and very fertile. The air, by the disposition of the hills, which admit the trade winds into the island, is very healthy. The soil produces timber, cocoa, and fustic; and is well adapted for the cultivation of sugar and coffee. There are many bays and harbours, the chief of which, called Little Careenage, is accounted the best in all the Caribbees. The English first settled in this island in 1637, but were driven out by the natives in 1638; the French afterwards occupied it, but were massacred in 1656. It was then considered neutral until 1763, when it was ceded to France; it was subsequently taken from them by the British, and restored three times, but finally remains in the possession of the British.

LUCIA, St., island, Atlantic ocean, one of the Cape Verd islands, situated W. from St. Nicholas. Lat. 16. 47. N. Long. 24. 30. W.

LUCKER, tnship. and chap. England, par. Bambrough, ward Bambrough, N. div. co. Northumberland. Pop. 266. Belford (P. T. 322). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Durham. Ann. val. £56.

LUCKHAM, par. England, hund. Carhampton, co. Somerset. Acres, 2470. Pop. 546. Minehead (P. T. 164). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LUCKIDUAR, fortress, Hindoostan, prov. Bootan. Lat. 26. 48. N. Long. 89. 18. E. Situated on the summit of a range of hills on the E. bank of the riv. Toresha, and commanding the pass from Bootan to Bengal.

LUCKINGTON, par. England, hund. Chippenham, co. Wilts. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £2068. Pop. 275. Malmsbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury. On the frontiers of this par., adjoining Gloucester, is a burrow containing several hollow caves, nine of which have been examined, and appear to resemble the celebrated caves at Nottingham.

LUCKNOW, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Oude; situated between lat. 26. and 27. N. Chief tn.

Lucknow, which is the capital of Oude; 95 m. NW. from Allahabad. Pop. 300,000. Lat. 26. 49. N. Long. 80. 58. E. It is large, but poorly built, with narrow crooked streets. The palace of the Nabob is situated on a high bank near the Goomty. Adjoining the palace is a cantonment of one of the East India company's regiments of native infantry; and in the vicinity is the dwelling of the British resident.

LUCKPUT BUNDER, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Cutch. Lat. 23. 50. N. Long. 68. 58. E. On the riv. Lory; defended by a strong fort, and subject to the Ameers of Sinde.

LUCKTON, par. England, hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £1296. Pop. 174. Leominster (P. T. 137). Here is a well endowed school founded by Mr. Pierpoint. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £40.

LUCKYPORE, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Tipperah, prov. Bengal. Lat. 22. 58. N. Long. 90. 45. E. On a small tributary to the Megna. The East India Company have here a factory for the purchase and manufacture of baftahs and other coarse cotton cloths.

LUCON, or LUZON, island, Eastern Seas, principal of the Philippine islands, belonging to Spain; sometimes called Manilla, from its capital; situated between lat. 13. and 19. N. and long. 120. and 124. E. About 400 m. long, from N. to S., and varying from 90 to 120 m. in breadth. Area, about 65,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,376,000; composed of Spaniards, who are but few, aboriginal blacks, Malays, Metes, and Creoles. The country is generally mountainous, an elevated ridge extending the whole length of the island. There are several volcanoes; earthquakes are frequent, and sometimes destructive. In 1650, 1754, and 1824, convulsions took place, which are recorded with terror. The climate is moist, but temperate, and the soil fertile. Cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, and other tropical produce grow in great abundance, also the richest fruits of the East and West Indies. There are 40 different sorts of palm trees, superior cocoas and cassia, wild cinnamon, wild nutmegs, ebony, sandal-wood, and excellent timber for ship-building. Gold is found in the mountains, and is washed down by rains. Cattle abound; civet-cats are common, and ambergris is thrown upon the coasts in great abundance. The commerce is considerable; the principal exports are indigo, copper, pepper, rice, sugar, and pearls. The negroes are chiefly in the interior, and are in a very barbarous state. The Malays, among whom the principal tribe is the Tagals, are in part independent, and in part subject to the Spaniards. Brave, active, gay, and industrious, when not ruined by the tyranny of the Europeans, they are rendered, by oppression, cruel and rapacious. Lucon was discovered by Magellan in 1521, and conquered by the Spaniards in 1571, under whose mis-government it still continues.

LUDAMAR, country, Central Africa, bounded on the N. by the Sahara, or Great Desert; and S. by Kaarta and Bambarra. Lat. 16. 30. N. Long. 6. 30. W. It is inhabited by a race of Moors, nearly strangers to agriculture, and almost entirely dependent for subsistence on their cattle. Their religion is Mahomedan. They are cruel, bigoted, and intolerant. Here Major Houghton was murdered, and Park suffered a long captivity, from which he with difficulty escaped.

LUDBOROUGH, wapentake, England, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln; situated on the NE. portion of the county; containing nine pars. Acres, 12,610. Pop. 1430.

LUDBOROUGH, par. England, wapentake Ludborough, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £1878. Pop. 322. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

LUDCHURCH, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Narbeth, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £766. Pop. 228. Narbeth (P. T. 255). Here are several limestone quarries. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £83.

LUDDENBEG, par. Ireland, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 837. Limerick (P. T. 119). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Emly. Ann. val. £124.

LUDDENHAM, par. England, hund. Faversham, co. Kent. Acres, 990. Real prop. £1822. Pop. 219. Faversham (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Canterbury.

LUDDESDON, par. England, hund. Toltingtrough, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £1027. Pop. 258. Rochester (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Rochester.

LUDDINGTON, par. England, hund. Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, and hund. Polebrook, co. Northampton. Acres, 580. Oundle (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Peterborough.

LUDDINGTON, par. England, wapentake Manley, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2300. Real prop. £3693. Pop. 905. Barton-upon-Humber (P. T. 167). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

LUDDINGTON, ham. England, par. Old Stratford, hund. Barlichway, Stratford div., co. Warwick. Real prop. £1500. Pop. 127. Stratford-upon-Avon (P. T. 93).

LUDDINGTON, ham. and chap. England, par. Halifax, wapentake Morley, co. York, W. riding. Halifax (P. T. 197). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £79.

LUDE, LE, tn. France, depart. The Sarthe, prov. Maine; 15 m. E. from La Fleche. Pop. 3250. Lat. 56. 47. N. Long. 0. 9. E.

LUDEHAUNAH, fort. and tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi; 178 m. NW. from Delhi. Lat. 30. 55. N. Long. 75. 30. E. On the S. bank of the riv. Sutteleje. It is the most remote military station possessed by the British in Hindoostan.

LUDFORD, par. England, hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford, and hund. Munslow, co. Salop. Acres, 2920. Pop. 284. Ludlow (P. T. 142); with which it is connected by a bridge. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £105.

LUDFORD, par. England, wapentake Wraggoe, parts Lindsey, E. div. co. Lincoln. Acres, 3310. Pop. 528. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. It is supposed to have been a Roman station.

LUDGERSHALL, par. England, hund. Ashenden, co. Buckingham. Acres (with Techford), 2280. Real prop. £3468. Pop. 585. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

LUDGERSHALL, or LUGGERSHALL, bor. and par. England, hund. Amesbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £1556. Pop. 595. London, 71 m. One fair is annually held in the tn. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury. Two members

were formerly returned to parliament for this place, but at the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832 the borough was disfranchised.

LUDGVAN, par. England, hund. Penwith, w. div. co. Cornwall. Acres, 4560. Real prop. £5755. Pop. 2322. Penzance (P. T. 281). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

LUDHAM, par. England, hund. Happing, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2910. Real prop. £4199. Pop. 909. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Norwich.

LUDLOW, bor. and par. England, hund. Munslow, co. Salop. Acres, 280. Real prop. £9407. Pop. 5253. London, 142 m. Six fairs are annually held in the tn., which returns two members to parliament. The electors are the burgesses and £10 householders. It is situated near the borders of the county of Hereford, on an eminence at the confluence of the rivs. Teme and Corve. It was anciently styled Dinan Llys Twysog, or the Prince's Palace, from a castle which was the residence of some of the Welsh princes. In this castle all the business of the principality of Wales was formerly conducted. The other public buildings are the Guildhall, a prison called Goalford's Tower, a good market-house, and a small theatre. Sessions for the borough are held quarterly, before the recorder and justices, whose jurisdiction extends to the trial of capital offences. A court of record is held weekly, the recorder and bailiff presiding as judges. The principal manufactures are gloves and malt. Upon the riv. Teme are several corn-mills, and a paper-mill; tanning, rope-making, and other manufactures are also carried on here. Adjoining the tn. are valuable coal and iron mines. Here are a public library, established in 1789, and supported by subscription; alms-houses, founded in 1486 by John Hasyer, and rebuilt in 1758; also Fox's alms-houses, founded in 1590. A free grammar-school was founded here in the reign of Edward IV., and a national school has since been established. The liv. is a rect. in dioc. of Hereford. Lucien, youngest brother of Napoleon Buonaparte, resided near this town for some years.

LUDWIGSBURG, tn. S. Germany, cap. depart. Enz, Wirtemberg; 8 m. N. from Stuttgard. Pop. 4500. Lat. 48. 55. N. Long. 9. 12. E. On the left bank of the riv. Neckar. It was founded in 1715; is the occasional residence of the court, and contains a charitable institution for the education of poor children, and a woollen manufactory.

LUDWIGSBURG, tn. Prussia, Pomerania; 6 m. NE. from Greifswald. Near the shore of the Baltic.

LUDWIGSLUST, tn. N. Germany, duchy Mecklinburgh-Schwerin; 21 m. S. from Schwerin. Pop. 2550. Lat. 53. 22. N. Long. 11. 30. E.

LUDWORTH, tnshp. England, par. Glossop, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Real prop. (with Chudworth), £3140. Pop. 1734. Chapel-en-le-Frith (P. T. 167). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

LUFFENHAM, North, par. England, hund. Wrangdike, co. Rutland. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £2328. Pop. 447. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Peterborough.

LUFFENHAM, South, par. England, hund. Wrangdike, co. Rutland. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1719. Pop. 273. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Peterborough.

LUFFIELD-ABBEY, extra-parochial dist. England, hund. Buckingham, co. Buckingham, and hund. Green's Norton, co. Northampton. Acres, 450. Pop. 10. Buckingham (P. T. 55).

LUFFINCOTT, par. England, hund. Black-Torrington, co. Devon. Acres, 990. Real prop. £293. Pop. 92. Holsworthy (P. T. 214). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £60.

LUGANO, or Lauis, tn. Switzerland, cap. of canton Ticino; 17 m. NW. from Como. Pop. 4500. Lat. 46. 1. N. Long. 8. 59. E. On a curve of Lake Lugana, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills. Above the tn., on an eminence, stands the principal church. The chief trade is in silk.

LUGANO, lake, Switzerland, canton Ticino; 25 m. long, of irregular form; mean breadth 4 m. It is situated between Lakes Maggiore and Como, and is about 200 feet higher than either, and 900 feet above the level of the Mediterranean.

LUGNAQUILLA, mntn. Ireland, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught; highest point 1485 feet above the level of the sea. It abounds with coal of excellent quality, the seam of which extends into the co. Cavan.

LUGO, city, Spain, Galicia; 50 m. E. from Santiago. Pop. 5000. Lat. 43. 0. N. Long. 7. 34. W. Seated on an eminence near the Minho. It is a bishop's see; with some inconsiderable woollen manufactures. It is chiefly famous for its hot medicinal springs. It is of great antiquity; was called by the Romans Lucus Augusti, and was at one time the metropolis of Spain.

LUGO, tn. N. Italy, legation Ferrara, States of the Church; 18 m. S. from Ferrara. Pop. 3350. Lat. 44. 25. N. Long. 11. 54. E. On the Senio.

LUGOS, or Lugosch, vil. Austria, palatinate Krasova, prov. Hungary; 36 m. E. from Temesvar. Pop. 4750. Lat. 45. 40. N. Long. 22. 0. E. On the Temes.

LUGWARDINE, par. England, hund. Radlow, co. Hereford. Acres, 1950. Real prop. £3815. Pop. 662. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a vic., exempt from visitation.

LUING, islet, Scotland, par. Kilbrandon, sh. of Argyll. Oban (P. T. 126). Forming part of the same group with Easdale and Seil, and affording the same excellent slate; lead, zinc, and silver ores are also found here.

LUIS DE POTOSI, St., city, N. America, intendency Mechoacan; 178 m. NW. from Mechoacan. Lat. 22. 0. N. Long. 100. 35. W. The streets are neat and regular, the churches handsome, and the surrounding country abounds with rich gold mines, and is productive in all the necessaries of life. There are several other inconsiderable settlements of this name in Spanish America.

LUIT-CHEOU, city, China, prov. Quangtong; 317 m. SW. from Canton; situated in a fertile country near the sea coast. Of the first rank.

LULEA-LAPPMARK, dist. Swedish Lapland; bounded on the N. by Tornea-Lappmark; E. by W. Bothnia; S. by Pithea-Lappmark; and W. by Norway. Mean Lat. 67. 0. N. Long. 20. 0. E. It is divided into two pars. Jokmok and Gellivare. Length 145 m.; breadth about 72 m. Pop. 2350. It is traversed by the riv. Lulea, from which it takes its name, and contains mines of silver, lead, and iron.

LULLIAMORE, or Lullymore, par. Ireland, bar. Carbery, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Edenderry (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Kildare.

LULLINGSTONE, par. England, hund. Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, co. Kent. Acres, 1410. Real prop. £1519. Pop. 40. Foot's Cray (P. T. 12). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Rochester.

LULLINGTON, par. England, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 3100. Real prop. £2502. Pop. 548. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 125). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £90.

LULLINGTON, par. England, hund. Frome, co. Somerset. Acres, 840. Real prop. £1163. Pop. 145. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £24.

LULLINGTON, par. England, hund. Alciston, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 960. Real prop. £762. Pop. 49. Seaford (P. T. 60). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Chichester. Ann. val. £28.

LULSLEY, ham. and chap. England, par. Suckley, hund. Doddingtree, upper div. co. Worcester. Acres, 760. Real prop. £949. Pop. 128. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Worcester.

LULWORTH, East, par. England, hund. Winfrith, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2860. Real prop. £1660. Pop. 345. Wareham (P. T. 112). Lulworth Castle in this par. is a noble building, and was the temporary residence of two exiled kings of France. About 4 m. distant are the remains of Bindon Abbey, founded in 1173 for monks of the Cistercian order. Near it is a building fitted up for the accommodation of monks of the order of La Trappe, several of whom have emigrated hither from France. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Bristol. Ann. val. £93.

LULWORTH, West, chap. England, liberty Bindon, co. Dorset. Acres, 3240. Real prop. £721. Pop. 360. Wareham (P. T. 112). Here is Lulworth Cove, a curious natural basin, surrounded by rocks, into which the sea flows, through a wide gap in the cliff, sufficiently large to admit vessels of 80 tons burden.

LUMBY, tnshp. England, par. Sherburn, wapentake Barkston Ash, upper div. co. York. W. riding. Acres (with Huddleston), 1100. Real prop. £817. Pop. 212. Ferry Bridge (P. T. 177).

LUMELLO, tn. N. Italy, dist. Lumellins, Piedmont, Sardinia; 45 m. NE. from Turin. Pop. 3250. Lat. 45. 8. N. Long. 8. 46. E. On the Gogna riv. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Lombardy, but is greatly decayed.

LUMLEY, Great, tnshp. England, par. Chester le Street, ward Easington, N. div. co. Durham. Acres, 1730. Pop. 2301. Durham (P. T. 258). Here are two chapels belonging to Dissenting congregations, and an hospital, founded in 1685, by Sir John Duck, for the residence of 12 poor women.

LUMLEY, Little, tnshp. England, par. Chester le Street, ward Easington, N. div. co. Durham. Acres, 750. Pop. 393. Durham (P. T. 258). Here is Lumley castle, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough.

LUMPHANAN, par. Scotland, sh. of Aberdeen. Area about 24 sq. m. Real prop. £1690. Pop. 957. Kincardine O'Neill (P. T. 112). The liv. is in the presb. of Kincardine O'Neill, and synod of Aberdeen. There are here several ancient fortifications and cairns, one of the latter is called Macbeth's cairn, that usurper, according to tradition, having been slain in the vicinity by Macduff, and interred in this place.

LUNAIRE, St. bay, France, depart. Ille and Vilaine, prov. Brittany; 6 m. W. from St. Maloes.

LUNAN, par. Scotland, sh. of Forfar. Acres, 1411. Real prop. £1558. Pop. 298. Aberbrothock (P. T. 58). On the riv. Lunan, at its embouchure into Lunan bay. Here is a parochial school with an endowment for six poor scholars, bequeathed by David Jameson. The liv. is in the presb. of Aberbrothock, and synod of Angus and Mearns.

LUND, ham. and chap. England, par. Kirkham, hund. Amounderness, co. Lancaster. Kirkham (P. T. 225). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £83.

LUND, par. England, wapentake Harthill, Bainton Beacon div. co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2950. Real prop. £3742. Pop. 370. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of York.

LUND, tnshp. England, par. Hemlingbrough, wapentake Ouse and Derwent, co. York, E. riding. Acres (with Cliffe), 2280. Real prop. £2760. Pop. 490. Selby (P. T. 181).

LUND, or Lunden, tn. Sweden, prov. Skonen, gov. Malmolius; 5 m. from the Baltic. Pop. 3500. Lat. 55. 42. N. Long. 13. 15. E. It is a bishop's see, and contains a university, founded in 1688, by Charles IX. with 15 professors; number of students about 600. Attached to it are a botanic garden, an anatomical theatre, a cabinet of curiosities, an observatory, and a library of 40,000 vols.

LUNDIE, anc. par. Scotland, sh. Forfar. Acres, 3258. Real prop. £167. Pop. 456. Dundee (P. T. 40½). United to Foulis Easter in 1618. Liv. in the presb. Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns.

LUNDY, island, Bristol Channel, included in hund. Braunton, co. Devon. Lat. 51. 11. N. Long. 4. 37. W. About 10 m. NW. from Hartland Point. It is about 3 m. long, and three quarters of a mile broad. In the N. part is a high barren pyramidal rock, called the Constable. The inhabitants consist of only one family. Off the S. coast is a rock called Rat Island, from the multitude of rats with which it is infested; and off the N. coast are some islets called the Hen and Chickens.

LUNE, bar. Ireland, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; including four pars., the tn. Athboy, and the vil. Castletown. Pop. 12,212.

LUNE DALE, tnshp. England, par. Romald Kirk, wapentake Gilling West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 21,680. Pop. 308. Barnard Castle (P. T. 246).

LUNEBURG, or Lunenburg, prov. N. Germany, Hanover; bounded on the N. and NE. by the Elbe. Area, 4325 sq. m. Pop. 265,500. Mean Lat. 52. 45. N. Long. 10. E. It was anciently a principality of Lower Saxony, and consists of a vast sandy plain, interrupted here and there by deep moors and forests of pine. The rivs. all flow into the Weser or the Elbe; these two rivs. being separated by a high land called Luneburg Heath. The country adjoining the Elbe is protected from its inundations by dikes, at an enormous expense. The marshes on the banks of the riv. are wonderfully productive, particularly

in pasturage, but about seven-tenths of the whole province are incapable of cultivation, and corn is not produced in quantities sufficient to support the inhabitants. Flax is extensively raised, and the cattle are numerous and of a good description. Bees are kept in great numbers, and are a source of considerable profit. The fisheries are important. Salt, wool, linen, bees-wax, and wooden wares are the chief exports. The great commercial road from Hamburg to Hanover and Brunswick runs through this province. Luneburg was originally an allodial estate of the house of Brunswick, and gave name to one of the branches of that family.

LUNEBURG, tn. N. Germany, cap. of prov. Luneburg, Hanover; 35 m. SE. from Hamburg. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 53. 17. N. Long. 10. 27. E. On the Ilmenau, which is navigable to this place for small vessels. The chief public buildings are a palace, town-house, salt magazine, anatomical theatre, and an academy. There is here a considerable commission trade, and in horses. One quarter of the town is called the Sulze, and is surrounded by a separate wall, and governed by its own magistrates. On the W. side of the town is a curious gypseous rock, called Kalkberg, on which are remains of ancient fortifications, and from which are made large quantities of lime. The salt springs adjoining the town are capable of yielding 200,000 tons of salt per week.

LUNEL, vil. France, depart. Herault, prov. Languedoc; 15 m. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 4350.

LUNEN, tn. Prussia, co. Mark, prov. Westphalia; 21 m. SW. from Munster. Pop. 1175. Lat. 51. 38. N. Long. 7. 30. E. At the confluence of the Lippe and Lesick.

LUNENBURG, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia, situated between Nottaway and Meherrin rivs.; bounded on the NE. by Nottaway, NW. by Prince Edward, SE. by Brunswick, SW. by Mecklenburg, and W. by Charlotte cos. Length 22 m.; mean width, 10 m. Pop. 11,957. Chief town, Lewistown. Staple produce, cotton and tobacco. —*Lunenburg*, tn. co. Lunenburg, Nova Scotia; 35 m. SW. from Halifax, and 27 m. NE. from Liverpool.—*Lunenburg*, tn. co. Essex, Vermont; 45 m. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1054. On Connecticut riv.—*Lunenburg*, tn. co. Worcester, Massachusetts; 45 m. NW. from Boston. Pop. 1054.

LUNEVILLE, tn. France, depart. Meurthe, prov. Lorraine; 15 m. SE. from Nancy, and 61 m. W. from Strasburg. Pop. 11,250. Lat. 48. 34. N. Long. 6. 31. E. At the conflux of the Meurthe and the Vesoul. The principal public edifice is the castle, built about the beginning of the eighteenth century, by Leopold I. duke of Lorraine, and afterwards inhabited by Stanislaus, the exiled king of Poland. Here are some inconsiderable manufactures of stockings, muslins, lace, and gloves. In 1801 a treaty of peace was concluded here between Austria and the French republic.

LUNGA, island, Scotland, par. Jura, dist. Islay, sh. Argyle. It is one of the Hebrides. Area, about 1 sq. m.; and contains abundance of slate.

LUNT, tnshp. England, par. Sefton, hund. West Derby, co. Lancaster. Acres, 430. Pop. 67.

LUPPIT, par. England, hund. Axminster, co. Devon. Acres, 4730. Real prop. £6094. Pop. 702. Honiton (P. T. 148). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £122.

LUPTON, tnshp. England, par. Kirkby Lonsdale, ward Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland. Acres 4970. Real prop. £3355. Pop. 282. Kirkby Lonsdale (P. T. 253).

LURE, tn. France, depart. Upper Saone, prov. Franche Comte; 18 m. NE. from Vesoul. Pop. 2825.

LURGAN, tn. Ireland, par. Shankill, bar. Oneiland East, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2842. Dublin, 85 m. Two fairs are annually held in this town, which contains a court-house and bridewell. The manufactures are considerable, consisting of linen, cambrics, lawns, diapers, diaper damasks, and cottons. There are here two schools on Erasmus Smith's foundation; also a subscription school.

LURGAN, par. Ireland, bar. Castleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 5457. Virginia (P. T. 52). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Killmore. Ann. val. £148. Here are two poor-schools.

LURGANBOY, vil. Ireland, par. Killasnet, bar. Rossclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. Pop. 134. Manorhamilton (P. T. 145). Three fairs are annually held here.

LURGAN GREEN, vil. Ireland, par. Dromiskin, bar. and co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Pop. 224. Dublin, 47 m. On the sea coast, and on the great northern road. Three fairs are annually held here.

LURGE, bar. Ireland, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster; including six pars. and the vils. Ederney, Irvinestown, and Lisnarrick. Area, about 20 sq. m. Pop. 26,526.

LURGERSHALL, or LURGASHALL, par. England, hund. Rotheridge, rape Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 4990. Real prop. £2218. Pop. 718. Petworth (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. dioc. Chichester.

LUS, or LUSS, dist. Central Asia, prov. Mekran, Persia. Lat. 25. 50. N. Long. 66. 50. E. Cap. Bayla. Chief seaport, Oritæ. The different towns and subdivisions are governed by petty chiefs, who acknowledge one as supreme.

LUSATIA (German, Lausitz), country, Germany; bounded by Brandenburg on the N., by Silesia E., Bohemia S., and Meissen W. It was formerly a margraviate, and divided into upper and lower. Area, 4250 sq. m. Pop. about 500,000. All Lusatia, except circle Kottbus, was granted to the elector of Saxony in 1635. In 1815 all Lower Lusatia (1940 sq. m.), with a large part of Upper Lusatia, was ceded to Prussia, in all 3200 sq. m., pop. 294,700, and annexed to govs. Frankfort and Liegnitz. The part of Upper Lusatia that remained to Saxony, area, 1050 sq. m., pop. 195,000, now forms the circle of that name, comprising the eastern part of the kingdom. Chief town, Bautzen. The district is not fertile, its produce being scarcely half sufficient for the support of the inhabitants. Flax is raised in all parts. Linen, woollen, and cotton are the principal manufactures.

LUSBY, par. England, soke Bolingbroke, E. div., parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 760. Real prop. £1289. Pop. 140. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

LUSK, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. of par. 5866; of tn. 924. Swords (P. T. 9). The parish is divided into East, West, and Middle Lusk; the first two being considered distinct divisions in the county, and included in the bar. Balrothery. Three fairs are annually held in the town. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough.

LUSS, vil. and par. Scotland, sh. Dumbarton.

Real prop. £4233. Pop. 1181. Edinburgh, 70 m. The parish lies chiefly on the W. bank of Loch Lomond, and includes the largest four islands in that lake, viz., Inch Tavanagh, Conagan, Moan, and Lonaig. There are here a cotton-mill and valuable blue slate quarries, a parochial and a charity school. The living is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

LUSTLEIGH, par. England, hund. Teignbridge, co. Devon. Acres, 2830. Real prop. £1474. Pop. 361. Chudleigh (P. T. 182). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

LUSTON, par. England, hund. Tintinhull, co. Somerset. Yeovil (P. T. 122). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LUSTON, tnshp. England, par. Eye, hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford. Real prop. £2802. Pop. 421. Leominster (P. T. 137).

LUTON, tn. and par. England, hund. Flitt, co. Bedford. Real prop. of par. £4605; pop. 5693. Pop. of tn. 3961. London, 31 m. Two fairs are annually held in the town, which is celebrated for its extensive straw plat manufacture, and for Leghorn and Tuscan bonnets. The principal charitable institutions are a Lancasterian school, supported by subscription, and an almshouse, amply endowed for the support of twenty-four aged widows. Here are places of worship belonging to the Methodists, Baptists, and the Society of Friends. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. About 2 m. E. from the town is Luton Hoo Park, the seat of the Marquis Bute, chiefly erected by Lord Bute, prime minister of George III.

LUTRY, vil. and par. Switzerland, canton Vaud; 4 m. E. from Lausanne. Pop. 2750. Lat. 46. 31. N. Long. 6. 41. E. On the banks of Lake Geneva.

LUTTERWORTH, tn. and par. England, hund. Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Acres, 1890. Real prop. £7753. Pop. 2262. London, 89 m. On the rivulet Swift; about 1 m. E. from the Roman-road, Watling-street, which separates the counties Leicester and Warwick. A court leet is held here occasionally under the authority of Earl Denbigh, lord of the manor. Here is some inconsiderable trade in flax-dressing and making hosiery. There are houses of worship belonging to the Independents and Wesleyan-Methodists, and two schools for gratuitous instruction. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. Lutterworth is celebrated as having been the residence of the famous John Wycliffe, or Wickliff, who was professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and rector of this parish in the fourteenth century.

LUTTLEY, or LUDLEY, ham. England, par. Hales-Owen, hund. Halfshire, lower div., co. Worcester. Real prop. £665. Pop. 131. Worcester (P. T. 111).

LUTTON, or LUDYNGTON-UPON-THE-WOLD, par. England, hund. Norman-Cross, co. Huntingdon, and hund. Willybrook, co. Northampton. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £1039. Pop. 171. Oundle (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Peterborough.

LUTTONBOURNE, ham. and chap. England, par. Long Sutton, wapentake Elloe, parts Holland, co. Lincoln. Holbeach (P. T. 107). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lincoln.

LUTTONS AMBO, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Weaverthorpe, liberty St. Peter, York, and wapentake Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres 2130. Real prop. £2262. Pop. 350. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of York.

LUTZEN, tn. Central Germany, princip. Merseberg, Saxony; 11 m. SW. from Leipsic. Pop. 1350. Lat. 51. 15. N. Long. 12. 10. E. On the Elster. Celebrated in history as the scene of two bloody battles; the first fought in 1632 between Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and Wallenstein, duke of Freidland; the second, in 1813, between the French, under the command of Napoleon, and the combined Russians and Prussians.

LUXBOROUGH, par. England, hund. Carhampton, co. Somerset. Acres, 3450. Real prop. £2182. Pop. 381. Dunster (P. T. 162). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LUXEMBURG, prov. Netherlands; extent, 2400 sq. m. Pop. 293,600. With the title of grand duchy, comprising the duchies of Luxemburg and Boillon; bounded by Liege, the Lower Rhine, Namur, and France. The Ardennes are the principal mountains. The soil is strong, marshy, and not very productive. The Moselle and the Ourthe are the principal rivers. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people; but potatoes form the principal food, corn not being raised in sufficient quantities. Cattle are abundant; great flocks of sheep are reared on the plains of the Ardennes; the horses are small, but celebrated for their spirit and activity. The iron mines are extensively wrought, and the slate quarries yield large quantities of roof slates. The inhabitants are Walloons and Germans, and are in general rude, superstitious, and ignorant. They are of the Roman Catholic religion. Luxemburg was erected into a duchy by the German emperor in 1354, and formed a part of the Austrian Netherlands. In 1815 it was granted to the king of the Netherlands by the congress of Vienna, as an indemnification for his cessions in Germany; and the possession of this province is at present a subject of dispute between Holland and Belgium.

LUXEMBURG, tn. Netherlands, cap. of prov. Luxemburg; 130 m. from Brussels. Pop. 11,500. Lat. 49. 37. N. Long. 6. 9. E. It is situated on the small river Alsetz, and is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. The upper town is situated on an elevated rock, rising precipitously from a plain, and defended by strong works. Five batteries on the neighbouring heights command all the country round, and particularly the roads from Treves and Thionville. It is one of the four great fortresses reserved by the Germanic confederation, and garrisoned by a large body of German troops.

LUXEUIL, tn. France, depart. Upper Saone, prov. Franche Comte; 38 m. N. from Besancon. Pop. 3250. At the base of the Vosges mountains. With manufactures of leather and hats.

LUXOR, vil. Upper Egypt: occupying the site of ancient Thebes. Lat. 25. 41. N. Long. 32. 41. E.

LUXULIAN, or LUXULION, par. England, hund. Powder, E. div., co. Cornwall. Acres, 5400. Real prop. £3768. Pop. 1288. Lostwithiel (P. T. 234). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter.

LUYA AND CHILLAOS, prov. S. America, Peru; bounded on the N. and NW. by the river Amazons, which separates it from prov. Jaen, and SE. by the same river, which separates it

from Caxamarca. Lat. 5. 30. s. Long. 77. 40. w. Area about 400 sq. m. Pop. 3750. Chief town Luya.

LUYNES, tn. France, depart. Indre and Loire, prov. Touraine; 10 m. w. from Tours. Pop. 2275.

LUZ, tn. France, depart. Upper Pyrenees, prov. Guyenne; 27 m. sw. from Tarbes. Pop. 2250. Lat. 42. 51. N. Long. 0. 1. w.

LUZERNE, co. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania; bounded on the N. by Susquehannah, E. by Wayne, W. by Lycoming, S. by Schuylkill, and SE. by Northampton cos.; length 45 m., breadth 40 m. Pop. 27,304. Chief tn. Wilkesbarre. It is watered by the Susquehannah. The soil near the river is fertile. The northern parts abound with pine timber and sugar-maple, and, in some parts, coal is found.

LYCOMING, co. N. America, U. S., inclosed by the cos. Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Luzerne, Northumberland, Centre, Clearfield, and Mc. Kean. Pop. 17,637. Chief tn. Williamsport.

LYDBURY, North, par. England, hund. Purslow, co. Salop. Acres, 9160. Real prop. £8722. Pop. 955. Bishop's Castle (P. T. 159). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Hereford.

LYDD, tn. and par. England, hund. Langport, lathe Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 11,660. Real prop. £18,131. Pop. 1357. London, 71 m. Situated near the SE. angle of the county. It is a member of the cinque ports, being joined with Romney, and is subject to a separate local jurisdiction. Here is a national school, supported by subscription. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Canterbury. About 3 miles distant is Dungeness lighthouse; and along the coast are several strong batteries.

LYDDEN, par. England, hund. Bewsborough, lathe St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £761. Pop. 224. Dover (P. T. 71). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £103.

LYDFORD, East, par. England, hund. Somerton, co. Somerset. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £817. Pop. 166. Castle Carey (P. T. 113). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £132.

LYDFORD, West, par. England, hund. Catsash, co. Somerset. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £2539. Pop. 357. Castle Carey (P. T. 113). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LYDHAM, par. England, hund. Purslow, co. Salop. Acres, 1531. Real prop. £1664. Pop. 207. Bishop's Castle (P. T. 159). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Hereford.

LYDIARD, St. Lawrence, par. England, hund. Taunton, Taunton Dean div. co. Somerset. Acres, 2720. Pop. 654. Wiveliscombe (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LYDIATE, tnshp. England, par. Halsall, hund. West Derby, co. Lancaster. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £3461. Pop. 770. Ormskirk (P.T. 219).

LYDLINCH, par. England, hund. Sherborne, Sherborne div., co. Dorset. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £3180. Pop. 365. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bristol.

LYME HANDLEY, tnshp. England, par. Prestbury, hund. Macclesfield, co. Chester. Acres, 3920. Real prop. £2688. Pop. 222. Macclesfield (P. T. 167).

LYME REGIS, bor. and par. England, liberty Loders and Bothenhampton, div. Bridport, co. Dorset. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £5351. Pop. 2621. London, 143 m. At the embouchure of the river Lyme into a small inlet. Under a separate local jurisdiction. It returns one member to parliament; electors, freemen and £10 householders. This town is greatly frequented during the summer season for sea-bathing; but its importance chiefly depends on its harbour, which is artificial, formed by a pier or breakwater called the Cobb or Cobba, which consists of two walls, the one projecting from the beach, and the other meeting it transversely. This haven is of great value as a maritime station, there being no other shelter for shipping between the island of Portland and Start Point. Vessels belonging to this port, amongst other privileges, are exempt from payment of dues on entering the harbours of Rye, Dover, and Ramsgate. The commerce is considerable, but not so great as formerly. The principal manufacture is that of woollen goods. There are also sail-cloth factories and breweries. Here are free schools, several almshouses, and other charitable institutions, and places of worship for Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury. This borough returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. until the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, when the number was reduced to one.

LYMFIORD, or Lum Fiord, gulf, Denmark, N. Jutland. It is long and narrow, opening into the Cattegat. Lat. 56. 58. N. Long. 10. 22. E. It runs nearly across the peninsula for 80 miles, widening gradually towards the W. end, where it is about 20 miles broad, and is separated from the North Sea by a very narrow neck of land.

LYMINGE, par. England, hund. Losingborough, lathe Shepway, co. Kent. Real prop. £3569. Pop. 784. Hythe (P. T. 65). Livs. a vic. and rect. in dioc. of Canterbury.

LYMINGTON, par. England, hund. Stone, co. Somerset. Acres, 1450. Pop. 313. Ilchester (P. T. 121). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LYMINGTON (anc. Lentune), bor. England, forming a distinct liberty, New Forest, E. div., co. Southampton. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £5316. Pop. 3361. London, 88 m. Situated on the W. side of a creek called Boldre Water. It returns two members to parliament; electors, freemen and £10 householders. The town is locally governed by a mayor. Petty sessions for the New Forest, E. div., are held here every second Saturday. The public buildings are a town-hall, a custom-house, and a theatre. The harbour admits vessels of 300 tons burden; but the town, as a seaport, is connected with Southampton. The commerce is chiefly in coals imported, and salt exported. There are here a free school and two national schools, and two houses of worship for dissenting congregations. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Winchester.

LYMME, par. and vil. England, hund. Bucklow, co. Chester. Acres, 4840. Real prop. £10,218. Pop. 2305. Nether Knutsford (P. T. 172). Here is a mill for splitting iron, and a small fustian manufactory; also a free grammar school. Livs. two rects. in dioc. of Chester.

LYMPNE, or Limne, par. England, liberty Romney Marsh, hund. Street, lathe Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 340. Real prop. £3954. Pop. 532. Hythe (P. T. 65). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £148.

LYMPSHAM, par. England, hund. Brent and Wrington, co. Somerset. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £6052. Pop. 521. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

LYMPSTON, par. England, hund. E. Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 1790. Real prop. £3377. Pop. 1066. Exmouth (P. T. 168). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

LYNALLY, par. Ireland, bar. Ballycowen, King's county, prov. Leinster. Acres, 2808. Pop. 1846. Tullamore (P. T. 63). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Meath. Ann. val. £100.

LYNCH, par. England, hund. Eastbourne, rape Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 190. Pop. 88. Midhurst (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Chichester. Ann. val. £28.

LYNCHBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. co. Campbell, Virginia; 12 m. NE. from New London, and 160 m. SW. from Washington. Pop. 4626. Lat. 37. 15. N. Long. 79. 20. W. On the S. bank of James river; over which river there are two bridges. Here are several tobacco manufactories and warehouses, and a great number of commission-houses, flour mills, and cotton and woollen factories. The adjoining country produces large quantities of tobacco, which forms a principal article of the commerce of the town.

LYNDHURST, vil. and tnshp. England, par. Minstead, hund. New Forest, E. div., co. Southampton. Acres, 3560. Real prop. £3285. Pop. 1236. London, 86 m. The town stands near the centre of New Forest, of which it is considered the capital. This district is about 40 m. in circuit, and is said to have been depopulated by William the Conqueror for hunting-ground. Here are still held the forest courts under the jurisdiction of the verderers; and two buildings remain, the one called the King's House, which is the official residence of the lord warden during his visits to the forest, and the other called the King's Stables, both appearing to have been built in the reign of Charles II. Here are a national school, and a place of worship belonging to the Baptists. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Winchester. The family of Copley derive the title of baron from this place.

LYNDON, par. England, hund. Martinsley, co. Rutland. Acres, 860. Real prop. £1300. Pop. 102. Oakham (P. T. 95). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Peterborough.

LYNE, par. Scotland, sh. Peebles. Area about 12 sq. m. Real prop. (with Megget), £1300. Pop. 102. Peebles (P. T. 21). Traversed by the Lyne. Liv. in the presb. of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Here is an entrenchment called Randal's Wells, 6 acres in extent, supposed to have been a Roman camp.

LYNEHAM, par. England, hund. Kingsbridge, co. Wilts. Acres, 3500. Pop. 1030. Wooton Basset (P. T. 90). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Salisbury. Ann. val. £30.

LYNESACK, tnshp. England, par. St. Andrew Auckland, ward Darlington, NW. div., co. Durham. Acres (with Softley), 5320. Real prop. £2996. Pop. 795. Barnard Castle (P. T. 246).

LYNN, par. Ireland, bar. Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 4167. Pop. 1227. Mullingar (P. T. 48). On Lough Ennel. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Meath. Ann. val. £166.

LYNN, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Essex, Massachusetts; 10 m. NE. from Boston. Pop. 6138. Lat. 42. 28. N. Long. 71. W. Famous for a very extensive manufacture of women's shoes.

LYNN REGIS, or King's Lynn, bor. England, locally in hund. Freebridge Lynn, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2620. Pop. 13,370. London, 96 m. Situated on the E. side of Marshland, and of the great fen level, and principally on the E. bank of the Ouse, at its embouchure into the German Ocean. It is under a separate jurisdiction, and returns two members to Parliament. Electors, resident freemen and £10 householders. The principal public buildings are the guild and town halls, bridewell, market-place, a theatre, and a custom-house; the last erected in 1683, at the expense of Sir John Turner of this town. The harbour is capacious, but difficult and dangerous from a number of shifting sand banks. The trade here is considerable. The imports chiefly corn, coals, timber, hemp, wine, and fruit. The exports agricultural produce, and a kind of fine sand used in making glass. The manufactures are ship and boat building, and others subservient to commerce. Here are a public library, supported by subscription; a mechanics, literary, and scientific institution; a free grammar, a Lancasterian, and other charity schools; various almshouses; and houses of worship for the Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, the Society of Friends, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The livs. are a vic., a perpet. cur., and a rect. in dioc. of Norwich. Lynn received its present appellation from Henry VIII., who granted it various privileges. The inhabitants constantly supported king John in his contests with his barons, at whose death they lost their charter; but it was restored by Henry III. The last charter was granted to the town by Charles II. This borough was summoned to send members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I.; but the first return appears to have been made in the sixth year of Edward II.

LYNN, West, par. England, hund. Freebridge, Marshland div. co. Norfolk. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £4504. Pop. 396. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

LYONNOIS, prov. France, consisting of Lyonnois Proper, Beaujolois, and Forez, and subdivided into departments the Rhone and the Loire, which see.

LYONS, par. Ireland, bar. South Salt, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Acres, 885. Pop. 158. Rathcool (P. T. 10). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Kildare. Here is the seat of Lord Cloncurry.

LYONS, city, France, depart. Rhone, prov. Lyonnois; 281 m. from Paris. Pop. (including the suburbs), 186,000. Lat. 45. 44. N. Long. 4. 50. E. It is situated on a tongue of land formed at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone; the former of which rivs. is here about 650 feet wide, and crossed by three bridges; the latter 480 feet wide, and crossed by six bridges. Lyons is the second city in France; an archiepiscopal see; head quarters of a military division; and seat of numerous administrative and judicial authorities. The rivs. are lined with wharfs; some of which are adorned with handsome buildings, thronged with boats of various descriptions, and resound with the hum of numerous mills and water-shops. The interior of the city presents the aspect of an old town, with narrow and dark streets, lined with houses seven or eight stories high, built solidly of stone. There are 59 public squares, among which is that of Louis le Grand, or Bellecour, one of the most magnificent in Europe, adorned with beautiful lime-trees, and an equestrian statue of Louis XIV.

Among the principal buildings are the splendid *hôtel de ville;* the palace of commerce and the arts, connected with which are lecture-halls, where various courses of lectures are delivered; the vast prefect-house, formerly a Dominican convent, with an extensive garden; the principal hospital, or *hôtel dieu;* the Gothic cathedral of St. John, &c. There are also numerous hospitals and churches, a *palais de justice*, and an extensive prison. The tower of Petrat, erected on an elevation to the N. of the city for an obsevatory, fell down in 1828, but has since been reconstructed. On the hill of Fourvieres is a general cemetery, adorned with trees and handsome tombs, laid out in 1808. Lyons contains one of the finest libraries in France, consisting of 92,000 volumes. Among its scientific and useful institutions are a royal college; medical and theological schools; an academy of science, literature, and the arts; agricultural, Linnæan, medical, law, bible, and other societies; a *monte de piété*, savings' bank, &c. The commerce and manufactures are extensive; of the latter the most important are those of silk, which are celebrated for their firmness and beauty. The silk raised in the vicinity is remarkable for its whiteness. In 1828 the number of establishments for this manufacture (within the walls) was 7140, and the number of looms 18,829. Printing and the book trade, paper-hangings, the manufacture of glass, jewels, artificial flowers, hats, &c. give occupation to numerous hands. The Lyonnese are industrious, prudent, acute, intelligent, and honest. The time of the foundation of Lyons is uncertain. Augustus made it the capital of Celtic Gaul, which received the name of Lugdunensis. In the reign of Nero it was burned to the ground. In the fifth century the Burgundians made it their capital. Lyons suffered much during the religious wars of the sixteenth century, and was recovering from its losses when the revolution of the eighteenth again covered it with desolation; the fortifications and many buildings were demolished, the name abolished, and that of Ville-Affranchie substituted for it, but it was afterwards restored. In 1814 it was the theatre of several bloody actions between the French and the Allies.

LYONS, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Wayne, New York; 16 m. N. from Geneva, and 20 m. NE. from Canandaigua. Pop. 3603. Lat. 43. 5. N. Long. 77. W. It is situated on the great Western Canal, and is rapidly improving.

LYONS, Gulf of, coast of France, extending from the coast of Catalonia on the W. to the Gulf of Geneva on the E. Lat. 42. 55. N. Long. 4. 27. E.

LYON'S HALL, or Leon Hales, par. England, hund. Stretford, co. Hereford. Acres, 4650. Real prop. £6355. Pop. 880. Kington (P. T. 155). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Hereford.

LYS, riv. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders; has its source in France, and is tributary to the Scheldt, at Ghent, after a course of about 105 m.

LYSANDER, tnshp. N. America, U. S., co. Onondaga, New York; 20 m. NW. from Onondaga. Pop. 3228. At the conflux of the Onondaga, or Oswego and Seneca rivs.

LYSS TURNEY, chapelry, England, par. and hund. Odiham, co. Southampton. Acres, 3380. Real prop. £2586. Pop. 663. Petersfield (P. T. 54). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Winchester. Ann. val. £30.

LYTHAM, par. tnshp. and vil. England, hund. Amounderness, co. Lancaster. Acres, 5240. Real prop. £6944. Pop. 1523. Kirkham (P. T. 225). Situated on the N. side of the estuary of the Ribble. The pool of Lytham, about 1 m. E. from the village, is a natural basin, capable of containing a fleet of men-of-war. This place has become a favourite resort for sea bathing. Here are an endowed charity and an extensive Sunday school. Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £120.

LYTHE, par. and tnshp. England, liberty Langbaurgh, E. div. co. York, N. riding. Acres, 13,250. Of tnshp. real prop. £5010; pop. 1116. Of par. pop. 2110. Whitby (P. T. 236). Here are extensive alum works. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £85. Mulgrave Castle, the seat of earl Mulgrave, is in this par.

LYTHIANS, St., par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powys, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1180. Pop. 103. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £116.

M.

MAADIE, lake, Lower Egypt; between Alexandria and Aboukir. Lat. 31. 13. N. Long. 30. 5. E. On the NW. coast; connected on the NE. side with the Mediterranean, and on the SW. with Lake Mareotis. Adjoining it, on the NE. side, is Maadie vil.

MAALMORIE, prom. Scotland, Isle of Ilay, sh. Argyle. Lat. 55. 43. N. Long. 6. 6. W. On the SE. coast.

MAARTENSDYKE, St. tn. Holland, prov. Zealand; 10 m. NW. from Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 1350. On the island Tholen.

MAASLUYS, tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland; 11 m. W. from Rotterdam. Pop. 6550. On Sluis-diep, an arm of the Maese. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen.

MABE, or Lavabe, par. England, hund. Kerrier, E. div. co. Cornwall. Acres, 2410. Real prop. £2383. Pop. 512. Falmouth (P. T. 269). Here are an almshouse and Wesleyan chapel. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter.

MABLETHORPE, St. Mary, par. England, hund. Calceworth, Marsh div. parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

MABLETHORPE, St. Peter, par. England, hund. Calceworth, Marsh div. parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Real prop. £4162. Pop. 242. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MABYN, St., par. England, hund. Trigg, co. Cornwall. Real prop. £6051. Pop. 793. Wadebridge (P. T. 239). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

MACAIRE, St., tn. France, depart. Gironde, prov. Guienne; 25 m. SE. from Bourdeaux. Pop. 1875. On the Garonne.

MACALLISTER'S BAY, inlet, Scotland, island Mull. On the E. coast.

MACAO, peninsula, China, prov. Quang-tung, at the mouth of the bay of Canton. Area about 106 sq. m. Pop. 33,950. It is the only European settlement in China, and was granted to the Portuguese in 1580, as a reward for assistance afforded by them to the Chinese against a body of pirates. The chief town is *Macao*. Lat. 22. 13. N. Long. 113. 30. E. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by three forts, built upon eminences, and well supplied with artillery. It is the residence of a Portuguese governor and a Chinese mandarin. The English and other nations have also factories here. The houses are of stone, built after the European manner, but low, and of mean appearance. This town was formerly a place of great importance, being the centre of the Portuguese trade in the E. part of Asia, but since the decline of that nation's commerce the town has sunk into a place of comparatively little importance. In the garden of the English factory is shown a cave, called "The Grotto of Camoens," in which he is said to have composed the Lusiad.

MACAO, tn. Portugal, prov. Estramadura; 13 m. NE. from Abrantes. Pop. 2225.

MACAO, riv. S. America, intendency Boyaca, repub. Colombia; tributary to the Apure from the E. Lat. 7. N. Long. 71. 30. W.

MACAPA, riv. S. America, intendency Para, emp. Brazil; tributary to the Amazons riv. from the SE. Lat. 6. 30. S. Long. 47. 0. W. It traverses Macapa settlement.

MACARA, riv. S. America; has its source in prov. Loxa, repub. Peru; forms for a considerable distance the boundary between that province and Piura; and is tributary to the Catamayu, Lat. 4. 20. S. Long. 80. 13. W.

MACARE, island, S. America, intendency Oroonooco, repub. Colombia; at the mouth of the Oroonooco riv. One of the largest of those islands by which that riv. is divided into numerous streams at its embouchure.

MACARTNEY, CAPE, prom. N. America: on the W. coast. Lat. 36. 50. N. Long. 122. 40. E.

MACAS, riv. Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes. Lat. 41. 37. N. Long. 6. 43. W. Discharges itself into the Atlantic ocean.

MACAS, dist. S. America, Cuença div. intend. Del Escudor, repub. Colombia. It abounds with wood, particularly the storax tree, and a superior species of cinnamon. The capital is *Macas*, anc. Sevilla del Oro; 135 m. S. from Quito. Pop. 735, chiefly people of colour. Lat. 2. 30. S. Long. 78. 10. W. It was formerly rich and flourishing, and derived its second name from the numerous mines in the neighbourhood, but has fallen into decay.

MACASSAR, settlement, E. Asia, island Celebes, on the SW. coast. It was formerly an independent kingdom, comprehending almost the whole island, and some of those adjoining it. The power of Macassar was at its height about the middle of the twelfth century, but was subverted by the Dutch, who finally subdued it in 1778. *Macassar*, or Fort Rotterdam, on the SW. coast, is the capital. Pop. 100,000. Lat. 5. 10. S. Long. 119. 20. E. It is built on a neck, or point of land, at the mouth of a riv. which forms a harbour, with water enough to float a ship within cannon shot of the walls. The tn. is large; the houses of wood, built on piles, to protect them against inundation. It is the chief settlement of the Dutch, and carries on a direct trade with China in Chinese junks. The Portuguese settled here about 1525, but were expelled by the Dutch in 1660. The British took possession of it in 1810, but restored it in 1814.

MACASSAR, STRAITS OF, E. Asia; between the islands Celebes and Borneo. Lat. 2. S. Long. 118. E. About 350 m. long, and 125 m. in breadth, but at the N. entrance it is contracted to 50 m.

MACBEARY, loch, Scotland, sh. Wigton; discharges its waters into the Bay of Wigton.

MACCLESFIELD, hund. England, co. Chester. Acres, 148,030. Pars. 12; chaps. 12; tnshps. 59. Pop. 123,349.

MACCLESFIELD, tn. and par. England, hund. Macclesfield, Prestbury div. co. Chester. Acres, 2410. Real prop. £30,305. Pop. 23,129. London, 167 m. Near the riv. Bollin, a tributary to the Mersey. With a separate jurisdiction. The principal public building is the town-hall, containing an assembly and a concert room. A court of record for the trial of civil causes in the hund. and forest of Macclesfield is held twice a year at the town-hall, before the steward of the hund., the clerk of the court being appointed by the earl of Derby, who is hereditary steward of the manor. There is also a court held every Monday before the deputy steward for passing the surrenders of copyhold tenements. Sessions are held before the justices at Easter and Michaelmas for the trial of prisoners, and an inferior court for the administration of justice sits weekly. There are here very numerous and extensive silk factories. The manufacture of cotton is also in a flourishing condition here; besides which, there are iron and twine works, nail and hat factories. Two newspapers are published here weekly. The town contains a free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., and endowed with landed property then producing £25 per annum, but now yielding £500. There are likewise a national school and endowed Sunday schools, and an almshouse for the reception of three widows. There are here several places of worship for Methodists and other Protestant dissenters, and also a Roman Catholic chapel. The livs. are two perpet. curs. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. All Saints, £122; Christ Church, £150. There is, besides these, Christ, or the New, Church, erected in 1775 by Charles Roe, and endowed with £100 a-year. The town was incorporated by a charter of Prince Edward, son of Henry III., as earl of Chester, in 1261, and subsequent charters have been granted by Edward III. and other sovereigns. This town gives the title of earl to the family of Parker, ennobled in 1721, in the person of Thomas Parker, lord chancellor, distinguished as a lawyer and a mathematician.

MACCLESFIELD FOREST, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Prestbury, hund. Macclesfield, co. Chester. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £1768. Pop. 279. Macclesfield (P. T. 167). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester.

MACDUFF, tn. Scotland, in the par. Gamrie, and sh. of Banff. Banff (P. T. 165). On the banks of the Firth of Moray, with an excellent harbour, improved by lord Fife, the proprietor. It contains a chapel of ease, and gives the title of viscount to the earl of Fife. Previously to 1762 it consisted of a few fishermen's houses on

a sandy creek, but is now a considerable town, with a good trade.

MACEDON (+ Macedonia), prov. Turkey in Europe, included in the pach. of Roumelia. It is included between mntns. Hæmus, Olympus, and Athos, by Pange, Argentaro, and the Archipelago. Area, 720 sq. leagues. Pop. 700,000. It is a beautiful, romantic country, enjoying one of the most salubrious climates in the world; is abundantly watered by rivers, the principal of which are named Strymon, Vardar, Vistritza. Productions: cotton, wool, grain, rice, oil, wine, tobacco, wood, &c. The chief town is Salonica. It is divided into four sandjs. viz. Kostendil, Uskub, Salonica, and Iskenderi.

MACEFEN, tnshp. England, par. Malpas, hund. Broxton, co. Chester. Acres, 380. Real prop. £515. Pop. 48. Chester (P. T. 183).

MACER, riv. N. Africa, Tripoli; discharges itself into the Mediterranean, 21 m. E. from Lebida.

MACERATA, delegation, N. Italy, States of the Church; bounded on the N. by Ancona, E. by the Adriatic Sea, S. by Fermo and Camerino, and W. by Perugia. Mean Lat. 43. 20. N. Long. 13. 15. E. Chief town, *Macerata;* 21 m. S. from Ancona, and 105 m. NE. from Rome. Pop. 10,750. Lat. 43. 19. N. Long. 13. 15. E. Near the riv. Chienti. It is the see of a bishop, and contains an university, two academies, and a public school. Its principal gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch. In 1797 it was taken by the French.

MACETOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Skreen, or Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 419. Dunshaughlin (P. T. 18). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Meath.

MACGILLICUDDY'S REEKS, chain of mntns. Ireland, bar. Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. One of these, called Carran Tuál, "The Inverted Reaping-hook" rises 3410 feet above the level of the sea, and is the loftiest mountain in Ireland.

MACHADOCK, riv. N. America, U. S., Virginia; tributary to the Potomac. Lat. 38. 20. N. Long. 77. 7. W.

MACHADOU, tn. Comoro islands, capital of island Johanna. Lat. 12. 10. S. Long. 44. 21. E. About 1 m. inland from the coast of the Mozambique channel. It is surrounded by walls, and flanked by towers; and contains a handsome mosque; but the houses are wretched, and the streets narrow.

MACHAIG, loch, Scotland, sh. Perth; with an outlet tributary to the Teith.

MACHALA, tn. S. America, depart. Quito, repub. Colombia; 57 m. NW. from Loxa. Lat. 3. 17. S. Long. 78. 58. W. The adjoining country produces great quantities of cocoa and mangrove trees, the latter excellent for ship-building. —*Machala* riv. discharges itself into the Gulf of Guayaquil, Lat. 3. 20. S. Long. 79. 40. W.

MACHAR, New, par. Scotland, dist. Buchan, shs. of Aberdeen and Banff. Area, about 24 sq. m. Real prop. £2286. Pop. 1246. Aberdeen (P. T. 121½). Liv. in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen. About one-fifth of this par. called the Lands of Straloch, belonging to the shire of Banff, is encompassed by that of Aberdeen.

MACHAR, Old, par. Scotland, district and shire of Aberdeen. Area about 33 sq. m. Aberdeen (P. T. 121½). It includes the old town of Aberdeen, from the ancient cathedral of which, dedicated to St. Machar, it derives its appellation. It contains the principal additions made of late years to the city or burgh of Aberdeen, and includes several extensive manufactories, especially of cotton goods.

MACHEN, par. England, hund. Wentloog, co. Monmouth. Acres, 3940. Real prop. £2702. Pop. 1173. Newport (P. T. 148). Here are mines of coal, lead, iron, and calamine, with numerous mineral springs. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £150.

MACHERY, district, Hindoostan, prov. Agra; subject to a native Hindoo chief, who resides in the fortress Alvar.—*Machery*, tn., the ancient capital, is situated in lat. 27. 37. N. Long. 77. 17. E.

MACHIANA, island, S. America, at the mouth of the river Amazons, off the coast of Guiana, emp. Brazil. Lat. 0. 5. S. Long. 49. 45. W. About 16 m. long, and 3 m. broad; and separated from La Caviana on the W. by a narrow channel.

MACHIAS, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. co. Washington, Maine; 220 m. NE. from Portland. Pop. 1754. Lat. 44. 40. N. Long. 67. 30. W. It is the principal settlement at the falls of the E. branch of Machias river, and is connected by a bridge with another vil. of the same name on the opposite side of the river. It contains a court-house, jail, academy, two congregational churches, and 26 saw mills. It is a thriving town, and carries on a considerable trade, principally in lumber. In the E. village is Washington academy, with large funds and an extensive library.—*Machias*, river, is formed by two branches from the E. and W., which unite in the town at a place called The Rim. It afterwards widens into a considerable bay, and enters the ocean at Cross Island, 6 m. below the confluence of the two branches.

MACHIAS BAY, N. America, U. S., Maine. Lat. 44. 30. N. Long. 67. 20. W.

MACHICHE, riv. British N. America, Lower Canada, tributary to the St. Lawrence from the N.; at its enlargement called Lake St. Peter.

MACHIGASTA, tn. S. America, prov. Tucuman, La Plata; 140 m. NW. from S. Fernando de Catamarca. Lat. 26. 50. S. Long. 67. 56. W. At the NE. extremity of L. de Anglalgala.

MACHNOWKA, tn. European Russia, gov. Kiev; 58 m. E. from Braclaw. Pop. 2500.

MACHYNLLAETH, tn. Great Britain, par. and hund. Machynllaeth, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Acres, 6500. Real prop. £3518. Pop. 2381. London, 208 m. Near the river Dyfi, adjacent to its conflux with the Dulas. Here is a good market-house. The staple manufacture is woollen, and the slate quarries and lead mines in the vicinity are productive. Here is an endowed free-school and a parish church, besides meeting-houses of Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. The liv. is a rect. dioc. St. Asaph. This place is supposed to be the Maglona of the Romans, where a lieutenant was stationed in the reign of Honorius. At the close of the year 1402 Owen Glendwr summoned a parliament here, where he was inaugurated prince of Wales. The old house in which the parliament assembled is still shown.

MACKAPUNGA, riv. N. America, U. S., N. Carolina; discharges itself into Pamlico Sound. Lat. 35. 25. N. Long. 76. 43. W.

MACKEAN, co. N. America, U. S., Pennsyl-

vania; bounded on the N. by New York, E. by Potter co., S. by Clearfield and Jefferson cos., and W. by Jefferson and Warren cos. Pop. 1439. Chief tn. Smithport.

MACKENZIE, Point, cape, N. America, on the W. coast. Lat. 61. 50. N. Long. 113. 20. W.

MACKENZIE'S RIVER, British N. America, issues from Slave Lake and discharges itself into the Frozen Ocean. Mean lat. 66. N. Long. 125. W. Its most distant sources are Unjigah, or Peace river, and Athapescow, or Elk river. It was discovered by Mackenzie, from whom it takes its name.

MACKERMORE, island, Scotland, off the W. coast; about 6 m. E. from Jura island.

MACKERTER'S HEAD, prom. Scotland, island Ilay; on the E. coast.

MACKINTOSH, co. North America, U. S., Georgia; on the coast at the mouth of the Alatamaha. Pop. 4998; of whom 3903 are coloured. Chief tn. Darien.

MACKOOR, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Berar. Lat. 21. N. Long. 84. E. Subject to the Nizam. Chief tns. Ohurpore, Shahpoor, and Jaffierabad.

MACKWORTH, par. England, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Acres, 3400. Real prop. £2519. Pop. 621. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a vic. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

MACLAHSAUL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Berar. Lat. 22. 6. N. Long. 77. 32. E. On the river Tapty; subject to the Mahrattas.

MACLEOD'S HARBOUR, bay, N. America, Montague island, on W. coast, in Prince William's Sound.

MACLEOD'S LAKE, North America, New Caledonia; about 65 m. in circuit; discharges itself through an outlet into Peace river. On its banks is a fort of the NW. Fur Company. Lat. 55. N. Long. 124. W.

MACLEOD'S MAIDENS, rocks, Scotland, off the W. coast of isle Skye.

MACLONEIGH, par. Ireland, bar. W. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1520. Macromp (P. T. 191). On the river Lee. Liv. a vic. dioc. Cork. Ann. val. £250.

MACMINN, co. North America, U. S., Tennessee; bounded on the NW. by Rhea, NE. by Roane and Blount, SE. by Monroe, SW. by Hiwassee riv. Length, 30 m. Mean width, 20 m. Pop. 14,497. Chief tn. Athens. Surface, hilly; soil, fertile.

MACOLLOP, par. Ireland, bar. Cashmore, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. 3109. Lismore (P. T. 136). On the Blackwater. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Lismore. Ann. val. £1569.

MACOMB, co. N. America, U. S., Michigan territory, on the river Huron of St. Clair. Pop. 2414. Chief tn. Mount Clemens.

MACON, or Mason, city, France, capital of depart. Saone and Loire, prov. Burgundy; 41 m. N. from Lyons. Pop. 11,750. Lat. 46. 17. N. Long. 4. 50. E. On the right bank of the Saone; on a hill, with a good quay, on which are built an ancient edifice called Montreval, theatre, and public baths. The chief article of trade is excellent wine, raised in the adjoining country.

MACON, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. co. Bibb, Georgia; 35 m. SW. from Milledgeville, on the Oakmulgee riv. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains a bank and printing-office. —*Macon*, riv. Louisiana; has its source in Missouri territory, and unites with the Tensaw in Louisiana. Lat. 31. 40. N. Long. 91. 56. W.

MACOPIN, riv. N. America, U. S., Illinois, tributary to the Illinois from the S., about 21 m. from the Mississippi. It is about 65 feet wide at its influx, and navigable for 10 m.

MACQUARRIE, island, S. Pacific ocean. Lat. 52. 40. S. Long. 168. 56. E. About 20 m. long and 6 m. broad; discovered in 1811, and found to be the resort of an immense number of seals. It was called after the then governor of New South Wales.

MACRI, or Makri, tn. Asiatic Turkey, sandj. Mentesche, pach. Anadolia; 165 m. S. from Smyrna. Lat. 36. 36. N. Long. 29. 17. E. At the bottom of the gulf of Macri, in which is an excellent harbour. The exports are considerable, consisting of timber, salt, and cattle. The climate is unwholesome. The town stands on the ruins of the ancient Telmessus, the most remarkable of which are an amphitheatre and an old fort.

MACROMP, or Macroom, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. West Muskerry, co. Cork, province Munster. Acres, 6550. Pop. 2938. Dublin, 191 m. Four fairs are annually held here, as also the sessions for the E. riding of the county, at which the assistant-barrister presides. It contains a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, and bridewell. Half a mile from the town is a mild chalybeate spa. Here are two subscription schools. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne. Ann. val. £480. The celebrated admiral, Sir William Penn, was born at Macroom Castle, which is a building of singular beauty, founded in the reign of king John.

MACRONY, par. Ireland, bar. Condons and Clongibbons, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2786. Killworth (P. T. 141). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne. Ann. val. £230.

MACSWINE'S BAY, Ireland, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; 12 m. W. from Donegal.

MACSWINE'S GUN, a remarkable natural tunnel, Ireland, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. It penetrates about half a mile into a granite rock, from the extremity of which rises a perpendicular shaft or aperture, through which the water is ejected upwards, about 40 feet, with a tremendous noise.

MACTAN, islet, Pacific ocean, one of the minor Philippine islands, E. from Zebu isle. Lat. 10. 28. N. Long. 123. 50. E. About 11 m. in circuit. Magellan was killed here in 1521.

MACUACUARI, riv. South America, prov. Guiana, emp. Brazil; discharges itself into the estuary formed by the Amazons at its embouchure. Lat. 0. 30. N. Long. 51. W.

MACULA, bay, Arabia Felix, on the S. coast, about 170 m. NE. from Cape Aden. Lat. 14. 40. N. Long. 49. 20. E. At the head of it is the tn. Macula, which is inconsiderable.

MADA, vil. Austrian empire, prov. Hungary; 6 m. N from Tokay. Lat. 48. 9. N. Long. 21. 18. E. Productive in excellent Tokay wine.

MADAGASCAR, island, Indian Ocean, off the E coast of Africa, separated from the main land by the channel of Mozambique, which is about 270 m. across. It extends from Lat. 11. 57. to 25. 40. S. and from Long. 43. 33. to 50. 25. E. And is about 900 m. long, and from 120 to 300 m. broad. Area, 220,000 sq. m. Pop. uncertain; estimated by Flacourt, at 1,600,000; by Rondoux, at 3,000,000; and by Rochon, at 4,000,000. It is one of the largest islands in the

world, and of extraordinary fertility. The surface is greatly diversified, being intersected throughout its whole length by a chain of lofty mountains; the loftiest of which, Vigagora in the N., and Botistmeni in the S. are said to rise 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. The forests abound with beautiful trees, as palms, ebony, wood for dyeing, bamboos of enormous size, orange and lemon trees. There are numerous iron mines in the island, other minerals have also been found. The country is well watered by several streams, chiefly rivulets, which descend from the mountains. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants; potatoes, sugar, silk, &c. are also produced in great abundance. The sheep yield fine wool; oxen here grow to an enormous size. The natives, called Madagasses, are divided into numerous tribes, and live in small villages. They are composed of two races: the Arabs or descendants of the foreign colonists, and the negroes or original inhabitants, and some of a mixed race. They are commonly well made, tall, and of an olive complexion; their hair is long, black, and curling; their noses small but not flat; their huts are low, without windows or chimneys, and roofed with reeds or leaves. Men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and anoint their bodies. Some wear a piece of cotton, cloth, or silk round their waists; but they generally make little use of clothing. Their beds are mats spread upon boards, and a piece of wood or stone serves for a bolster. They are very superstitious, but sober, light, and active, and spend a great portion of their time in sleeping and amusing themselves. Polygamy is not unusual amongst the rich, but only one wife is considered legal, the rest are regarded as concubines. The men are represented as treating the women with considerable deference and attention. The name and position of this island was first made known to Europeans by Marco Polo in the 13th century; although it had been known to the Arabs for several centuries. It was visited by the Portuguese in the beginning of the 16th century. The French made attempts to found colonies there in the 17th century, but abandoned the island after many severe struggles with the natives. Their chief settlement was Port Dauphin, on the SE. coast. In 1745 they made new efforts, but without success. In 1814, it was claimed by England, as a dependency on Mauritius, which had been ceded to her by France, and some settlements were established. One of the native kings of the interior, who had shown himself eager to procure a knowledge of European arts for his subjects, consented in 1820 to relinquish the slave trade, on condition that 10 Madagasses should be sent to England, and 10 to Mauritius, for education. Those sent to England were placed under the care of the London Missionary Society, who sent missionaries and mechanics to Madagascar. In 1826, 1700 children were taught in the missionary schools, and parts of the scripture have since been translated into the native language. This enterprising king died in 1828.

MADALENA, or MAGDALENA BAY, N. America, Old California, repub. Mexico, on the W. coast. Lat. 24. 30. N. Long. 111. 50. W.

MADALENA ISLAND, S. Pacific ocean; about 40 m. in circuit. Lat. 10. 27. S. Long. 151. 11. W. With a good harbour on the S. coast.

MADALENA, LA, islet, Mediterranean sea, off the N. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 41. 16. N. Long. 9. 22. E.

MADAME, island, Atlantic ocean, off the NE. extremity of Nova Scotia. Lat. 45. 35. N. Long. 61. 0. W. It forms the NE. side of the Gut of Canso, at the entrance from the SE. and is dependent on Cape Breton islands.

MADARAS, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Hungary; 40 m. SW. from Debreczin. Pop. 3350. Lat. 47. 25. N. Long. 20. 49. E.

MADDALONI, tn. Central Italy, Terra di Lavoro; 14 m. NE. from Naples. Pop. 10,750. With some manufactures and a considerable trade.

MADDERBY, par. Scotland, shire of Perth. Real prop. £3528. Pop. 713. Crieff (P. T. 56.) Situated in the vale of Stratherne, near its head. Liv. in the presb. of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Sterling.

MADDERSFIELD, or MADRESFIELD, par. England, hund. Pershore, lower div. co. Worcester. Acres, 920. Real prop. £1495. Pop. 191. Upton-upon-Severn (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Worcester.

MADDINGTON, par. England, hund. Branch and Dole, co. Wilts. Acres, 4180. Real prop. £2942. Pop. 381. Amesbury (P. T. 77). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Salisbury. Ann. val. £55.

MADEIRA, island, N. Pacific ocean, off the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 32. N. Long. 16. 30. W.; 55 m. long. Area about 400 sq. m. Population estimated at 100,000, subject to Portugal. Funchal is the capital. Adjacent is Porto Santo, a small island, and the Desertas, which, with Madeira itself, compose the group called the Madeiras. The island Madeira consists of a collection of mountains, the most elevated of which is 5068 feet high. The lower slopes are covered with vines. The loftier summits with forests of pine and chestnut. A great part of the sides of the hills consist of abrupt precipitous rocks, supposed to be of volcanic formation. Most of the rocks along the coast are composed of a white lava. The productions, besides wine, are wheat, rye, sugar, coffee, maize, kidney-beans, arrow-root, pine-apples, &c. The great production is wine, of well known excellence. The quantity annually made is about 20,000 pipes, of which two thirds are exported principally to Great Britain and the British colonies. The best vines grow on the S. side of the island. There are several varieties of wines; the best is called London particular, the second London market; there are wines of another species called *genial*, sweet malmsey, dry malmsey, and tinto or red wine. All these are greatly improved by a voyage to the E. or W. Indies. The tax-gatherer takes the tenth part of the must, the rest is divided between the proprietor and the farmer. Goats abound here, and still more hogs, which being allowed to run wild, acquire a taste of venison; these last are hunted with dogs. The rabbit is also very common in the mountainous districts. The pasture is scanty, and hence cows scarce, and milk and butter dear. A few oxen are employed in Funchal, but the mule is the most common beast of burden; a few saddle horses of a small breed are kept. The island is free from insects and all venomous reptiles, but there are myriads of lizards. Bees are very common, and their honey of superior delicacy. For vessels stopping at Madeira, provisions are

exorbitantly dear. The great majority of the inhabitants are of Portuguese descent,—negro slavery not being permitted. The Portuguese gentry live in a proud and retired manner, associating little with strangers. The peasants are very poor, rude, and ignorant. The religion is Roman Catholic. In the capital the most opulent inhabitants are British merchants established there, and engaged in the wine trade. The scorching heat of summer and the icy chill of winter are here unknown, for spring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year. Porto Santo is believed to have been first discovered by Zarco, a Portuguese navigator, in 1416; though it is asserted that it was visited at an earlier period by an Englishman named Macham, accompanied by a French lady with whom he had eloped. In 1419, Zarco discovered the island, which he called Madeira, or the *wood*, on account of the magnitude and number of the trees that covered it, which have since disappeared. In 1801, a British squadron took temporary possession of these islands, in order to preserve them from the French, but restored them at the peace of Amiens. In 1807, Great Britain again occupied them in trust for her ally.

MADELEY, or Market Madeley, tn. and par. England, hund. Wenlock, and co. of Salop. Real prop. £10,927. Pop. 5822. Shiffnall (P. T. 135). Celebrated for its iron bridge over the Severn, consisting of one arch 100 feet within the span, and 40 feet high, erected in 1780. Here is a navigable canal to the Ketley iron works, which are the most considerable in England; and also a work for obtaining fossil tar or petroleum from the condensed smoke of pit-coal. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Hereford.

MADELEY Great, par. England, hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 6010. Real prop. £7273. Pop. 1190. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150). Here is an endowed school for boys and girls. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £94.

MADELEY HOLME, liberty, England, par. Checkley, hund. Totmonslow, s. div. co. Stafford. Pop. 591. Uttoxeter (P. T. 135).

MADELEY, Little, tnshp. England, par. Great Madeley, hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150).

MADERA, riv. S. America, repub. Peru; has its source in the mountain Chuquisaca, prov. Charcas; runs a long course, during part of which it is navigable under the different names La Plata, Chuquisaca, Cachimayo, and Guapay, and finally enters the Amazons from the s., in Lat. 3. 20. s., Long. 58. 45. w., under the name Madera or Madeira, signifying wood, which it derives from the great quantity of timber carried by its waters.

MADIAN, or Midian, vil. Arabia, country Hedsjas; 21 m. N. from Moilah: near the head of the Red Sea. It is believed to have been the ancient capital of the Midianites, but is now inconsiderable. The Arabians call it Megar el Schuaid, the Grotto of Schuaid, or Jethro, and suppose it to be the place where Moses tended the flocks of his father-in-law.

MADIGHERY, tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, in the prov. of Mysore; 21 m. E. from Sera: with a strong hill fort. In the adjoining country much iron is smelted, and a great quantity of cattle reared.

MADINGLEY, par. England, hund. North Stow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1173. Pop. 252. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ely. Ann. val. £83.

MADIRAN, tn. France, depart. Upper Pyrenees, prov. Guienne. Pop. 1150. On the Bergors.

MADISON, co. N. America, U. S., New York; bounded on the NW. by lake Oneida, NE. by co. Oneida, SE. by Otsiego, S. by Chenango, and W. by Onondago cos. Length 28 m.; width 20 m. Pop. 39,037. Chief tn. Cazenovia. It occupies an elevated position, and in it are the sources of several rivs.—*Madison*, co. Virginia; bounded on the NW. by the Blue ridge, or Shenandoah co.; NE. and E. by Culpeper co.; SE., S., and SW. by Orange co., or the Rapid Arm river. It is about 28 m. sq. Pop. 9235. Chief tn. Madison. Surface hilly, but soil good. Principal produce, flour and tobacco. —*Madison*, co. Georgia; bounded on the NW. and N. by Franklin, NE. by Elbert, S. by Oglethorpe, SW. by Clark, and W. by Jackson cos. Length, 30 m.; mean breadth, 10 m. Pop. 4626. Chief tn. Danielsville. Surface uneven, but soil productive.—*Madison*, co. Ohio; bounded on the N. by Union, E. by Franklin, S. by Fayette, and W. by Clarke and Champaign cos. About 28 m. long, and 19 m. broad. Pop. 6190. Chief tn. London. Soil very productive.—*Madison*, co. Tennessee; bounded on the N. by Gibson and Carroll, E. by Henderson, S. by mount Nairy and Hardiman, and W. by Haywood cos. Pop. 11,750. Chief tn. Jackson.—*Madison*, co. Alabama territory, on the N. side of Tennessee river. Pop. 28,011. Chief tn. Huntsville.—*Madison*, co. Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Missouri. Pop. 6229. Chief tn. Edwardsville.—*Madison*, co. Missouri, on the St. Francis. Pop. 2371. Chief tn. Frederickstown.

MADISON, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Somerset, Maine; 10 m. above Norridgewock. Pop. 1272. On the Kennebeck river.—*Madison*, tn. Madison co., New York; 22 m. SW. from Utica. Pop. 2544. At the heads of Chenango river and Oreskany creek.—*Madison*, tnshps. Ohio; 1st, Columbiana co. Pop. 1280.—2d, Muskingum co.; E. from Muskingum river. Pop. 588.—3d, Geauga co., in the NE. portion. Pop. 1898. Traversed by the river Grand.—4th, Richland co. Pop. 2138. Containing the vil. Mansfield.—5th, Licking co. Pop. 1745.—6th, Pickaway co. Pop. 976.—7th, Guernsey co. Pop. 942.—8th, Jackson co. Pop. 438.—9th, Scioto co. Pop. 837.—10th, Fairfield co. Pop. 904.—11th, Clark co. Pop. 1163.—12th, Fayette co. Pop. 1478.—13th, Montgomery co. Pop. 1246.—14th, Hamilton co.; 123 m. SW. from Columbus. Pop. 284.—15th, Butler co. Pop. 2128.—*Madison*, vil. and seat of justice, Jefferson co., Indiana; 75 m. above Louisville, and 75 m. below Cincinnati. Pop. 2500. With a bank and printing-office.—*Madison*, or *Pikeville*, tn. cap. Bledsoe co. Tennessee; 100 m. W. from Knoxville: on the Sequatchee, 35 m. above its junction with the Tennessee.—*Madison*, river, Missouri ter.; one of the forks of the Missouri.

MADJAR, Madjak, or Amour Oubsa, lake, Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, Siberia; abounding with martins and zibelins, which produce fur of superior quality.

MADLEY, par. England, hund. Webtree, co. Hereford. Acres, 5440. Real prop. £5330. Pop.

930. Hereford (P. T. 135). The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford.

MADOES, or St. Madois, par. Scotland, shire of Perth. Real prop. £4376. Pop. 327. Perth (P. T. 40½). Situated on the N. bank of the river Tay, at the W. extremity of the carse of Gowrie, intersected by the great road between Perth and Dundee. The living is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling.

MADONA, island, Mediterranean sea; 6 m. SW. from Nysari. Lat. 36. 30. N. Long. 26. 57. E.

MADRAS, pres. Hindoostan, extending from Cape Comorin to Balasour. Area, 15,915 sq. leagues. Pop. 12,000,000. Produce: diamonds, precious stones, zinc, cotton, bezoar, tobacco, opium, rice, ginger, sago, tamarinds, betel-nut, camphor, &c. See Hindoostan.

MADRAS (+ Carnate + Chenapatam), cap. tn. Hindoostan, Coromandel coast; 5 m. N. from St. Thomas, 75 m. N. from Pondicherry. Lat. 13. 4. 54. N. Long. 80. 28. E. Pop. 140,000. Situated in a sultry, arid district, where water is obtained with difficulty. It consists of two parts: (1.) Fort St. George, in which are situated the courts of justice and government offices; (2.) The Black Town, on the N. of the esplanade, occupied by Hindoos, Mohamedans, Armenians, and Chinese, 130,000 in number. Here are schools for instruction in various languages, an astronomical observatory, temples for different religious sects and forms of worship. The gov. is subordinate, in political matters only, to the presidency of Bengal; all matters of a local character being transacted by the revenue, trade, army, and medical boards. The principal manufactures are cotton and silk handkerchiefs, but the foreign trade is considerable. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of an archdeacon and 24 chaplains, under the bishop of Calcutta. The city of Madras was founded in 1640, on a plot of ground purchased from a member of the Bijanaghur dynasty, and then called Chennapa. As the site, on a flat sandy shore, was ill chosen, its only recommendation was its proximity to the Portuguese town of St. Thomas. In 1744, Madras was taken by the French, and retained by them for five years. During their occupancy the Black Town was almost destroyed, and the materials used in constructing a glacis and enlarging the fortifications. At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1749, it was restored to the British, in whose possession it has ever since continued.

MADRID, city, cap. of Spain, prov. New Castile; 650 m. SW. from Paris, and 350 m. W. by S. from Rome. Lat. 40. 25. N. Long. 3. 43. W. Pop. 201,344. Situated on the Manzanares, near the centre of the kingdom, in a large plain, and is 2200 feet above the level of the sea; being the most elevated capital in Europe. The city is of an oblong form, about 6 m. in circuit, surrounded by a high earthen wall, but has no ditch or other means of defence. The old streets are narrow and crooked, but many others are wide, straight, and handsome. They are paved, kept clean, and lighted, and adorned at proper distances with fountains. It has 15 gates, and contains 42 squares, mostly small, 506 streets, 77 churches, 75 convents, 8 colleges, 18 hospitals, 65 public edifices, 17 fountains, and several promenades, of which the Prado is the principal. There are also more than 100 steeples or towers in different parts of the city. There are two palaces on a large scale: the Palacio Real, of square form, extending each way 404 feet, 86 feet high, with an enclosed court 120 feet square; and the Buen Retiro, situated at the E. end of the town, which is chiefly remarkable for its large collection of paintings and very extensive gardens. The principal square is the Plaza Mayor, which is 1536 feet in circuit, surrounded by houses five stories high, all of equal height, and every story adorned with a handsome balcony and the fronts supported by columns. Here the auto da fé's were formerly celebrated. The royal library contains about 130,000 vols. and 2000 manuscripts. The great school of Madrid has 16 masters. There is another seminary, on an equally extensive plan, for the sons of the nobility and gentry, and academies for the study of the several fine arts, a botanic garden, and a variety of charitable institutions. The environs contain several royal residences, such as the Casa del Campo, where a great many wild beasts were formerly kept for the chase; but these being destitute of wood, and even of vines, whilst most of the villages are in hollows, give the city from a distance an uncommonly dreary appearance. The manufactures of Madrid are inconsiderable; hats, china, and saltpetre are the principal. Madrid is the Mantua Carpetanorum of the Romans, and the Majoritum of the middle ages. It was for a long time an inconsiderable place belonging to the archbishop of Toledo, but Philip II., induced by the purity of its air and its central position, made it the capital of the kingdom, and permanently fixed the court here in 1563. The French took possession of this city in March, 1808, and on the 2d of May the inhabitants rose up in arms to expel them from the city, when a terrible carnage ensued, which lasted for several hours. On the 20th of July following, Joseph Buonaparte entered it as king of Spain, but was obliged to abandon it soon afterwards. On the 2d of December of the same year it was retaken by Napoleon, who reinstated his brother on the throne, which he retained until August, 1812, when Madrid was entered by the British army under the duke of Wellington. The French again took possession of it in the November following, but finally evacuated it in 1813. The inhabitants took part in a revolutionary movement in 1820, when the king was compelled to restore the constitution of the Cortes of 1812. In the French expedition into Spain, in 1823, Madrid was again entered by the French under the duke of Angouleme.

MADRID, tnshp. N. America, U. S., co. St. Lawrence, New York; 250 m. NW. from Albany. Pop. 3459. With an academy.

MADRID, New, district, N. America, U. S. Missouri territory. Pop. 2351. Chief tn. Winchester.—*Madrid, New*, tn. in this district; 148 m. S. from St. Louis, and 75 m. below the mouth of the Ohio: on the W. side of the Mississippi. Lat. 36. 36. N. Long. 89. 30. W. It was originally laid out on an extensive plan by the Spaniards, who founded it, in 1787, but being exposed to the ravages of the river, and surrounded by stagnant muddy creeks, did not prosper.

MADRIGAL, tn. Spain, Old Castile; 36 m.

SW. from Valladolid. Pop. 1340. Lat. 41. 7. N. Long. 4. 56. W. On the Adaja.

MADRILEJOS, tn. Spain, prov. Toledo, New Castile; 65 m. S. from Madrid. Pop. 8350. Lat. 39. 27. N. Long. 3. 33. W. With manufactures of leather and of stamme, a kind of light woollen stuff; also some dye works.

MAD-RIVER, tnshp. N. America, U. S., co. Champaign, Ohio. Pop. 1731. — *Mad-River*, Ohio, tributary to the Great Miami at Dayton, co. Montgomery. Length, 55 m.

MADROGAN, tn. E. Africa, capital of country Mocaranga. With a handsome royal palace. Lat. 17. 56. S. Long. 29. 35. E.

MADRON, ST., par. England, hund. Penwith, W. div. co. Cornwall. Acres, 6810. Real prop. £8454. Pop. 8621. Penzance (P. T. 281.) With a small endowed school. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter.

MADURA, district, Hindoostan, collectorship Dindigul, Madras presidency. The capital is *Madura;* 275 m. SW. from Madras. Lat. 9. 55. N. Long. 78. 7. E. It is fortified with square towers and parapets, and contains a vast palace of the ancient rajahs, and the great temple, one of the most remarkable monuments of Hindoo architecture. It was first taken by the British in 1757, and was ceded to them in 1801.

MADURA, island, S. Pacific ocean, off the NE. coast of Java. Lat. 7. 0. S. Long. 113. 30. E. 95 m. long, and about 20 m. broad. Separated from Java by a narrow channel called the Strait of Madura. The chief town is Samanap, on the SE. coast; but Bancallan is the residence of the sultan. The inhabitants resemble the Hindoos in religion and manners.

MAEL-CARHAIX, tn. France, depart. Cotes-du-Nord, prov. Brittany; 10 m. from Rostern en (P. T.).

MAELSTROM, or MOSKOE-STROM, a whirlpool, N. Sea; off the SW. coast of the island Moskoe. Lat. 67. 45. N. Long. 12. 0. E. In summer it is little dangerous, but in winter very much so, especially when the NW. wind restrains the reflux of the tide: at such times it rages violently, so as to be heard at several miles distance, and to engulf small vessels and even whales, attracted from a distance of five or six English miles.

MAENAN, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Eglwys-fach, hund. Isaf, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Llanrwst (P. T. 218). On the riv. Conway.

MAENAN MANACHDY, or THE ABBEY, part of tnshp. Maenan, par. Eglwys-fach (but claiming to be extra-parochial), co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Llanrwst (P. T. 218). This place has been considered by ancient geographers as forming part of the co. Denbigh. It formerly contained an abbey, founded by Edward I. in 1283, whither the Cistercian monks from Conway were translated.

MAEN-CLOCHOG, par. Great Britain, hunds. Daugleddau and Cemaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 3200. Real prop. £439. Pop. 466. Narbeth (P. T. 255). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £21.

MAENOR BYRR, or MANORBEER, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Castle Martin, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £3074. Pop. 582. Tenby (P. T. 261). On the sea-coast, between Tenby and Pembroke. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £31. Giraldus Sylvester, commonly called Cambrensis, was born here in the 12th century.

MAENORDEILO, HIGHER and LOWER, two hams. Great Britain, par. Llandeilo-fawr, hund. Caeo, co. Caermarthen, South Wales. Pop. of upper, 323; of lower, 582. Llandeilo-fawr (P. T. 202).

MAENOR DEWI, par. Great Britain, hund. Cilgarron, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 3000. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (P. T. 229). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's.

MAENOR FABON, ham. Great Britain, par. Llandeilo-fawr, hund. Perfedd, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Llandeilo-fawr (P. T. 202).

MAENOR OWAIN, par. Great Britain, hund. Dewislard, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 600. Real prop. £616. Pop. 220. Fishguard (P. T. 257). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £44.

MAENTWROG, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Real prop. £2007. Pop. 745. Tan-y-Bwlch (P. T. 215). In the vale Festiniog, near the confluence of the Dwyrhyd and Falen rivs. Adjacent are the valuable slate quarries of Festiniog. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bangor. Edmund Prys, born in 1544, was rector of this par.; and the most eminent poet of his age. He translated the metrical psalms, adopted into the Welsh divine service, and assisted bishop Morgan in his version of the Welsh bible. The Roman road from Uriconium to Legontium passes through this parish.

MAER, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Pirehill, N. div. co. Stafford. Real prop. of par. £2548; pop. 505. Pop. of tnshp. 239. Eccleshall (P. T. 148). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

MAERNA, tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol; 24 m. SW. from Trent.

MAERWAY LANE, ham. England, par. Maer, hund. Pirehill, N. div. co. Stafford. Pop. 266. Eccleshall (P. T. 148).

MAESCAR, ham. Great Britain, par. and hund. Defynoc, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £2488. Pop. 712. Brecon (P. T. 71).

MAESE, or MEUSE, riv. has its source in France, depart. Upper Marne, prov. Champagne; enters Belgium at Givet, traverses provs. Namur and Liege, waters Ruremonde in Limburg, and at Grave, prov. Gelderland, enters Holland; proceeds to Gorcum, S. Holland, where it receives the Waal; and at Dort divides into four principal branches, the most northern of which is called the Merve. They enter the German ocean below Briel, Helvoetsluys, and Goree.

MAESELANDSLUYS, tn. Holland, prov. S. Holland; 11 m. W. from Rotterdam. Lat. 51. 56. N. Long. 4. 16. E.

MAESEYK, tn. Belgium, prov. Liege; 11 m. SW. from Ruremonde: on the Meuse.

MAESGWYNNE, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Nantmel, hund. Rhayadar, co. Radnor, South Wales. Pop. 340. Rhayadar (P. T. 181).

MAES-MYNYS, par. Great Britain, hund. Bualt, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Acres, about 4000. Real prop. £1150. Pop. 265. Bualt (P. T. 173). On the banks of the rivs. Irfon and Dihonw. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Here formerly stood a rock called Maes Ddewi, i. e. David's stone.

MAESTNERHOS-LLOWDDY, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Llanddewiystrad-ennau, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Pen-y-Bont (P. T. 171).

MAESTREFGOMER, tnshp. Great Britain,

par. Trefeglwys, hund. Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Newtown (P. T. 175).

MAESTRICHT, or MASTRICHT (Trajectum ad Mosam), city, Belgium, cap. of prov. Limburg; 15 m. N. from Liege, and 46 m. E. from Brussels. Pop. 18,500. Lat. 50. 51. N. Long. 5. 41. E. On the Maese, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a stone bridge. It is tolerably well built, surrounded by walls and ditches, and is one of the strongest places in the Netherlands. It contains several good streets, 10 Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, many convents, a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, a council-house with its library, and extensive manufactories of cloth, leather, hosiery, and hardware. Adjoining it is the mountain of St. Peter; and a stone quarry, in which are subterraneous passages of immense extent. This city was besieged by the French in 1748, was unsuccessfully attacked by them in 1793, and taken by them in 1794. In 1814 it was delivered up to the allied armies.

MAES-Y-GWARTHEG, ham. and parcel, Great Britain, par. Llanelly, hund. Crickhowel, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Abergavenny (P. T. 146).

MAGADOXA, MAGADOSHO, or MAKDISHO, kingd. E. Africa, coast of the Indian ocean, extending from near the equator to 5 deg. of N. Lat., mean Long. 45. E. The cap. is *Magadoxa*, Lat. 20. 3. N. Long. 45. 26. E. Situated on a large bay formed by the embouchure of a riv. called, by the Arabs, the Nile of Magadoxa, on account of its annual overflowings. It is a place of great commerce and vast resort from the kingdoms of Aden, and other parts, whence their merchants bring cotton, silk, and other cloths, spices and drugs, which they exchange for ivory, wax, and other commodities. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahomedans.

MAGDALEN, riv. British N. America, Lower Canada; discharges itself into the St. Lawrence. Lat. 49. 10. N. Long. 65. 7. W.

MAGDALENA, or RIO GRANDE, riv. S. America; issues from lake Pampas, prov. Cundinamarca, repub. Colombia; receives numerous tributaries, and after a course of 900 m. discharges itself into the Carribbean sea, by two mouths, about 65 m. NE. from Carthagena. Lat. 11. 0. N. Long. 74. 50. W. It forms at its embouchure a small desert island or rock, called Isla Verde. There are several unimportant settlements, called Magdalena, in different parts of S. America.

MAGDALENE ISLANDS, N. America, gulf of St. Lawrence; about 40 m. NW. from the island Cape Breton. Mean Lat. 47. 30. N. Long. 61. 30. W. They are seven in number, and inhabited by fishermen.

MAGDEBURG, princip. Prussian Saxony. Lat. 52. 0. N. Long. 11. 40. E. Area, 4,350 sq. m. Pop. 450,000. It is divided into 15 circles, viz. Magdeburg, Kalbe, Wanzleben, Wolmirstedt, Neuhaldensleben, Jerichow-Loburg, Jerichow-Genthin, Aschersleben, Halberstadt, Oschersleben, Osterwick, Stendal, Salzwedel, Osterburg, and Gardelegen. It is a fertile tract of country, productive in corn, flax, hemp, and chicory, and is traversed from S. to N. by the riv. Elbe.

MAGDEBURG, city, Prussia, princip. Magdeburg, prov. Saxony; 78 m. SW. from Berlin. Pop. 37,500. Lat. 52. 7. N. Long. 11. 43. E. On the left bank of the Elbe, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, defended by 16 bastions, and extensive outworks; and commands the Middle Elbe. It contains a royal exchequer, ducal palace, regency, and government house, a handsome gothic cathedral, two excellent gymnasia, and many other public establishments; and carries on a considerable transit trade between the coasts and the interior of Germany. The manufactures are woollen and linen cloth, stockings, hats, leather, and soap. In 1743 a canal was cut, uniting the Elbe and Havel, and therefore the Elbe and Oder, which greatly increased the trade of this city. Magdeburg was the favourite residence of Otho I., who greatly improved it. This city took an active part in the reformation, and was in consequence placed under the ban of the empire, and besieged in 1550 and 1551. It was taken by assault, May 20, 1631, by the Roman Catholic generals Tilly and Pappenheim, and was the scene of great cruelties perpetrated by the captors. In 1806 it was surrendered by general Kleist to the French marshal Ney, after the battle of Jena; by the peace of Tilsit it was ceded to France, by whom it was annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia; and by the peace of Paris, 1814, it was restored to Prussia. Carnot lived here when in banishment as a regicide.

MAGDELAINE, LA PRAIRIE DE LA, or LA PRAIRIE, vil. British N. America, Lower Canada; on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal. Lat. 45. 30. N. Long. 73. 17. W.

MAGELHOLM, islet, Denmark, off the S. coast of Laland island, Baltic sea. Lat. 54. 40. N. Long. 11. 20. E.

MAGELLAN, or MAGALHAEN, STRAITS OF, passage, S. America, at its S. extremity, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Lat. 52. 24. S. Long. 69. 0. W. Upwards of 300 m. length, from Cape Virgin in the Atlantic, to Cape Desire in the Pacific ocean; in some parts it is several leagues across, and in others not half a league. It was discovered in 1520 by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain. It is a difficult and dangerous passage.

MAGEROE, or MAGGEROE, island, Arctic sea, off the coast of Norway. Lat. 71. 0. N. Long. 26. 0. E. Separated from the continent by a narrow channel. Its N. extremity is an immense rock, called N. Cape, and is the most northerly point of land in Europe.

MAGGENTA, tn. North Italy, duchy Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 12 m. W. from Milan. Pop. 4350. Lat. 45. 27. N. Long. 9. 52. E.

MAGGIA, riv. Switzerland, canton Ticino; has its source in the valley of Livinen, among the Alps, and discharges itself into lake Maggiore, Lat. 46. 17. N. Long. 8. 42. E.

MAGHAREE, or SEVEN HOGS, group of islands, Ireland, par. Killagheny, or Killiney, off bar. Corkaguiney, situated NE. from the entrance of St. Brandon's bay, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Lat. 52. 20. N. Long. 9. 54. W.

MAGHERA, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Castlewellan (P. T. 82). On Castlewellan riv. near its entrance into Dundrum bay. One fair is annually held here. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Down.

MAGHERA, tn. Ireland, par. Maghera, bar. Loughinshoughlin, co. Londonderry, and prov.

Ulster. Dublin, 128 m. Five fairs are annually held in the tn. in which are two large schools, supported by the Drapers' company of London. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Derry. Ann. val. £1015.

MAGHERABOY, bar. Ireland, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster, including seven pars. and part of tn. Enniskillen. Area, 85 sq. m.

MAGHERACLONY, par. Ireland, bar. Farney, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster. Carrickmacross (P. T. 56). Here is a large Sunday school. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £600.

MAGHERACREIGAN, or MAGHERACRIGAN, tn. Ireland, par. Ardstraw, bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Newtown Stewart (P. T. 126). Six fairs are annually held here.

MAGHERACROSS, par. Ireland, bar. Tyrkenedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Enniskillen (P. T. 100). On Tullyclea riv. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Armagh.

MAGHERACULMONEY, par. Ireland, bar. Lurge, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Kesh (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £255.

MAGHERADROLL ("Field of Difficulties"), par. Ireland, bar. Kinelearty, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Ballynahinch (P. T. 94). With an endowed school. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Down and Connor.

MAGHERAFELT, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Loughinshoughlin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. Dublin, 119 m. Three fairs are annually held in the tn., which contains the parish church, Dissenting meeting-house, and market-house; also two endowed schools. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Armagh.

MAGHERAGALL, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Massareene, upper half, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Moira (P. T. 90). Here are two large Sunday schools. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Connor. Ann. val. £300.

MAGHERAHAMLET, par. Ireland, bar. Oneiland West, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Lurgan (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Down and Connor. Ann. val. £69.

MAGHERALIN, or MARALIN, par. and vil. Ireland, bars. Lower Iveagh, co. Down, and East Oneiland, co. Armagh. Pop. 5058. Moira (P. T. 90). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture. There is a chalybeate spring adjacent to the village, issuing from limestone, which underlays the surrounding district; also a quarry of good marble. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Connor.

MAGHERALLY, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 3189. Bannbridge (P. T. 76). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Down and Connor.

MAGHERAMESK, par. Ireland, bar. Massareene, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 6413. Pop. 1700. Moira (P. T. 90). Intersected by the Belfast canal. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Connor.

MAGHERASTEPHANA, bar. Ireland, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Area, 66 sq. m. Pars. 4. Pop. 20,412.

MAGHERAVEELY, vil. Ireland, par. Cleenish, bar. Glenawley, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Clones (P. T. 85). Two fairs are annually held here.

MAGHEROSS, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Farney, or Donoghmoyne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster. Carrickmacross (P. T. 56). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Clogher. Ann. val. £969.

MAGHULL, chap. England, par. Halsall, hund. West Derby, co. Lancaster. Acres, 1930. Real prop. £3797. Pop. 957. Ormskirk (P. T. 219). With an endowed school. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester.

MAGILLIGAN, or TAMLAGHTARD, or ARDIA, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Kenaught, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. Pop. 3607. Newtown Limavaddy (P. T. 173). On the sea-coast, at the entrance of Lough Foyle. The village is a permanent military station. The parish contains a very extensive rabbit-warren. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £450.

MAGILLIGAN POINT, cape, Ireland, par. Magilligan, bar. Kenaught, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. Lat. 55. 0. N. Long. 6. 52. W. At the entrance of Lough Foyle.

MAGLANS, tn. N. Italy, prov. Savoy, Sardinia; 12 m. SE. from Bonneville. Pop. 1635. Lat. 46. 1. N. Long. 6. 38. E. On the Arve.

MAGLASS, par. Ireland, bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1012. Wexford (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Ferns. Ann. val. £55.

MAGLIANO, vil. N. Italy, legation Sabina, States of the Church; 33 m. N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 22. N. Long. 12. 27. E. On the Tiber.

MAGNAC LAVAL, vil. France, depart. Upper Vienne, prov. La Marche; 25 m. N. from Limoges. Pop. 2950. Lat. 46. 14. N. Long. 1. 10. E. On the Brame.

MAGNA VACCA, tn. Italy, legation Ferrara; 4 m. SE. from Commachio: on a canal which connects that town with the Adriatic. It contains a strong castle.

MAGNETICAL ISLAND, S. Pacific ocean; off the NE. coast of New Holland. Lat. 19. 0. S. Long. 145. 40. E. Discovered by Cook in 1770, and so called from its appearing to have an unusual effect on the magnetic needle.

MAGNISA, or MANIKA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, sandj. Saroukhan, pach. Anadolia; 20 m. NE. from Smyrna. Lat. 38. 40. N. Long. 27. 30. E. Near the river Sarabat, and at the foot of the ancient mountain Sipylus, whose summit is continually covered with snow. The streets are wide, the mosques painted white, and the houses superior to those in other towns of the pachalic. It is celebrated in history for the victory obtained here by the Romans over Antiochus the Great. Under John Ducas it was made the capital of the Greek empire. The greatest ornament of the ancient town was a temple of Diana, called Leucophryne, or the White Browed. The environs were formerly celebrated for the production of loadstone, and hence the name magnet is supposed to have been derived.

MAGNUS BAY, ST., inlet, Scotland, island Mainland, Shetlands.

MAGNY, tn. France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Isle of France; 32 m. NW. from Paris. Pop. 1555. Lat. 49. 11. N. Long. 1. 46. E.

MAGOR, par. England, hund. Caldicot, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £2583. Pop. 646. Caerleon (P. T. 144). The petty sessions for the lower div. of the hund. Caldicot are holden here. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £45.

MAGOS, riv. S. America, prov. Goyaz, empire Brazil; tributary to the Toccantins from the W. Lat. 9. 0. S. Long. 49. 0. W.

MAGOURNEY, par. Ireland, bars. Barretts and E. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2392. Macroom (P. T. 191). On the river Dripsey. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Cloyne.

MAGOWREY, par. Ireland, bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 1646. Pop. 588. Killenaule (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Cashel. Ann. val. £100.

MAGPIE RIVER, British N. America, Lower Canada: discharges itself into the gulf of St. Lawrence, about 7 m. W. from the mouth of the St. John.

MAGRA, riv. N. Italy, Genoese territory; has its source in the Appenines, and discharges itself into the Mediterranean E. from the gulf of Spezzia. Lat. 44. 15. N. Long. 9. 58. E.

MAGUACA, riv. S. America, intendency Quito, depart. Del Escudor, repub. Colombia; tributary to the Pastaza, near its afflux, with the Amazons. Lat. 4. 20. S. Long. 75. 55. W.

MAGUIRE'S BRIDGE, vil. Ireland, par. Aghalurcher, bar. Magherastephana, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 854. Lisnakea (P. T. 89). Five fairs are annually held here.

MAGUNIHY, bar. Ireland, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. It includes the mountainous districts around the celebrated lakes of Killarney. Pars. 11.

MAHABALEPURAM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic. Lat. 12. 20. N. Long. 78. 21. E. It was formerly an extensive city, and contains some curious Hindoo remains, particularly the ruins of some celebrated temples, dedicated to the deity Vishnu, and generally called "The Seven Pagodas."

MAHACKAMACK, riv. N. America, U. S., New Jersey, tributary to the Delaware from the NE.

MAHANTANGO, riv. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania; tributary to the Susquehannah from the W., 17 m. below Sunbury.—*Mahantango*, river, tributary to the Susquehannah from the E., 2 m. above the preceding.

MAHANUDDY (The Large River), riv. Hindoostan, has its source in prov. Gundwaneh, traverses Orissa prov., and discharges itself by several mouths into Bengal bay. Lat. 21. 30. N. Long. 83. 15. E.—*Mahanuddy*, riv., dist. Purneah, prov. Bengal, tributary to the Ganges from the N., in Lat. 25. 40. N. Long. 88. 0. E.

MAHARAJEGUNGE, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Purneah, prov. Bengal. Lat. 26. 7. N. Long. 87. 56. E. On the E. side of the Mahanuddy river; with an extensive trade in sugar, grain, cotton, and indigo.

MAHE, islet, S. Pacific ocean, one of the Sechelles. Lat. 4. 57. S. Long. 55. 28. E. About 18 m. long, and 4 m. broad. Pop. 350. Chief town, Mahe; with a good harbour.

MAHE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malabar; 6 m. SE. from Tellichery. Lat. 11. 30. N. Long. 75. 40. E. At the embouchure of a navigable river. It was taken by the French in 1722, retaken by the British in 1761, restored, but afterwards finally taken by the British in 1793, in whose p ssession it remains.

MAHIM, or MAHEIM, tn. Hindoostan, island Bombay; 18 m. N. from Bombay Point. Lat. 28. 15. N. Long. 76. 13. E. With a Portuguese church and a school.

MAHLBERG, or MALLBERG, tn. S. Germany, duchy Baden; 7 m. SW. from Lahr. Pop. 950. Lat. 48. 16. N. Long. 7. 50. E.

MAHMOODABAD, city, Hindoostan, prov. Guzerat; 11 m. S. from Kaira, and 18 m. SE. from Ahmedabad. Lat. 22. 50. N. Long. 72. 50. E. It was formerly very extensive, and surrounded by a strong wall, but has fallen totally into decay.

MAHMOODPORE, or MAHMUDPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal; 77 m. NE. from Calcutta. Lat. 23. 21. N. Long. 89. 40. E.

MAHMOODSHI, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal: on the S. bank of the Ganges. Very fertile in rice.

MAHOMMED AMEENPORE, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on the W. bank of the Bhaggarutty riv.; containing Hoogly and several other European towns.

MAHON, riv. Ireland, co. Waterford, prov. Munster; has its source in the bog of Monevallagh, traverses the bar. Upperthird, and discharges itself into St. George's channel in Bonmahon Bay: on its banks are two districts, pervaded by veins of copper ore.

MAHON, city, China, prov. Setchuen. Lat. 28. 30. N. Long. 103. 49. E. On the river Kincha. Of the first rank.

MAHONING, tnshp. N. America, U. S., co. Indiana, Pennsylvania. Pop. 675.—*Mahoning*, co. Mercer, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1324.—*Mahoning*, riv., co. Venango, Pennsylvania, tributary to the Alleghany from the W., 6 m. SE. from Franklin.—*Mahoning*, river, has its source in Ohio state, and is tributary to Ohio river in Pennsylvania.

MAHOUNAGH, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Upper Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 3846. Newcastle (P. T. 145). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Limerick.

MAHRATTA TERRITORY, country, Hindoostan, formerly comprising the NW. portion of the Deccan; divided into W. Mahrattas, of which the capital is Poonah, and the E. Mahrattas. Chief town Nagpore. There are several Mahratta princes, nominally dependent on these states, but who exercise sovereign authority within their own dominions. The Mahrattas first became known to Europeans towards the close of the eighteenth century. They are descended from the Rajapoots, an old warlike tribe: they were a hardy race. Their armies, composed chiefly of cavalry, made extensive conquests. Their territory amounted to 593,320 sq. m. The sovereigns, styled "Maharajahs," grand princes, abandoned the government to their ministers, the peishwahs. On the accession of Ram Rajah, the last of the royal family, in 1740, at the age of eight years, he was confined by his minister to the fortress Sattarah, and the territory separated into the divisions already mentioned; the peishwah, Bajeerow, assuming to himself the western provinces. In 1802 the reigning peishwah became dependent on the British. The remaining portions of this once extensive empire have almost all become subject to the authority of Great Britain. The Mahrattas profess the religion of Brahma: they are strong, firmly built, and vary in their complexion from black to a light-brown. Their manner of living is simple; they are educated for war, and prepare themselves for battle by intoxicating themselves with a sort of opium, or wild hemp, which they smoke like tobacco.

MAHY, riv. Hindoostan; has its source in prov. Malwa, and discharges itself into the gulf of Cambay, in district Broach.

MAIA, riv. Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkoutsk. Has its source in dist. Okhotsk, and is tributary to the Aldane. Lat. 58. N. Long. 133. E.

MAIDA, tn. S. Italy, Calabria Ultra, kingd. Naples; 10 m. SW. from Squillace. Pop. 3350. Lat. 38. 54. N. Long. 16. 23. E. A battle was fought here July 4th, 1806, between the British and French armies, in which the former were victorious.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, par. England, hund. Norton Ferris, co. Somerset, and hund. Mere, co. Wilts. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £4003. Pop. 659. Mere (P. T. 101). Two fairs are usually held here. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury. Ann. val. £74. East from the village is a lofty insulated hill, called Cold Kitchen Hill, or Brimsdon, or Bidcombe, containing many tumuli, ditches, excavations, and other curious relics of British antiquities.

MAIDEN CREEK, tnshp. N. America, U.S., co. Berks, Pennsylvania. Pop. 975.—*Maiden Creek*, riv. Pennsylvania; tributary to the Schuylkill; 8 m. N. from Reading.

MAIDENHEAD (anc. Maiden-hithe, or South Ailington), tn. and chapelry, England, in the pars. of Bray and Cookham, hund. Bray, and co. of Berks. London, 26 m. Three fairs are annually held in the town, which has a separate jurisdiction, and is situated on the borders of the Thames, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. The principal trade is in malt, meal, and timber. Here are almshouses for eight poor men and their wives, founded and endowed by James Smyth, Esq. in 1659; also a gaol. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Salisbury. Ann. val. £120. This town was first incorporated by Edward III., and afterwards by James II.

MAIDEN ISLANDS, group, W. Indies, in Five Island Harbour: off the coast of island Antigua.

MAIDEN NEWTON, par. England, hund. Tollerford, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1540. Real prop. £3005. Pop. 538. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Here is a meeting-house belonging to Dissenters. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bristol.

MAIDENS, or WHILLANS, or HULINS, group of rocks, Ireland: off the coast of par. Larne, bar. Upper Glenarne, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Lat. 54. 58. N. Long. 5. 32. W. Situated NE. from the entrance to Larne Harbour or Lough. Here are two lighthouses.

MAIDEN SKERRY, island, Scotland, par. North Mavine, sh. Orkney and Shetland. One of the Shetland islands. It is a barren rock.

MAIDEN WELL, par. England, hund. Louth-Eske, Wold div. parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Real prop. £1147. Pop. 91. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MAIDFORD, par. England, hund. Green's Norton, co. Northampton. Acres, 1930. Real prop. £1489. Pop. 373. Towcester (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

MAIDHURST, par. England, hund. Avisford, rape Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £1027. Pop. 154. Arundel (P. T. 55). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Chichester. Ann. val. £83.

MAIDSTONE, bor. co.-tn. and par. England, locally in hund. Maidstone, lathe Aylesford, E. div. co. Kent. Acres, 4420. Real prop. £33,244. Pop. 15,387. London, 34 m. On the E. bank of the Medway, which is here navigable and crossed by a bridge of five arches. It sends two members to Parliament. The public buildings are the county hall, new gaol, erected in 1818, barracks, county ball-rooms, theatre, and market-house. A court of pleas for the recovery of debts to an unlimited amount, and for the trial of civil causes in general, is held once a fortnight; and sessions take place quarterly. The assizes for the county, and the quarter sessions for the western div. of the county, are held held. The town carries on a brisk trade, particularly in hops, of which there are numerous plantations around. There are several paper-mills in the neighbourhood; seed-crushing, rope, block, and pump making, also brass and iron founding, and the manufacture of sacking and hair-cloth are extensively carried on here. A free grammar-school was founded in the town in the reign of Edward VI. by the corporation, and endowed with the property of a society called the Brotherhood of Corpus Christi; the master, who must be in holy orders, receives £20 a-year salary, with other advantages. This school has two exhibitions for scholars in University College, Oxford, arising from the bequest of the Rev. R. Gunsley, in 1618. A seminary, called the Blue-coat School, was founded in 1711, by the Rev. Dr. Woodward, and endowed to the amount of £138 per annum, for the education of 53 boys and 43 girls. There are also Green-coat and Brown-coat schools; a charity-school founded and endowed by Sir Charles Booth in 1795; and schools on the plans of Bell and Lancaster. Six almshouses were founded here by Sir John Banks in 1697; six by Edward Hunter, Esq. in 1748; four by John Brenchley, Esq. in 1789; and three by Mrs. Duke, for decayed gentlewomen. There are places of worship belonging to the Unitarians, the Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and the Society of Friends. There is also a district church. Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of Canterbury. On Penenden Heath, about a mile NE. from the town, a county court was held in 1071 for the trial of a cause, said to have been the first instance of trial by jury in this kingdom. Maidstone gives the title of viscount to the earl of Winchelsea.

MAID RIVER, riv. Ireland, co. Limerick; has its source on the borders of the county of Cork, flows NW., and is tributary to the Shannon below the tn. Adair.

MAIDWELL, vil. England, comprising the pars. St. Mary and St. Peter, hund. Rothwell, co. Northampton. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £2595. Pop. 278. Kettering (P. T. 74). Livs. are rects. in dioc. of Peterborough.

MAIG, riv. Ireland, co. Limerick; tributary to the Shannon, 8 m. below Limerick.

MAIGNELAY, tn. France, depart. Oise, prov. Isle of France; 15 m. NE. from Clermont. Pop. 975.

MAIHIDPORE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwah; 21 m. N. from Oojain: on the Soprah riv. Near it the troops of Holkar were defeated on the 21st Dec. 1817, by the British, after a very obstinate resistance.

MAILCOTTA, or MAILCOTAY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore; 18 m. N. from Seringapatam. Pop. about 2500. Lat. 12. 37. N. Long. 76. 40. E. Near the riv. Cavery. It is a very celebrated place of Hindoo worship, and contains a large square temple, highly adorned with jewels.

MAILLANE, tn. France, depart. Mouths of the Rhone, prov. Provence. Pop. 1325.

MAILLEBOIS, vil. France, departs. Eure and Loire, prov. Orleannois; 13 m. SE. from Verneuil. Pop. 845. Lat. 48. 37. N. Long. 1. 8. E.

MAILLEZAIS, tn. France, depart. Vendee, prov. Poitou; 7 m. S. from Fontenai. Pop. 1230.

MAINA, dist. Greece, prov. Morea; consisting of the SE. portion of the anc. Laconia. The inhabitants are called Mainotti, or Mainotes, and amount to 42,500. It is a mountainous tract, and was not subjected by the Turks until the close of the eighteenth century. The chief town is *Maina*, 45 m. SW. from Misitra. Lat. 36. 33. N. Long. 22. 23. E. On the bay of Coron.

MAINAS, dist. S. America, depart. div. Quito, intendency Del Escudor, repub. Mexico. It produces wax, cocoa, sarsaparilla, and some grain.

MAINBURGH, tn. S. Germany, prov. Issar, Bavaria; 16 m. NW. from Landshut. Pop. 975. Lat. 48. 36. N. Long. 11. 46. E.

MAINE, state, member of the N. American Union; bounded on the NW. and W. by Lower Canada, E. by New Brunswick, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by New Hampshire. A dispute exists between this state and the British prov. New Brunswick, which has been referred to the king of Holland. It lies nearly between Lat. 43. and 48. N. and Long. 67. and 71. W. Greatest length, 225 m.; greatest breadth, 195 m. Area, about 32,628 sq. m. Pop. 399,462, being 12 to a sq. m. It is divided into 10 cos. viz. Cumberland, Hancock, Kennebec, Lincoln, Oxford, Penobscot, Somerset, Waldo, Washington, and York. The chief towns are Portland, Augusta, Wiscasset, and Paris. The principal rivs. are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Saco, St. Croix, and St. John's. The bays are Casco, Penobscot, Frenchman's, Englishman's, Machias, and Passamaquoddy. The most important lakes are Moosehead, Umbugog, Sebago, Schoodic, and some others in the interior. Maine is rather an elevated country; it contains Katahdin Mountain, supposed to be the highest land between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence. In general it is rather hilly, and produces Indian corn, rye, barley, flax, &c. The land on the Kennebec, and between that riv. and the Penobscot, affords the finest pasturage in New England. The climate of this state is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, yet the air in all parts is pure and salubrious. The numerous bays which indent the coast, abounding in excellent harbours, afford great facilities for commerce. The value of the exports for the year ending 31st Dec. 1829, amounted to 738,000 dols. The principal article of export is lumber. Vast quantities of boards, shingles, clapboards, masts, spars, &c.; also dried fish, pickled salmon, beef, pork, butter, pot and pearl ashes, and some grain are exported. The principal manufactures consist of cotton and woollen cloths, hats, shoes, boots, leather, nails, distilled spirits, and cordage. The number of cotton-mills in 1831 was 8. There are 20 banks in this state. The literary institutions: Bowdoin college, at Brunswick; a college at Waterville, under the direction of the Baptists; a theological school at Bangor; a lyceum at Gardiner; and the Maine Wesleyan seminary at Readfield. Every town is required by law to raise annually for the support of common schools a sum equal to 40 cents for each person in the town, and to distribute this sum among the several school districts, according to the number of scholars in each. The Baptists have 210 churches; the Congregationalists, 156; the Methodists, 56 ministers; the Free-will Baptists, about 50 congregations; the Friends, about 30 societies; the Unitarians, 12 societies; the Episcopalians, 4 ministers; and the Roman Catholics, 4 churches. The number of periodical papers in 1830 was 22. The first permanent settlement in Maine was formed about the year 1630, and for several years the government of the colony was administered in the name of Sir Fernando Gorges, as proprietor of the country. In 1652 Maine was placed under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. It was afterwards claimed by the heirs of Gorges, but was in 1677 purchased by the colony of Massachusetts. From that time the territory formed a part of the colony, and afterwards of the state of Massachusetts, and was styled the district of Maine until the year 1820, when it was erected into an independent state. The constitution of this state was formed in 1819, and came into operation in 1820. The legislative power is vested in a senate and a house of representatives, both elected annually on the second Monday in September. These two bodies are together styled the Legislature of Maine. The executive power is vested in a governor, annually elected. A council of seven is also annually chosen by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, as advisers to the governor. The right of suffrage is granted to every male citizen aged 21 years or upwards (excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed), having had his residence established in the state for the term of three months next preceding an election. Maine sends eight representatives to Congress. The governor's salary is 1500 dollars.

MAINE, MAYNE, or MAIN (+ Mœnus), riv. S. Germany, formed by two streams, called the Weisser, or White, and the Rother, or Red Maine, which have their sources in prov. Upper Maine, Bavaria, on the confines of Bohemia, and unite near Culmbach. Lat. 50. 5. N. Long. 11. 25. E. It flows, in a very devious course, through Bavaria, Baden, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, territory of Frankfort, and the duchy of Nassau, and joins the Rhine near Mentz. It receives the Regnitz, Saal, Tauber, Kinzig, and Nidda; and is navigable as far as Bamberg. Its length is about 300 m.

MAINE, prov. France; bounded on the N. by Normandy, E. by Orleannois, S. by Anjou and Touraine, and W. by Brittany. It contains the departs. of the Sarthe and the Mayenne, and derives its name from the Cenomani, an ancient Gallic people. It was part of the French dominions of Henry II. of England, and was conquered by Philip Augustus.

MAINE, LOWER, circle, S. Germany; bounded on the N. by Saxony, E. by prov. Upper Maine, S. by prov. Retzat and Baden, and W. by Nassau. Area, about 3000 m. Pop. 425,000. Chief town, Wurtzburg. Principal produce, corn and wine.

MAINE, UPPER, prov. S. Germany, Bavaria; bounded on the N. by Saxony, E. by Bohemia, S. by prov. Retzat and Regen, and W. by Lower Maine. Area, about 3,500 sq. m. Pop. 435,000. Chief town, Bayreuth. The manufactures are extensive, of metals, flax, and timber, all which are produced in the province.

MAINE, par. Ireland, bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Pop. 360. Drogheda (P. T. 30). On the coast of the Irish Sea. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £90.

MAINE AND LOIRE, depart. France, formed from the W. part of the prov. of Anjou, and bounded on the N. by Orne and Manche, E. by Sarthe, S. by Maine and Loire, W. by Lower Loire. Area, 276 sq. leagues. Pop. 343,819. Chief riv. the Maienne, navigable from Laval to the Loire. Produce, hemp, flax, fruits for cider and noyau, wines, &c. Iron, slates, and marble, are obtained here. Manufactures of cotton, woollen, paper, china, and glass are considerable. The administration is under the dioc. of Mons; royal court of Angers; 14th military div.; 6th forest arrond.; and the depart. sends five deputies to the chamber. The subdivs. include three arronds. Maienne, Laval, and Chateau-Gontier, which comprehend 25 cantons and 288 communes.

MAINE AND TAUBER, circle, S. Germany, duchy Baden. Lat. 49. 33. N. Long. 9. 59. E. It comprises the NE. portion of the duchy and a small tract on the Maine, insulated from the rest by part of Bavaria. The chief town is Wertheim.

MAINHAM, par. Ireland, in the united bars. of Ikeathy and Oughterany, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Acres, 2774. Pop. 738. Maynooth (P. T. 15). Living, a vicarage in the dioc. of Kildare.

MAINLAND OF ORKNEY. See POMONA.

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, island, Scotland, shire of Orkney and Shetland; the largest of the Shetland group. It is of irregular outline, having numerous promontories and frequent indentations of the coast by bays and inlets; the central parts are mountainous, but those near the coast are fruitful. It is divided into the pars. Aithsting, Cunningsburgh, Delling, Dunrossness, Lerwick, Lunasting, Nesting, Northmaorne, Quarff, Sandness, Sandsling, Sandwick, Tingwall, Walls, Weisdall, and Whiteness. Pop. 15,787. There are no inclosures, and the sheep on the hills are suffered to run wild, being merely driven together periodically to be shorn and marked. The island is famous for a small hardy race of ponies, and for a peculiar kind of swine. The country is almost destitute of trees, except the juniper on the hills, and stunted willows and mountain ash in the valleys. Ores of iron, copper, lead, and silver, have been found here; the first in large quantities and of excellent quality.

MAINS (anc. Strath Dighty), par. Scotland, shire of Forfar. Area about 10 sq. m. Real prop. £6585. Pop. 1156. Dundee (P. T. 40½). Here are quarries of slate and freestone. Liv. in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns.

MAINSAE, tn. France, depart. La Creuse, prov. La Marche; 13 m. SW. from Evaux. Pop. 1425.

MAINSBOROUGH, hund. England, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 4680. Pars. 4. Pop. 506.

MAINSFORTH, or MAINSFORD, tnshp. England, par. Bishop's Middleham, Stockton ward, NE. div. co. Durham. Acres, 810. Real prop. £557. Pop. 39. Durham (P. T. 258). The name is derived from Mainfort, an ancient encampment supposed to have been occupied by the Romans and Danes, which stands on an elevation and encloses an area of 16 acres.

MAINSTONE, par. England, hund. Purslow and Clunn, co. Salop. Acres, 5970. Real prop. £2335. Pop. 462. Bishop's Castle (P. T. 159). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford.

MAINTENON, tn. France, depart. Eure and Loire, prov. Orleannois; 12 m. N. from Chartres. Pop. 1725. On the Eure.

MAIRE, LE, STRAITS OF, channel or passage, S. America, between Terra del Fuego on the W. and Staten Island on the E., connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. Lat. 54. 40. S. Long. 65. W. It is about 15 m. long, and as many broad, and derives its name from Le Maire, a Dutch pilot, who discovered it in 1616.

MAIRENE, riv. S. America, prov. Granada, emp. Brazil; tributary to the Meta.

MAISA, tn. Austrian empire, dist. Cumania, prov. Hungary; 18 m. SW. from Felegehaza. Pop. 4350. Lat. 46. 30. N. Long. 19. 44. E.

MAISMORE, par. England, hund. Dudstone and King's Barton, lower div. co. Gloucester. Acres, 1930. Real prop. £3729. Pop. 423. Gloucester (P. T. 104). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester. Ann. val. £113.

MAISONNOIS, tn. France, depart. Upper Vienne, prov. Poitou. Pop. 1975.

MAISTERTON, anc. par. Scotland, shire of Edinburgh, included in Newbottle.

MAISY, cape, W. Indies, the S. extremity of the island Cuba. Lat. 20. 18. N. Long. 74. 5. W.

MAITEA, islet, S. Pacific ocean, off the E. coast of Otaheite. Lat. 18. S. Long. 148. W. It is about 3 m. in circuit, belongs to the chief of Teiarraboo, and subject to the sovereign of Otaheite. It is said to have been first discovered by Europeans in 1606. It has received from different navigators the names Degama, Boudoir, and Osnaburg, but the natives call it Maitea.

MAITSHA, dist. Abyssinia, prov. Gojam; comprising the country on both sides of the Bahr el Azrek, or Abyssinian Nile, above its influx into the lake Dembea.

MAIXANT, ST., tn. France, depart. Two Sevres, prov. Poitou; 35 m. SW. from Poitiers. Lat. 46. 13. N. Long. 0. 24. W. Manufactures woollen stuffs, serge, stockings, and caps, and has a good trade in corn and cattle.

MAJOR, riv. Spain, prov. Galicia; discharges itself into the Bay of Biscay.

MAJOR'S BAY, W. Indies, island St. Christopher. Lat. 17. 19. N. Long. 62. 19. W.

MAJORCA, island, Mediterranean sea, the largest of the Balearic islands; about 40 leagues from the Spanish, and 50 leagues from the African coast. Lat. 39. 40. N. Long. 3. 0. E. Between Iviça and Minorca. Length about 40 m. and breadth nearly the same. Area, 1410 sq. m. Pop. 181,900. There are several large brooks which descend from the mountains; the principal is the Reira. The climate is temperate, the heat being moderated by sea breezes. The island yields excellent grain, flax, figs, olives, grapes, almonds, oranges, melons, &c. The principal articles of manufacture are tapestry, blankets, and sashes, linen, sail-cloth, &c. The coral fishery, making of wine and brandy also employ the inhabitants. It is subject to Spain; the local administration is composed of a captain-general and a royal audience, under whom is the government of the Baleares. The capital is Palma; Alcudia, on the NE. coast, is the only other city. Majorca assisted the Carthaginians in the second Punic war, but was afterwards

over-run by the Romans; it was subsequently seized by the Vandals, who were expelled by the Moors, which last, with some interruptions, held it until 1229, when Don Jayme, grandson of Alphonso II. king of Arragon, made an expedition against the island, and exterminated the Moors. Majorca and Minorca for some time formed distinct principalities, but were at last made subject to the kings of Arragon and Castile.

MAKARIEV, town, European Russia, gov. Niznei-Novgorod; 62 m. E. from Niznei-Novgorod. Pop. 850. Lat. 56. 1. N. Long. 45. 1. E. On the Wolga.

MAKAYA, tn. West Africa, Cayor country, Senegambia; 62 m. S. from the Senegal.

MAKER, par. England, East div. co. Cornwall, and hund. Rodborough, co. Devon. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £3465. Pop. 2637. Saltash (P. T. 220). Adjoining the Hamoaze and Plymouth harbour. The church has a high steeple, which is a noted sea mark. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter.

MAKERSTON, par. Scotland, shire of Roxburgh. Acres, about 3300. Real prop. £3693. Pop. 326. Kelso (P. T. 42). On the N. bank of the Tweed. The living is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale.

MAKESIN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, sandj. Diar Modzar, pach. Algezira; 200 m. SE. from Aleppo. Lat. 35. 38. N. Long. 40. 46. E. On the Khabour river.

MAKKUM, tn. Holland, prov. Friesland; 11 m. SW. from Franeker. Pop. 2350. Lat. 53. 4. N. Long. 5. 24. E.

MAKO, tn. Austria, palatinate Csanad, prov. Hungary; 10 m. W. from Csanad. Pop. 7500. Lat. 46. 12. N. Long. 20. 16. E. On the Marosch. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and contains a Calvinistic and a Greek church, and a Jewish synagogue.

MALA, Punta de, cape, Central America, intend. Veragua, repub. Guatimala. Lat. 7. 15. N. Long. 80. W. Forming the W. point of entrance of the gulf of Panama.

MALABAR (Hindoo, Malay Var, signifying the mountain-enclosed region), dist. Hindoostan; the name is applied to the narrow land which lies between the western Ghauts and the sea on the W. coast of the Deccan, but the whole coast from Cape Comorin to Lat. 15. is sometimes called the Malabar coast, in contradistinction to the Coromandel coast, on the E. side of the peninsula. *Malabar*, prov. is a small portion of this region, containing 7249 sq. m. Pop. 908,000; of whom 10,000 are Nestorian Christians, and 150,000 Roman Catholics. Calicut, Tellichery, and Mahe, the last belonging to the French, are the chief cities; and with the exception of the coast dist. there are no towns or villages, each landholder living separately on his own estate. Rice, cocoa nuts, and pepper, are the principal productions. The majority of the inhabitants are Hindoos, and on account of their remote situation they have preserved their manners and customs with greater purity than others; the Mahomedans having never entered their territory as enemies until the irruption of Hyder Ali in 1766. This coast was the first part of India visited by Europeans; Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut in May, 1498.

MALABAR CAPE, prom. N. America, U. S. Massachusetts; on the SE. extremity. Lat. 41. 30. N. Long. 70. W.

MALABAR POINT, prom. Hindoostan, island Bombay. Adjoining it is a Hindoo temple much revered and resorted to by pilgrims.

MALABRIGO ISLES, Pacific ocean; off the coast of prov. Truxillo, Peru. Lat. 7. 50. S. Long. 79. 35. W.

MALACCA, or Malaya, country, India, beyond the Ganges, connected with Siam by the isthmus of Kraw, which is 75 m. broad. In all other places it is surrounded by the sea. Malacca is about 775 m. long and 120 m. broad. It is traversed throughout by a chain of lofty mountains, and covered with extensive forests and marshes, so that it is difficult to penetrate into the interior. The fruits are excellent and plentiful, but grain is not produced in sufficient quantity to supply the inhabitants. Its political condition alternates between a dependence upon Siam and a division into a number of petty independent states. The Malays are strong, nervous, and of a dark brown colour; their hair is long, black, and shining; their noses large and flat, and their eyes brilliant. Impetuosity bordering on frenzy, treachery, impatience of restraint, love of plunder and blood, characterize the Malays of Asia. Those in the islands of Austral-Asia are in general more gentle, affable, and honest, and are distinguished by the finest and most symmetrical persons. The great body of the nation are slaves; the masters, called *ormlai*, or nobility, sell their servants to the highest bidder. In general they profess the Mahomedan religion, are fond of navigation, war, and plunder. Besides the Koran, the Malays have various local laws; each state has its own, relating chiefly to commerce. The Malays have adopted the religion and language of the Arabians, and intermarried with them, so that they have become separated from their original stock and form a distinct nation. In the 13th century they built the city of Malacca, founded an empire, possessed themselves of numerous islands in the eastern seas, carried on commerce in their own ships, planted colonies, and acted a splendid part in Asia, but the superiority of the Dutch and their own feudal system have quenched the common spirit and greatly diminished their national importance.

MALACCA, city, E. Asia, cap. of Malacca: on the W. coast. Lat. 2. 15. N. Long. 102. 20. E. On the Straits of Malacca. Pop. about 35,000. There are several spacious handsome streets, and many of the houses are built of stone. There is a good roadstead about one mile and a half from the town, but the entrance of the river by boats is difficult. The exports are tin, sago, pepper, canes, elephants' teeth, and gold dust. Malacca is said to have been founded in 1252 by the last king of Sincapoor. In 1508 it was taken by the Portuguese, and became their principal settlement, and chief depôt of their trade with the seas beyond India. In 1640 it was taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, who retained it until 1795, when it was subjected by a British force; it was restored in 1801, recaptured in 1807, and again given up in 1815, but was finally received in exchange for the British settlements in Sumatra, and occupied by the British authorities in 1825.

MALACCA PASSAGE, channel, Indian seas; between the coast of Sumatra and the island Pulo Way. Lat. 5. 50. N. Long. 95. E.

MALACCA, Straits of, E. Asia; between

the island of Sumatra and the country of Malacca. Mean Lat. 4. N. Long. 100. E.

MALACOTTA, tn. W. Africa, country Worada; 44 m. E. from Satadoo. Lat. 13. N. Long. 9. W. The pop. are ingenious and industrious, and manufacture iron and soap.

MALAGA, tn. Spain, Grenada; 57 m. SW. from Grenada. Pop. about 55,000. Lat. 36. 43. N. Long. 4. 25. W. On the coast of the Mediterranean, at the embouchure of the Guadalmedina and Guadalorce. It has an excellent harbour. The port is enclosed on three sides, and is capable of accommodating 400 merchantmen and 20 ships of war at the same time. The city presents a Moorish appearance, having high houses and narrow, crooked, and badly-paved streets. There is, however, a splendid public walk, and a rich, though unfinished cathedral; the last was founded by Philip II. whilst married to Mary of England, and their united arms are over the gate. The adjoining country is extremely fertile, producing great quantities of figs, almonds, oranges, lemons, olives, sumach, juniper berries, wax, and honey, which, with dried raisins and wines from the mountains and cork from the hills, form the foundation of the commerce of Malaga. Besides these articles, goods manufactured in the town and neighbourhood are exported in considerable quantities. The vineyards, on the neighbouring hills, produce annually from 2000 to 3000 pipes of wine. The first vintage, in June, furnishes the Malaga raisins. The second, in September, yields a kind of wine resembling sherry, but inferior to it. In October and November the sweet Malaga wine is made. Malaga was founded by the Phœnicians, and called originally Malacha. It was taken by the Moors in 714, and retained by them until 1487. It was captured by the French in 1810, and remained in their possession until 1812.

MALAGA, vil. N. America, U. S., co. Gloucester, New Jersey; 30 m. S. from Philadelphia. —*Malaga*, vil. co. Monroe, Ohio; 147 m. SE. from Columbus.

MALAGON, tn. Spain, New Castile; 13 m. NW. from Ciudad Real. Lat. 39. 12. N. Long. 3. 56. W.

MALAHIDE, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. of par. 931; of vil. 294. Dublin, 11 m. On an inlet of the Irish sea, in which are extensive and valuable oyster beds. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin. Ann. val. £110. 15*s*. The ancient castle, still in tolerable preservation, is the seat of the family of Talbot, to whose ancestors large possessions were granted in this vicinity by king Henry II.

MALAMOCCO, town, N. Italy, Lombardo-Venetian territory; 6 m. SW. from Venice. Pop. 1250. Lat. 45. 20. N. Long. 12. 20. E. On a small island of the same name.

MALANEO ISLANDS, two islets, Eastern seas; off the E. coast of the island Lucon. Lat. 18. 3. N. Long. 122. 31. E.

MALAR, or MALER, lake, Sweden, NW. from Stockholm. Lat. 59. 30. N. Long. 17. 30. E. It is about 75 m. long, contains numerous islands, and has on its banks several vils. inhabited by fishermen. It is connected by a canal with the Black sea.

MALATIA, dist. Asiatic Turkey, sandj. Marash, pach. Karamania. On the W. bank of the Euphrates. The chief town, *Malatia*, stands on the site of the anc. Melitene; 92 m. NW. from Diarbeker, and 16 m. W. from the Euphrates. Lat. 38. 12. N. Long. 38. 16. E. The modern town is populous and extensive.

MALATIVOE, tn. and fortress, island Ceylon. Lat. 9. 13. N. Long. 81. 12. E. On the banks of a small river, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

MALAUCENNE, tn. France, depart. Vaucluse, prov. Venaissin; 20 m. NE. from Avignon. Pop. 2750.

MALAVILLY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore; 37 m. SE. from Seringapatam. Pop. about 3000. Lat. 12. 23. N. Long. 77. 3. E. Iron ore, found in the vicinity in considerable quantities, is smelted in the town. This place was the scene of a severe battle in March, 1799, between Tippoo and the British commanded by general Harris, in which the former was defeated.

MALAZGHERD, or MALAZGHIRD (+ Mauro-castrum), tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Armenia; 95 m. SE. from Erzeroum. Lat. 39. 25. N. Long. 42. 23. E. At the confluence of the Malazgherd river into the Euphrates.

MALBAY, bay, Ireland, bar. Ibreckan, co. Clare, prov. Munster. It extends from the Hag's head to Dunbeg, and includes Enniskerry, Mutton, and some other islands: it is open but dangerous.

MALBAY, riv. British N. America, Lower Canada: issues from a lake in the interior, and discharges itself into the St. Lawrence, 90 m. below Quebec, nearly opposite to the Camarauska islands.

MALBOROUGH, par. England, hundred Stanborough, co. Devon. Acres, 5200. Real prop. £6396. Pop. 1604. Knightsbridge (P. T. 208). Viscount Courtenay holds an admiralty court here for an extensive line of coast. In the parish is an endowed school for eight children. Liv. a cur. dioc. Exeter.

MALCHIN, tn. N. Germany, duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin; 22 m. SE. from Gustrow. Pop. 2665. Lat. 53. 41. N. Long. 12. 44. E. Situated betwen lakes Malchin and Kummerow.

MALCHOW, tn. N. Germany, duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin; 25 m. SE. from Gustrow. Pop. 1125. Lat. 53. 27. N. Long. 12. 22. E.

MALCHWAY, riv. Great Britain, co. Radnor, S. Wales, tributary to the Wye, near Llanstephan.

MALCOLM POINT, cape, Australasia, New Holland, on the S. coast. Lat. 33. 50. S. Long. 123. 39. E.

MALDA, dist. Hindoostan, div. Rajemahal, prov. Bengal. Lat. 25. N. Long. 88. 10. E. On the E. side of the Ganges. Chief towns, Malda and Pundua, or Purrua, the latter the ancient capital of Bengal.

MALDA, town, Hindoostan, district Malda, prov. Bengal; 105 m. N. from Calcutta. Lat. 25. 1. N. Long. 88. 15. E. It is the residence of a commercial agent of the E. India Company, and carries on an extensive trade in raw and manufactured silk. The adjoining country abounds with mulberry trees.

MALDEGEM, tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders; 13 m. E. from Bruges. Pop. 4850. Lat. 51. 13. N. Long. 3. 28. E. On a rivulet called the Elbe.

MALDEN, settlement, British N. America, co. Essex, Upper Canada. On the riv. Detroit,

opposite isle Au Bois Blanc. Contains the ruins of an old fort, and the vil. Amherstburg.

MALDEN, tnshp., N. America, U. S., co. Middlesex, Massachusetts; 5 m. NE. from Boston. Pop. 2010. Between Medford and Lynn, and united to Charlestown by Mystic bridge.

MALDIVES, group of islands, Indian Ocean, about 270 m. SW. from Cape Comorin; situated between Latitude 3. 30. and 7. 5. N., and Longitude 73. 30. and 75. 45. E. The greatest breadth of the chain is about 650 miles. Their number is said to amount to upwards of 1,000, but they are for the most part small and uninhabited. They are divided into 17 *attolons* or provs. each div. carrying on a separate branch of manufacture. They are all subject to one king, but each *attolon* is locally governed by a particular ruler, by whom they are much oppressed. The inhabitants appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Indians of Malabar; they are miserably poor, and none dare wear any clothing above the waist except a turban, without a special license. They supply vessels with sails and cordage, cocoa nuts, oil, and honey, dried fish, tortoiseshell, and those shells called cowries, which are current as coin all over India. They have only four ports in which their articles of commerce are collected. No European settlements have been made on any of these islands.

MALDON, tn. England, comprehending pars., All Saints, St. Mary, and St. Peter. Locally in hund. Denzy, co. Essex. Acres, 2700. Pop. 3831. London, 37 m. Situated SW. from the riv. Blackwater, which, uniting itself with the Chelmer here, forms a convenient haven at spring tides; vessels drawing 8 ft. of water can approach the town. The import trade is considerable, consisting of coals, iron, deals, and corn; there is also some trade in salt, wine, spirits, &c. The Wall-fleet oysters, taken from the riv. here, are particularly esteemed. Here are a good public library and grammar school, instituted and endowed by Doctor Thomas Plume, archdeacon of Rochester, a native of this town; who also gave £.00 to build a workhouse, and £1000 to establish the manufacture of sackcloth to employ its inmates; he was also the founder of the Plumean professorship of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge. The livs. of All Saints and St. Peter in the town are vicarages, dioc. London. That of St. Mary is a rect. in dioc. Canterbury. The singular custom of borough English, by which the youngest son succeeds to the burgage tenements on the death of his father, still prevails here. The first charter was granted to this town in the reign of Henry II. It was afterwards incorporated by queen Mary in 1553, and has sent two members to parliament since the commencement of the reign of Edward III.

MALDON, par. England, hund. Kingston, co. Surrey. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £1487. Pop. 209. Ewell (P. T. 13). A free school is maintained here by the vicar, and a national school by the inhabitants. Liv. a vic. dioc. of Winchester.

MALE, island, Indian ocean, chief of the Maldives. Lat. 6. 18. N. Long. 73. 8. E. About four m. in circuit, fertile, with a tn. in which the prince resides.

MALEMBA, tn. W. Africa, country Loango; 51 m. S. from Loango: situated on an eminence near a bay, in which is good anchorage. The tn. contains a large square, and is the residence of several Europeans.

MALENE, or MOLENE, island, English channel, off the coast of depart. Finisterre, prov. of Brittany, France; situated SE. from the island Ushant. Lat. 48. 22. N. Long. 5. 0. W.

MALESHERBES, tn. France, depart. Loiret, prov. Orleannois; 36 m. NE. from Orleans. Pop. 1150. Lat. 48. 16. N. Long. 2. 24. E. On the Essone.

MALETROIT, tn. France, depart. Morbihan, prov. Brittany; 21 m. NE. from Vannes. Pop. 1935. Lat. 47. 49. N. Long. 2. 25. W. On the Ouste riv.

MALEW, ST., par. Isle of Man. Castletown, the cap. of the island, situated in this par., is the (P. T.).

MALGARA, tn. European Turkey, pach. Roumelia; 105 m. W. from Constantinople. Pop. 2725.

MALGRAT, tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia; 21 m. NE. from Mataro. Pop. 3350. On the coast of the Mediterranean.

MALHAM, or MALGH-HAM, tnshp. England, par. Kirkby in Malham Dale, wapentake Staincliffe and Ewcross, W. div. co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3870. Real prop. £3022. Pop. 259. Settle (P. T. 235). Two fairs are annually held here. It is situated in a valley, terminating in an immense crag of limestone rock, 286 feet high, called Malham Cove. Adjoining this rock is a small lake about a mile in circuit, whose waters are supposed to find vent by a subterraneous passage, from which it re-appears at the bottom of the cove, and forms the head of the riv. Aire.

MALHAM MOOR, tnshp. England, par. Kirkby in Malham Dale, wapentake Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 8880. Real prop. £3253. Pop. 259. Settle (P. T. 235).

MALIANA, vil. N. Africa, Algiers; 13 m. SE. from Tefessad. Containing the tomb of a saint called Sede Youseph, much resorted to by pilgrims.

MALICORNE, tn. France, depart. Sarthe, prov. Maine; 11 m. N. from La Fleche. Pop. 1225.

MALICOY, island, Indian seas. Lat. 8. 18. N. Long. 72. 47. E. Situated between the Maldive and Laccadive islands, and subject to a rajah in the Malabar coast.

MALIN, vil. Ireland, in the united bars. Boylagh and Bannagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Killybegs (P. T. 158). On Malin Bay. Four fairs are annually held here.

MALINALCO, tn. and dist. N. America, intendency Valladolid, repub. Mexico; 65 m. SE. from Mexico. Pop. of dist. about 5000.

MALIN HEAD (+ Robogdium), cape, Ireland, par. Cloncagh, bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster; between Inistrahul and Fannet point. Lat. 55. 21. N. Long. 7. 25. W. It is a signal station.

MALINSTOWN, vil. Ireland, par. Cloncagh, bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, and prov. Ulster. Carn (P. T. 174).

MALISTA, island, Scotland, one of the minor Hebrides, off the W. coast of Lewis.

MALIVAGUNGA, riv. island Ceylon; nearly encompasses the hills on which the city Candy stands, and discharges itself into Trincomalee harbour.

MALLARDSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 547. Kilkenny (P. T. 75). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Ossory. Ann. val. £171.

MALLEMORT, tn. France, depart. Mouths of the Rhone, prov. Provence; 26 m. SE. from Arles. Pop. 1925. On the Durance.

MALLERSTANG, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kirkby-Stephen, E. ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £1453. Pop. 256. Kirkby-Stephen (P. T. 266). Liv. a cur. dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £97.

MALLICOLLO, or MANICOLA, island, S. Pacific Ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lat. 16. 24. S. Long. 168. 0. E. About 60 m. long, and 20 m. broad. It was discovered by Quiros in 1606, visited by Capt. Cook in 1774, and has a safe harbour, named Port Sandwich by the British navigator. The islanders are unprepossessing in appearance, use clubs, spears, arrows, &c.; but their country is beautiful and productive.

MALLING, EAST, par. England, hund. Larkfield, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 2560. Real prop. £5139. Pop. 1543. Maidstone (P. T. 34). Here is a school for 50 children. Liv. a vic. dioc. Canterbury.

MALLING, SOUTH, par. England, hund. Ringmer, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 2680. Real prop. £5118. Pop. 705. Lewes (P. T. 50). Liv. a cur. dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £32.

MALLING, WEST, or TOWN MALLING, tn. and par. England, hund. Larkfield, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £3433. Pop. 1369. London, 29 m. On a small tributary to the Medway. The petty sessions for the upper div. of the lathe are holden here. Here is a small endowed school, also a free school. Liv. a vic. dioc. Rochester.

MALLISON'S ISLAND, Austral-Asia, off the N. coast of New Holland, near the entrance into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 12. 13. S. Long. 136. 10. E.

MALLOW, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Acres, 8202. Pop. of par. 9904; of tn. 5229. Dublin, 163 m. Five fairs are annually held in the tn., which stands on the banks of the Blackwater, contains a handsome church, Roman Catholic chapel, and market-house, and returns one member to parliament. Mallow is celebrated for its medicinal fountain; the waters issue from a limestone rock, and are soft and tepid. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Cloyne. Ann. val. £600. The tn. was incorporated in 1688.

MALLWYD, vil. and par. Great Britain, hunds. Mawddwy and Machynllaeth, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Acres of par., about 40,000. Real prop. £3816. Pop. 998. Dolgelly (P. T. 208). Situated at the salient angles of three lofty mntns., Arran, Cwmlin, and Moel Dyfi, in a valley watered by the riv. Dyfi. Liv. a rect. dioc. St. Asaph.

MALMEDY, tn. Prussia, gov. Aix-la-Chapelle, prov. Lower Rhine; 21 m. S. from Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 4575. Lat. 50. 28. N. Long. 6. 1. E. On the riv. Recht; with extensive tanneries and manufactories of cotton stuffs.

MALMOE, tn. Sweden, gov. of Malmohus; 19 m. SE. from Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 35. N. Long. 13. 0. E. On the Sound, with a capacious harbour, strong citadel, woollen manufactories, and an extensive trade.

MALMOHUS, or MALMO, gov. of Sweden, lying along the coasts of the Sound and the Baltic. Lat. 55. 40. N. Long. 13. 20. E. Area, about 1400 acres. Pop. 138,500. It is one of the best populated and most fertile districts of Sweden, and includes great portion of the ancient Schonen or Scania.

MALMSBURY, hund. England, co. Wilts, containing 26 pars., including the borough from which it takes its name. Acres, 57,030. Pop. 12,532.

MALMSBURY, borough and par. England, hund. Malmsbury, and co. Wilts. Acres, 5990. Real prop. £10,549. Pop. 2293. London, 96 m. Situated on a hill nearly surrounded by the riv. Avon, over which it has six bridges. The bor. returns one member to parliament, and consists chiefly of three streets. Near the centre is a beautiful market cross, built in the reign of Henry VII. Manufactures, cloth, leather, gloves, parchment, and glue. The charitable institutions are, two almshouses, one endowed by the corporation, and the other by Robert Jenner; two free schools, and a Sunday school. Here are a Presbyterian meeting-house, and chapels for Baptists and Moravians. Liv. a vic. dioc. Salisbury. The tn. was first incorporated about the year 916 by Edward the Elder. It sent two members to parliament from 23d Edward I. to the passing of the Reform Bill. Early in the seventh century, Maildulph, or Meydulph, a Scottish monk, founded a religious house here, which was afterwards converted into a stately abbey. The monks were of the Benedictine order. The buildings are said to have occupied 45 acres: little at present remains except some splendid ruins of the abbey. William of Malmesbury, the celebrated historian, and Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher, were natives of this place. The family of Harris derive the title of earl fr: m this place.

MALOES, ST., properly ST. MALO, tn. France, depart. Ille and Villaine, prov. Brittany; 45 m. NW. from Rennes. Pop. 10,500. Lat. 48. 40. N. Long. 2. 1. W. On the sea coast, on a peninsula, which is connected with the main land by a causeway called the Sillau. The harbour is large and commodious, but difficult of access. The fortifications are extensive and strong. The inhabitants are active, hardy, intelligent seamen, occupied in the cod and whale fisheries, and in the East India and colonial trade. Wine, brandy, tobacco, salted provisions, hemp, and tar are the principal articles of trade. It is the native place of Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, and of Maupertuis and Duguay-Trouin.

MALOI-JAROSLAWITZ, tn. European Russia, gov. Kaluga; 70 m. SW. from Moscow. Pop. 1725. Lat. 55. 9. N. Long. 36. 22. E. This tn. was completely destroyed in 1812, in the course of a most sanguinary battle which took place here on the retreat of the French army from Moscow.

MALONE, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of co. Franklin, New York; 42 m. W. from Plattsburg, and 220 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 2207. On Salmon riv.; with a court-house and jail.

MALONG, city, China, prov. Yunnan. Lat. 25. 28. N. Long. 103. 18. E. Of the second rank.

MALOUCA, vil. Syria; 21 m. NE. from Damascus. Containing two churches.

MALPAS, tn., par. and tnshp. England, hund. Broxton, co. Chester. Acres, 25,040. Real prop. of tnshp. £3480. Pop. 1004. Pop. of tn. and par. 5127. London, 108 m. Near the riv. Dee. Court-leets are held here for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. Here are an endowed grammar school for twelve boys and twelve girls, two chapels of ease, and several places of worship belonging to Dissenters. The livs. are two rects. dioc. Chester. This is one of the ancient baronies of the county palatinate, the barons of which held capital jurisdiction. Matthew Henry, the commentator on the Bible, was born here.

MALPAS, par, England, hund. Wentloog, co. Monmouth. Acres, 720. Real prop. £948. Pop. 211. Newport (P. T. 148). Liv. a cur. dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £55.

MALPLAQUET, vil. France, depart. The North, prov. Flanders; 10 m. S. from Mons. Pop. 1225. Lat. 50. 19. N. Long. 3. 52. W. It is celebrated as the scene of a sanguinary battle, fought on Sept. 11th, 1709, between the French army commanded by Marshal Villars, and the British under the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in which the former were defeated, though the latter lost 20,000 men.

MALPURBA, riv. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapore, tributary to the Krishna. Lat. 15. 57. N. Long. 75. 30. E.

MALSEN, or MALSESINA, vil. N. Italy, Veronese territory, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 20 m. NW. from Verona. On the E. bank of Lake Garda.

MALSWICK, tithing, England, par. Newent, hund. Botloe, co. Gloucester. Pop. 225. Gloucester (P. T. 104).

MALTA (+ Melita), an island in the Mediterranean sea. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 14. 20. E. It is 60 m. from Sicily, and 200 m. from Calipia, the nearest point of Africa; separated from the small island Gozo by a strait four miles wide, and comprising, with Gozo and the rock Cunimo, which lies between, about 170 square m. Pop. of the group, 94,000, of whom 14,000 belong to Gozo. Besides the natives, there are about 700 British, exclusive of the military; also some Jews, Greeks, Turks, Egyptians, Italians, French, and Dutch. The soil consists of a thin covering of earth on a soft calcareous rock, and is increased by breaking up the surface of the stone into a sort of gravel and mixing it through the earth. To the SW. the land rises precipitously more than 1200 feet: to the NE. it is low. There is but one small stream in the island, which is conducted by an aqueduct of several thousand arches, and 8 m. long, to Valetta. A supply of water is obtained by cisterns in which the rain is collected. The S. shore is rocky, and without any harbour, that of Marsa on the E. forming the port; Valetta is one of the best in the Mediterranean, being completely land-locked, and capable of containing 500 vessels. The climate is hot, but the heat is mitigated by the seabreeze, which always sets in at night. The principal production is cotton. Melons and oranges of an excellent quality are abundant. Corn is raised in small quantity, not sufficient for the support of the population; figs are cultivated with great care. The Maltese are of African origin; they are industrious, frugal, and excellent seamen, but poor, ignorant, superstitious, vindictive, and dishonest. The upper class speak Italian, but the language of the poorer classes is a *patois* compounded of Arabic as the fundamental and principal part, German, Greek, Italian, and other tongues. They have no alphabet, and, according to the fancy of individuals, adopt those of other nations. The capital is Valetta (which see), founded in 1566 by La Valette, grand master of the knights of Malta. The island is subject to Great Britain. Malta through several centuries possessed a degree of celebrity and power greater than has ever been attached to any other territory of so small extent. It was early in the hands of the Carthaginians, who were dispossessed by the Romans. It was occupied in the middle ages by the Saracens and Normans, and in 1530 was conferred by Charles V. on the knights of St. John, after their expulsion from Rhodes by the Turks. It was strongly fortified by the knights, and underwent several memorable sieges, the most celebrated of which took place in 1565, which lasted for four months, and terminated unsuccessfully to the Turkish assailants. In 1798, Buonaparte took possession of Malta, on his expedition to Egypt; in 1800 the French garrison was compelled by famine to capitulate to a British force. In 1814 the possession of it was confirmed to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris.

MALTA, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of co. Saratoga, New York; 7 m. W. from Saratoga, and 5 m. SE. from Balloston Spa. Pop. 1517.

MALTBY, par. England, hund. Louth-Eske, Wold div. parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres (with Rarthby), 1930. Real prop. £823. Pop. 147. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln. Here was formerly a preceptory of knights templars.

MALTBY, tnshp. England, par. Stainton, lib. Langbaurgh, W. div. co. York, N. riding. Acres. 1180. Real prop. £1393. Pop. 168. Yarm (P. T. 237).

MALTBY, tnshp. and par. England, wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill, upper div. co. York, W. riding. Acres of par. 4280. Pop. 844. Real prop. of tnshp. £3213. Pop. 752. Bawtry (P. T. 153). Liv. a vic. dioc. York. Ann. val. £30. Here are the ruins of Roche Abbey, founded in the reign of King Stephen, in 1147, for an abbot and monks of the Cistercian order.

MALTBY IN THE MARSH, par. England, hund. Calceworth, Wold div. parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £1468. Pop. 209. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

MALTON, NEW, bor.-tn. England, wapentake Ryedale, co. York, N. riding. Real prop. £10,646. Pop. 4173. London, 217 m. On the riv. Derwent, which is navigable, and over which is a stone bridge. Six fairs are annually held in the town, which contains a handsome suite of public rooms and a theatre. The petty sessions for the E. div. of the wapentake of Ryedale are holden here. New Malton returns two members to parliament, and has done so without interruption since the 23d year of Edward I. Large quantities of corn, butter, and hams are exported hence. The manufactures are linen, hats, gloves; there are also two extensive iron founderies. Here are three meeting-houses for Dissenters of different denominations. The town consists of two pars., St.

Leonard and St. Michael. Livs. both curs. dioc. York. The old tn. on this site, was burnt down by Thurston, archbishop of York, who besieged it for the purpose of dislodging the Scots; it was afterwards rebuilt, and assumed its present name. It is supposed to have been anciently a Roman station.

MALTON, Old, par. England, wapentake Ryedale, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 4020. Real prop. £9767. Pop. 1204. New Malton (P. T. 217). Here is a free grammar school, endowed in 1546, by archbishop Holgate. Liv. a curacy in the diocese of York. Annual value, £117.

MALVANA, tn. island Ceylon; 13 m. E. from Columbo.

MALVERN, Great, par. England, hund. Pershore, lower div. co. Worcester. Acres. 4340. Real prop. £6290. Pop. 2140. Upton-upon-Severn (P. T. 111). Here are some celebrated medicinal springs, called St. Anne's and The Holy Wells. Liv. a vic. dioc. Worcester. The parish church formerly belonged to and formed part of a famous monastery founded here previously to the Conquest, and endowed by Edward the Confessor. It was one of the most magnificent, rich, and influential religious institutions in the kingdom.

MALVERN, Little, par. England, hund. Oswaldslow, lower div. co. Worcester. Acres, 550. Real prop. £582. Pop. 88. Upton-upon-Severn (P. T. 111). Liv. a cur. dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £15. Here was formerly a priory for Benedictine monks, founded in 1171 by Joceline and Edred, brothers.

MALVERN HILLS, a chain, England, co. Worcester and Hereford, about 10 m. long; greatest height, 1490 feet above the level of the sea.

MALWAH, prov. Hindoostan, bound. on the N. by Ajmeer and Agra; E. by Allahabad and Gundwaneh; S. by Khandeish and Berar; and W. by Ajmeer and Gujerat provs. Mean Lat. 24. N. Long. 77. E. Length about 255 m., breadth 145 m. The principal rivs. are the Narbudda, Chumbul, Sopra, and Cane. The soil is productive in cotton, opium, sugar, tobacco, and indigo. The whole territory was formerly subject to the Mahrattas, who still retain part.

MALWAN, tn. Hindostan, prov. Bejapore; 35 m. NW. from Goa. Lat. 16. 5. N. Long. 73. 40. E. On the sea coast, and formerly celebrated as a place of resort for pirates.

MAMA, Great and Little, two rivs., Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkoutsk, Siberia, both tributary to the Vittim, itself a tributary to the Lena. Mean Lat. of Great Mama, 57. 30. N. Long. 114. 30. E. Of Little, Lat. 57. 30. N. Long. 112. 30. E.

MAMAK, tn. Asiatic Russia, territory Abasia, gov. Circassia; 105 m. W. from Isgaur: on the coast of the Mediterranean.

MAMARONECK, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Westchester, New York; 23 miles NE. from New York. Pop. 838. On Long Island Sound, with a harbour capable of admitting vessels of 100 tons burden.

MAMAS, river, S. America, intendency Coquimbo, Chili. Discharges itself into the Pacific ocean at Copiapo.

MAMBAHENAWAN, islet in the Indian Sea; 51 m. N. from Borneo. Lat. 6. 30. N. Long. 119. 0. E.

MAMBLE, par. England, in the hund. of Doddingtree, lower div., co. Worcester. Real prop. £2903. Pop. 355. Bewdley (P. T. 129). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £133. This place is remarkable for a Roman pavement, fragments of an extensive aqueduct, and other antiquities discovered here.

MAMBURAO, tn. E. Asia, island Mindoro, on the W. coast. Lat. 13. 10. N. Long. 120. 30. E.

MAMELLS, island, N. America, Lake Superior, off the N. coast. Lat. 48. 28. N. Long. 88. 7. W.

MAMERS, tn. France, depart. Sarthe, prov. Maine; 25 m. NE. from Le Mans. Pop. 5650. On the Dive riv., with a considerable trade in cattle, and manufactures of woollen stuffs and canvas.

MAMHEAD, par. England, hund. Axminster, co. Devon. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1621. Pop. 330. Chudleigh (P. T. 182). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

MAMHILAD, par. England, hund. Abergavenny, upper div., co. Monmouth. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1599. Pop. 277. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Llandaff.

MAMHOLE, hamlet, England, par. Bedwelly, hund. Wentloog, co. Monmouth. Acres, 6210. Pop. 3208. Newport (P. T. 148).

MAMORA, or Mahkduma, tn. N. Africa, Morocco; 26 m. NE. from Sallee. Pop. 350. At the embouchure of a riv. of same name.

MAMOU PRAIRIE, tract, N. America, U. S., Louisiana. Area, about 130,000 acres.

MAMPAVA, tn. E. Asia, island Borneo, on the W. coast. Lat. 0. 20. N. Long. 109. 10. E. A considerable mart for opium.

MAMSEN-ELF, riv. Norway, Drontheim. Falls over a remarkable cataract 120 feet high.

MAM TOR, mntn. England, co. Derby; contains lead mines.

MAMTRASNA, mntn. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; 16 m. S. from Castlebar.

MAN, or Maun, riv. England, co. Nottingham, tributary to the Medon at Houghton.

MAN, island, S. Pacific Ocean, between New Britain and New England islands. Lat. 3. 58. S. Long. 151. 27. E.; about 53 m. in circuit. Discovered in 1767.

MAN, Isle of, island, Irish Channel; 30 m. W. from St. Bees Head, co. Cumberland, England; 16 m. S. from Burrow Head in Scotland; and 27 m. E. from Strangford in Ireland. Mean Lat. 54. 17. N. Long. 4. 35. W. Length from N. to S. 30 m.; from E. to W. 12 m.; 70 m. in circuit. Superficial area, 220 sq. m. Pop. 40,500. Divided into 17 parishes. This island is destitute of wood; it is divided into two unequal parts by a chain of mountains extending from NE. to SW.; the most elevated of which are Snowfel and North and South Barrule. The chief mineral products are ores of lead and copper. The climate is comparatively mild; but the harvests are usually late and precarious; the uncultivated land has been estimated at one third of the whole quantity. The fishery employs a large portion of the inhabitants. There is a peculiar breed of sheep here, called the Lougton sheep, whose wool is much esteemed; the other animals are much the same as those in England. A dialect of the Erse or Celtic, called Manks or Manx, is the prevailing language, but the greater part of the inhabitants understand English. In most of the

parishes divine service is performed on alternate Sundays in the Manks and English tongues. The religion of the church of England is here established, and marriage can only be celebrated by the episcopal clergy, but all sects of religion are tolerated. Every parish contains, at least, one charity-school, and many of them a small library; these are chiefly supported by voluntary contributions. Castletown is considered the capital of the island, being the residence of the governor, but Douglas surpasses it in commercial importance. The regular ports of the island are, Douglas, Derby-haven, Peel, and Ramsay, each of which has several dependent creeks or inlets. The chief intercourse is between Douglas and Liverpool. The principal exports are herrings, linen, paper, kelp, honey, salt pork, marble, lead ore, and stone for paving. The imports, chiefly from Liverpool, are manufactured goods, coals, wine, and spirits. The copper currency is peculiar to the country; fourteen pence Manks being equivalent to one shilling British. The Isle of Man is greatly resorted to by strangers, partly in consequence of residents being exempt by law from arrest, except for debts contracted on the island, and partly on account of the cheapness of provisions. The island is subject to Great Britain; the king has the appointment of all military and the chief civil officers, he alone can pardon criminals, and to him all appeals are made in the last resort. The governor holds his post during pleasure, and is chancellor by virtue of his office, and gives judgment on all appeals from the lower courts, except in causes relating to landed property. There is a council of five, composed of the lord bishop, water bailiff, attorney-general, clerk of the rolls, and archdeacon. No law can be proposed for the royal approbation without the sanction of the majority of the members of this council. The last branch of the Manks legislature consists of 24 keys, who form a kind of miniature house of commons; they possess both legislative and judicial authority; their debates are not open to the public. Statutes passed by the insular legislature are called acts of Tinwald, because, before they can take effect, they must be proclaimed from an artificial mount called Tinwald-hill. At each of 24 towns a high bailiff resides, who holds a local court, and takes cognizance of debts and other claims under the value of forty shillings. There are in the island two judges, provincially termed deemsters; one for the northern division, who holds his court usually at Ramsay; and one for the southern, who sits at Castletown. There are likewise courts of admiralty, of exchequer, and of chancery. The ecclesiastical affairs of the island are under the control of a bishop, an archdeacon, two vicars-general, and an episcopal registrar. The bishopric is said to have been founded by Pope Gregory IV. in the ninth century, the episcopal seat being fixed at Sodor, a place supposed to have been situated at Icolmkill. In 1098, Magnus, king of Norway, added the Isle of Man to the jurisdiction of the bishop of Sodor, and the prelates have, since that time, been called bishops of Sodor and Man; he is suffragan of the archbishop of York, but has no seat in the house of lords, and in the provincial convocation his place is not in the upper, but is the highest in the lower house.

The Isle of Man was known to the Romans under the names Monoeda and Monabia, and in the middle ages it was called Manavia. After Britain was abandoned by the Romans it was seized by the Scots, who were expelled by the British prince Cunedda, styled The Dragon of the Islands; it was subsequently held by the kings of Northumbria and the Danes. In 1270, Alexander III. of Scotland, obtained full possession of it by purchase; it remained subject to Scotland until 1340, when Sir William de Montacute, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, conquered the Isle of Man, with the sanction of his sovereign Edward III., by whose command he was crowned king of Man in 1344. In 1406, having been forfeited by rebellion, it was granted by the crown to Sir John Stanley, whose descendant was created by Henry VII. earl of Derby, in 1486. This island was one of the last places held by the royalists in the civil war in the seventeenth century. The celebrated countess of Derby, after the execution of her husband, in October, 1651, retired to Castle Rushen, resolved to defend it to the last; but the place was surrendered by the Manks' commander, captain Christian, whom the countess afterwards, under the sanction of an insular tribunal, executed for alleged treachery. The Isle of Man was given by parliament, in 1652, to Lord Fairfax, but on the restoration of Charles II., it reverted to the Derby family, who held it till 1735, when James the tenth earl dying without issue, it was transferred to the duke of Athol, a descendant of the youngest daughter of the seventh earl of Derby. The duke was induced, in 1765, to surrender the sovereignty of the island to the British government, for the sum of £70,000; and the Isle of Man has since that time formed an integrant part of the British empire. In 1805, an act of parliament was passed securing to the duke and his heirs one fourth of the gross revenue of the island, producing an income of £3000 annually; and in 1825, another act was passed, granting to the family of the duke of Athol, as the purchase for their remaining interest in the royalty and revenues of the island, the patronage of the see, and other feudal and manorial rights, the sum of £416,000. By this purchase the customs of the ports became vested in the crown, who have ever since appointed the commissioners.

MAN OF WAR KEY, islet, Atlantic ocean, one of the Bahamas. Lat. 26. 18. N. Long. 77. 17. W.

MAN OF WAR KEYS, group of islets, Caribbean sea, off the Musquito shore, republic Guatimala. Lat. 12. 57. N. Long. 88. 37. W.

MAN OF WAR KEYS, islets, W. Indies, at the mouth of West Harbour, on the S. coast of Jamaica.

MANA, tn. South America, repub. Bolivia; 16 m. S. from Potosi. Lat. 20. 10. S. Long. 67. 30. W. Adjoining it is a silver mine.

MANAAR, island, E. Asia, off the NW. coast of Ceylon island, from which it is separated by an arm of the sea, about 2 m. broad. Lat. 9. 3. N. Long. 80. 3. E. It was first occupied by the Portuguese in 1560, but taken from them by the Dutch in 1658. Adjoining it is Manaar Gulf, between Ceylon and Hindoostan.

MANACASIA, riv. S. America, intendency Boyaco, republic Colombia; tributary to the Meta from the S., in Lat. 4. 50. N. Long. 72. 10. W.

MANACHARA, riv. island Madagascar; discharges itself into the Indian Ocean, in Lat. 21. 41. s. Long. 48. 8. E.

MANACHLOG-DDU, or MONACHLOG-DDU, par. Great Britain, hund. Cemmaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 5000. Narbeth (P. T. 255). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £134.

MANACKA, or MANACCAN, par. England, hund. Kerrier Edu, co. Cornwall. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £2711. Pop. 654. Falmouth (P. T. 269). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter.

MANAFON, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Newtown, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Acres, 6000. Real prop. £2934. Pop. 775. Llanfair (P. T. 183). Near the river Rhin. Liv. a rect. dioc. St. Asaph.

MANANGARA, riv. island Madagascar; has its source in the mountains in the centre of the island, and discharges itself into the Indian Ocean in the country of the Antaximes. Lat. 23. 12. s. Long. 48. 3. E.

MANAPAN, tn. Hindoostan, district Tanjore, Carnatic. Lat. 10. 41. N. Long. 78. 31. E. Formerly the residence of a zemindar.

MANAPIRA, riv. S. America, intendancy Apure, tributary to the Oroonoko, near the influx of the Apure.

MANASQUAN, riv. N. America, U. S., New Jersey; discharges itself into the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 40. 11. N. Long. 73. 10. W.

MANATAWNY CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S., co. Montgomery, Pennsylvania; tributary to the Schuylkill at Pottsgrove.

MANATE, riv. Central America; discharges itself into the Bay of Honduras. Lat. 15. 47. N. Long. 88. 19. W.

MANATON, par. England, hund. Teignbridge, co. Devon. Acres, 6170. Real prop. £1657. Pop. 435. Chudleigh (P. T. 182). Liv. a rect. dioc. Exeter.

MANBONA, tn. E. Africa, country Sofala; on the sea coast at the mouth of the channel of Mozambique.

MANBY, par. England, hund. Louth Eske, Marsh div., parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £1719. Pop. 207. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

MANCETER, or MANCELLER, par. England, hund. Hemlingford, Atherstone div., co. Warwick. Acres, 4120. Real prop. £2809. Pop. 5200. Atherstone (P. T. 105). Near the river Anker. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. It is supposed to have been the ancient Manduessedum of the Romans.

MANCHA, LA, district Spain, New Castile. Lat. 39. 10. N. Long. 2. 30. W. Area about 8000 sq. m. Pop. 215,000. Chief tns., Ciudad Real and Ocana. It consists of an immense plain, intersected by ridges of low hills and rocks, and is almost entirely surrounded by mountains. Great portion of this vast tract is cultivated in corn and wine; honey, fruit, and saffron are also raised; good water is scarce. There is little manufacture, except the spinning of wool, which is extensively carried on.

MANCHA REAL, tn. Spain, Andalusia; 8 m. E. from Jaen. Pop. 4250. Lat. 37. 44. N. Long. 3. 42. W.

MANCHE, LA, department France, prov. Normandy, on the W. coast. Lat. 39. 8. N. Long. 2. 30. W. Almost surrounded by the English Channel. Area, about 2450 sq. m. Pop. 610,000. The capital is St. Lo, but the most important town is Cherburg.

MANCHESTER, a large and commercial tn. and par. of England, in the hund. of Salford, and co. Lancaster. Acres, 34,260. Real prop. £308,634. Pop. of par. 270,963. Pop. of tn. 142,026. London, 182 m. At the spot where the rivers Irk and Medlock fall into the Irwell. Lat. 53. 29. N. Long. 2. 15. W. Market days, Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs held on Whit-Monday, Oct. 1st, and Nov. 17th. Members of parliament 2. The town of Manchester is about two miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, containing about 600 streets, which are in general well paved, and lighted with gas. The buildings display considerable variety, but among those of modern erection there are some handsome structures, and several extensive improvements have been lately carried into execution in different quarters of the town. The carriage-ways, in general, have been macadamized, and the footways occasionally widened, and others improved. Gas-works, for lighting the streets of Manchester, were established in 1817, and others for lighting Salford in 1820; besides which, a portable gas company has been formed, to supply gas for lighting dwelling-houses and other buildings. The Manchester and Salford water-works were established in 1809. The situation of Manchester is well adapted for trade, and it is equal in wealth and importance to any town in the kingdom, except Liverpool or London. Like the latter, it has been partly formed by the gradual aggregation of neighbouring places, of which the most considerable is Salford, a kind of suburb, from which it is divided by the Irwell, over which there are five bridges, two of which are handsome structures, the New Bailey bridge, erected in 1785, and Brunswick bridge, in 1820. The parish of Manchester includes the chapelries of Ardwick, Blakely, Cheetham, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Denton, Disbury, Gorton, Heaton-Norris, Newton, and Stratford; with the tnshps. of Beswick, Bradford, Broughton, Burnage, Chorlton-row, Crumpsall, Droylsden, Fallsworth, Harpurley, Houghton, Hulme, Levenshulme, Manchester, Moss-side, Moston, Openshaw, Reddish, Rushulme, Salford, and Withington. The livings are the rectories of St. Anne's; St. John's, ann. val. £150; St. Mary's, ann. val. £105: the curacies of St. James's, ann. val. £130; All Saints; St. Clement's; St. George's; St. Luke's; St. Matthew's; St. Michael's, ann. val. £67; St. Paul's, ann. val. £90; St. Peter's, ann. val. £150; Trinity; St. Travis's, and Standgate.

According to Mr. Whitaker, the origin of Manchester may be traced back before the time of the Romans. He supposes that the site was first occupied by the Britons about 500 years A. C.; but the earliest mention of a town is in the time of the Romans, when the natives began to build fortresses in order to defend themselves. Its British name was Mancenion, or a place of tents: this was changed into Mancunnium by the Romans, who conquered it under Agricola in A. D. 79. It was afterwards successively called Manduesuedum, Manduessedum, and Mancestre; and early in the second century it received its present name of Manchester. Manchester was the residence of one of the Saxon chieftains, who was a member of parliament

and had great authority. Its first charter was granted in 1301 by Thomas Grelle, lord of the manor. It appears uncertain at what period Manchester first became celebrated for its manufactures, but it is mentioned in the reign of Edward IV. as noted for the production of various woollen goods. In the reign of James I. a pestilence raged there, which carried off nearly 1000 persons. During the civil wars this place warmly espoused the cause of the parliament against Charles I., and it was besieged by a strong force under the earl of Derby; but after several days he was obliged to retire. During the succeeding reigns the manufactures of this town continued to flourish and increase, as well as its trade: and its commercial superiority may be dated from about the year 1758. Manchester is particularly distinguished for its spinning manufactories, the progress of which has been extremely rapid. Its subsequent increase and improvement have been materially influenced by the invention of machinery for the abridgment of labour. In 1781, two years previously to the introduction of Arkwright's machines, the quantity of cotton-wool imported annually was but 5,198,778 pounds, but, after the successive inventions or improvements of Highs, Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, and Watt, the quantity of goods manufactured was augmented more than thirty fold. There were in 1825 in the parish of Manchester alone more than 20,000 steam-looms in motion, and it appears that since that period the number has increased; in the same year there were in the tnshps. of Manchester, Chorlton-row, Ardwick, Salford, Pendleton, and Hulme, 104 spinning-factories, worked by 110 steam-engines, the aggregate power of which was equal to that of 3598 horses; and within the same districts there were used in different manufactures, exclusively of those employed in the cotton-works, 102 engines, altogether of 1277 horse-power. Though cotton goods form the staple manufacture of Manchester, there are others carried on very extensively, as the manufactures of woollen, linen, and silk. Among the varieties of textures made here may be specified muslin, fustian, crape, table-cloths, blankets, carpets, flannel, baize, bombasin, ribbons, stuffs, and fancy mixtures of different kinds. Manchester has also long been noted for the manufacture of hats, umbrellas, and numerous other articles, comprised under the designation of Manchester small wares, which furnish considerable employment for the industry and capital of the manufacturers of this place. Here, too, are carried on pin-making, rope and twine-making, brass-founding, iron-founding, brewing, paper-making, tobacco-pipe-making, the manufacture of stucco and Roman cement, that of chemical compounds, and many others of inferior importance. The commerce of Manchester derives vast advantages from inland navigation, the river Irwell affording the means of regular intercourse with Liverpool. The railway, also, recently completed, traversed as it is by steam-carriages, presents a medium for the transfer of goods, or for travelling, speedy beyond comparison with reference to other modes of conveyance. The manufacturers of this town find markets in almost every part of the world, Manchester goods being distributed over the continents of Europe and America, and sent to the East Indies, to the coast of Guinea, New South Wales, and the islands of the Pacific ocean.

The public edifices of Manchester and its suburbs include sixteen churches and three chapels connected with the establishment. The church of St. Anne is a handsome building, finished in 1723: it is the gift of the bishop of Chester. St. Mary's, built by the clergy of the collegiate church in 1756, is a neat and elegant edifice; and St. John's was built in 1768 by the late Edward Byron, Esq. St. Paul's church, erected in 1765, is a handsome, spacious building, chiefly brick; to this has been added a lofty and substantial stone tower. The college, which had been suppressed at the Reformation, and afterwards restored by queen Mary, was refounded by Elizabeth in 1578, under the style of Christ's College, Manchester. The collegiate body consists of a warden, four fellows, two chaplains, two clerks, four choristers, and four singing men. There are more than forty places of worship for various sects of Protestant dissenters, viz. five for Baptists, one for the Society of Friends, eleven for Wesleyan Methodists, nine for Independents, one for Welsh Independents, one for Independent Methodists, two for Methodists of the new connexion, one for Primitive, one for Tent Methodists, two for Swedenborgians, two for Unitarians, one for Presbyterians, three Roman Catholic chapels, and a synagogue. Manchester is remarkable for its numerous charitable institutions. Cheetham's hospital, commonly called the college, was founded in 1422 by Lord Delaware. About the same time the present collegiate church was built. It is a fine Gothic structure, much enriched with sculpture. Humphrey Cheetham, of Clayton, near Manchester, bought the college, and endowed it for the maintenance and education of forty poor boys, admissible between the ages of six and ten years: the number has since been increased to eighty. There is a free grammar school in Long Millgate, which was founded in 1513 by Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter. The other establishments for gratuitous education include the Deaf and Dumb school, Stanley-street, Salford; St. John's school, Gartside-street; the Catholic Free-school, Lloyd-street; the New Jerusalem school, Irwell-street, Salford; the Ladies' Jubilee school, Strangeways Park; the National school, Granby-row; the National school, Bolton-street, Salford; the Lancasterian school, Marshall-street; and the Infant school, Saville-street, Chorlton-row. There are also a considerable number of Sunday-schools. Besides almshouses, here are various benefactions and institutions for the relief of those suffering from indigence or disease. The Manchester General Infirmary and Dispensary, erected in 1755; the Lunatic Asylum, built in 1765; the House of Recovery, or Fever Hospital, established in 1796; the Lying-in Hospital, Salford, instituted in 1790; the Manchester Institution for curing Diseases of the Eye, founded in 1815; and the Lock Hospital, in 1819. There are likewise a Female Penitentiary, a Strangers' Friendly Society, a Samaritan Society, and a Philanthropic Society. The public edifices appropriated for the purposes of commerce are by no means equal in number with the importance of this great trading and manufacturing town. The Manchester exchange is conveniently fitted up as a place of resort for

merchants, manufacturers, and other men of business, but it possesses few claims to notice as an architectural structure. In York-buildings and Chapel-street, Salford, are the cloth-halls, or public marts for the sale of Yorkshire cloth; and in Hanging-ditch is the corn exchange, for the accommodation of corn-dealers and brokers. The public markets are numerous; provisions of all kinds are exposed for sale every day in the week, except Sunday; the regular market-days, however, being only four. The municipal buildings include some handsome structures, particularly the town-hall of Manchester, in King-street, a noble edifice, recently erected, designed for the transaction of business connected with the police of the town and the administration of justice, as well as for public meetings. At Hulme are cavalry barracks; and in the Regent's-road barracks for infantry. Among the edifices devoted to amusement are the theatre royal, or principal theatre, in Fountain-street; the minor theatre in Spring-gardens; the assembly-rooms in Mosley-street; the concert-rooms in Fountain-street; the diorama in Cooper-street; and there are billiard-rooms in Mosley-street and in Cross-street. At the infirmary and the lying-in hospital are public baths. The literary and scientific institutions of Manchester are numerous and important. The principal of these is the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, founded in 1781, of the talent and industry of whose members abundant testimony has been afforded, by the publication of several volumes of Memoirs. In addition to this association, may be mentioned the Agricultural Society, established in 1767; the Philosophical Society, in 1803; the Society for the Promotion of Natural History, to which belongs a museum of considerable value; the Flora and Horticultural Society; and the Royal Manchester Institution, chiefly for the encouragement of the fine arts. There are also some good public libraries, besides that belonging to the magnificent institution of Cheetham, as the Portico, in Mosley-street, with a news-room attached, a handsome and spacious structure, erected in 1805, at the cost of £7000; the Law Library, in Brown-street, established in 1820; and the Mechanics' and Apprentices' Library, opened in 1825. In Cooper-street is a Mechanics' Institute, founded in 1826, since which the number of its members has been considerably augmented. This town formerly gave the title of earl to the family of Montagu. Among the persons of eminence connected with this town were Dr. John Dee, noted as a mathematician and astrologer in the reign of Elizabeth; John Byrom, M.A., F.R.S., a poet of some note, the inventor of a popular system of stenography; and Dr. Thomas Percival, a celebrated physician and medical writer, who died here in 1804.

MANCHESTER, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Bennington, Vermont; 22 m. N. from Bennington, 44 m. NE. from Troy, New York. Pop. 1525.—*Manchester*, tn. co. Ontario, New York. Pop. 2811.

MANCOTT, township, Great Britain, parish Hawarden, hund. Mold, co. Flint, N. Wales. Pop. 344. Hawarden (P. T. 195). The inhabitants are engaged in the iron-works and lead-mines.

MANDAL, seaport-tn. Norway, bpk. Christiansand, on the N. Sea, at the mouth of a small riv. of the same name; 19 m. WSW. of Christiansand. Lat. 58. 20. N. Long. 7. 30. E.

MANDAVIE, seaport tn. Hindoostan, prov. Cutch; 35 m. SSW. from Bhooj. Lat. 22. 50. N. Long. 69. 33. E. Pop. 35,000. It possesses a tolerable harbour, and is a place of considerable trade with Malabar, Sinde, Arabia, and Africa. The son of Hans Raja, the chieftain of Mandavie, who styled himself the dewan of Cutch, was taken under British protection in 1809.

MANDHAR, or MANDAR, dist. Isle of Celebes. See CELEBES.

MANDINGO, or MANDING, mountainous ter. of Central Africa, bounded on the E. by Bambarra, on the N. by Fooladoo, on the S. and W. by Gadou and Jallonkadoo. The country is rocky and barren, and contains no tns. of any consequence, except Kamalia. A considerable quantity of gold dust is found in the sands of the rivers; the whole region is watered by the Niger in its early course. Manding is divided into a number of small aristocratic republics, each village, with the territory around it, being nearly independent of the one adjoining. The Mandingoes have spread themselves through all the countries on the banks of the Niger, the Senegal, and, above all, of the Gambia, and have become the most numerous of all the races in Western Africa. The Mandingo language is understood, with few exceptions, through all those regions. Almost every district is traversed by troops of Mandingo merchants, resembling, in their habits and manners, the Arabic caravan traders.

MANDOW, ancient tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; 65 m. SSW. from Oojein. Lat. 22. 23. N. Long. 75. 20. E. It was formerly the capital of the Dhar rajahs, subsequently of the Khillijee Patau, sovereigns of Malwa, and is described by Abul Fagel as a city of prodigious extent, 22 m. in circumference. It is fallen to decay, and in 1820 the only resident pop. consisted of a few Hindoo ascetics.

MANDURIA, anc. tn. Italy, prov. Basilicata, kingd. Naples, formerly Casale Nuovo; 6 m. NE. of Cassano.

MANEA, ham. and chap. England, par. Coveney, s. part of the hund. Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 5860. Real prop. £6192. Pop. 822. March (P. T. 83). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Ely.

MANFIELD, par. England, wapentake Gilling East, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2230. Real prop. £3276. Pop. 423. Darlington (P. T. 241). Liv. a vic. dioc. of Chester. Supposed to have been formerly a place of considerable importance.

MANFREDONIA, tn. Italy, prov. Capitanata, on the bay of Manfredonia; 110 m. WNW. of Naples. Pop. 5000. Lat. 41. 38. N. Long. 15. 58. E. It has a good harbour, and exports considerable quantities of corn.

MANGALORE, a seaport-tn. Hindoostan prov. Canara; 162 m. from Seringapatam, and 440 m. from Madras. Lat. 12. 53. N. Long. 74. 57. E. Pop. 30,000. This tn. was frequently the scene of conflict in the war with Tippoo Saib. It is a place of great trade. Rice is the general article of export; next to rice is betel-nut, then black pepper, sandal wood, cassia, and turmeric. Raw silk, for the use of the manufacturers above the ghauts, and

sugar are imported from Bengal and China, and oil and ghee from Surat.

MANGERSBURY, or MAUGERSBURY, ham. England, par. Stow-on-the-Wold, hund. Slaughter, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £3389. Pop. 370. Stow-on-the-Wold (P. T. 86).

MANGETSFIELD, par. England, hund. Barton Regis, co. Gloucester. Real prop. £8016. Pop. 3508. Bristol (P. T. 114). Liv. a cur. dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £123.

MANHEIM, or MANNHEIM, tn. of West Germany, cap. of the circle of Neckar, and grand duchy of Baden; situated at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine; 34 m. N. of Carlsruhe, and 36 m. SbW. of Mentz. Pop. 21,525. Lat. 49. 29. N. Long. 8. 27. E. There is a bridge of boats over the Neckar, and a flying bridge over the Rhine. The streets are broad and straight; there are four squares, two fountains, a ducal castle, and a large building, which contains the mint and seven churches; the finest part of the same edifice was the ancient residence of the Jesuits, and it still attests their former wealth and power. The observatory, enriched with every useful instrument for astronomical purposes, might be considered an ornament to any town. It possesses besides a theatre of anatomy, a school of midwifery, a botanical garden, a museum of natural history, a library, a gallery of paintings, and a collection of antiquities. Here a meteorological society has been instituted, and some of the members have distinguished themselves by their researches in that department of knowledge. Manheim has suffered much from the fatal effects of war: devastated by the Bavarians in 1662, the town was scarcely repaired before it was included in the destruction of the palatinate. Almost all the houses were demolished, and the generals of Louis XIV. saw their men plunder the tombs of the palatines. Rebuilt by its princes, it was bombarded in 1795 by the republican armies of France, and a great many of its buildings were reduced to ashes. But its advantageous situation at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine, the importance of its commerce and manufactures, which consist in linen and woollen stuffs, and jewellery, made chiefly of the alloy that is known by the name of Manheim-gold, have contributed to restore it to its ancient prosperity.

MANHOOD, hund. England, rape Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 14,150. Parishes, 7. Pop. 3531.

MANICPOOR, or MANICKPORE, tn. and dist. Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad, belonging to the king of Oude. The tn. is seated on the NE. side of the riv. Ganges, 80 m. SSE. of Lucknow. Lat. 25. 46. N. Long. 80. 20. E.

MANILLA, city, island of Luzon, chief of the Philippines, and metropolis of the Spanish settlements there; situate on the E. coast of an extensive bay, on the riv. Passig. Lat. 14. 38. N. Long. 120. 50. E. Pop. in 1820, 175,000.

MANIPA, an island in the Eastern seas, 20 m. in circumference, lying off the W. end of Ceram; viewed from the sea it has a mountainous appearance, but it is inhabited and cultivated. Lat. 3. 21. N. Long. 127. 51. E.

MANJEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, dist. Sarun, situate at the confluence of the Ganges and Goggra; 44 m. from Patna. Lat. 25. 49. N. Long. 84. 35. E. Celebrated for a remarkable large tree, 375 feet in diameter, and 1116 feet in circumference.

MANLEY, tnshp. England, par. Frodsham, hund. Eddisbury, and co. Chester. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1661. Pop. 331. Frodsham (P. T. 191).

MANLEY, wapentake England, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Pop. 23,027. Pars. 27. Situate at the NW. extremity of the co.

MANLIUS, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Onondago, New York. Seated on the Mohawk riv., between Salt Lake and Lake Oneida; 42 m. W. of Whitestown. Pop. 7375.

MANNHARTSBERG, mntn. chain, Austria, extending from N. to S., beginning at the frontier of Moravia, and terminating at the Danube. It divides the part of Lower Austria lying to the N. of the Danube into two circles.

MANNINGFORD ABBOTS, par. England, hund. Swanborough, co. Wilts. Acres, 960. Real prop. £1362. Pop. 165. Pewsey (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. dioc. Salisbury.

MANNINGFORD BRUCE, or CRUCIS, par. England, hund. Swanborough, co. Wilts. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £983. Pop. 261. Pewsey (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. dioc. Salisbury.

MANNINGHAM, tnshp. England, par. Bradford, wapentake Morley, co. York, W. riding. Real prop. £3942. Pop. 3564. Bradford (P. T. 196).

MANNINGTON, par. England, hund. S. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 680. Real prop. £398. Pop. 13. Aylesham (P. T. 118). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

MANNINGTREE, mkt.-tn. tnshp. and chap. England, par. Mistley, hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 30. Real prop. £1718. Pop. 1237. London, 60 m. Liv. a cur. dioc. London. Situate on the riv. Stour, which is navigable to Sudbury. Principal imports are deals, corn, coals, iron, and fish.

MAN-OF-WAR, vil. Ireland, par. and bar. Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 68. Balbriggan (P. T. 19). It is a military station, and a poor school is here for 86 boys and 31 girls.

MANOR, par. Great Britain, shire of Peebles, Scotland, watered by the Tweed and the Manor. Acres, 18,110. Real prop. £3403. Pop. 254. Peebles (P. T. 20). Liv. in presb. Peebles, syn. Lothian and Tweeddale. It is rocky and mountainous; there are two considerable hills, the Scarpe and Dollarburn, the latter of which is 2840 feet above sea level.

MANOR CUNNINGHAM, vil. Ireland, par. All Saints, bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, on an inlet of Lough Swilly. Letterkenny (P. T. 150). Fairs, July 6, Nov. 6.

MANOR HAMILTON, tn. Ireland, partly in the par. Cloonclare, bar. Dromahaire; partly in par. Killasnet, bar. Rossclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1348. Dublin, 145 m. Fairs, May 8, July 1, Oct. 7, and first Thursday in Nov. O. S.

MANOSQUE, tn. S. France, depart. of the Lower Alps, prov. Provence; 490 m. SbE. of Paris. Pop. 5400. Lat. 43. 5. N. Long. 5. 47. E. In 1708 this town was dreadfully shaken by an earthquake, and a hill in its vicinity, on which were several villages, was entirely swallowed up.

MANOWLY, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapore, situated on the W. bank of the Malpurba riv.; 30 m. NbE. from Darwar. It was taken by

Gen. Wellesley in 1799 from Doondeah, the freebooter, and delivered over to the Mahrattas. Lat. 15. 53. N. Long. 75. 17. E.

MANRESA, Minorosa, or Manxes, tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia, on the riv. Cardener; 29 m. NNW. of Barcelona. Pop. 9000. Lat. 41. 45. N. Long. 1. 47. E.

MANS, Le, tn. W. France, cap. of depart. of the Sarthe, prov. Maine; 20 m. S. of Alençon, 75 m. WbN. of Orleans: near the riv. Sarthe. Pop. 19,477. Lat. 48. 2. N. Long. 0. 8. E. The streets are airy and clean, the market-place is spacious. The only public buildings or institutions worth notice are the cathedral and other churches, the public library, the museum, and the hospitals. Le Mans has considerable manufactures of linen, sail-cloth, flannel, serge, and druggets; of the article of wax candles, the quantity annually made is nearly 3000 cwt. Here are likewise small manufactures of leather, gloves, paper, and soap. This tn. is of considerable antiquity, having been a place of notoriety in the reign of Charlemagne.

MANSBRIDGE, hund. England, div. Fawley, co. Southampton. Pop. 4943. Pars. 7.

MANSELL GAMAGE, par. England, hund. Grimsworth, co. Hereford. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £1517. Pop. 171. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Hereford.

MANSELL LACY, par. England, hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1452. Pop. 318. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Hereford.

MANSERGH, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kirkby Lonsdale, Lonsdale ward, co. Westmorland. Acres, 2980. Real prop. £2811. Pop. 232. Kirkby Lonsdale (P. T. 253). Situate near the riv. Lune. Liv. a cur. dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £116.

MANSFIELD, mkt.-tn. and par. England, N. div. wapentake of Broxtow, co. Nottingham. Acres, 9070. Real prop. £13,326. Pop. 9426. Liv. a vic. dioc. York. London, 138 m. It was anciently a British, and afterwards a Roman station. In the time of Edward the Confessor, it was a royal demesne, and continued so until William Rufus gave it to the cathedral of St. Mary, at Lincoln. Its chief buildings are the moot-hall and the theatre; the former, standing in the market place, was built by Lady Oxford, in 1752. The principal trade of Mansfield is corn and malt, with a small manufacture of stockings, gloves, and cottons. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious Gothic structure, of some antiquity. The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Quakers have also places of public worship here. A free grammar school was founded and endowed in this town in 1567 by Queen Elizabeth, with two scholarships of £10 each, at Jesus' College, Cambridge. Here is likewise a charity-school, for clothing and educating 36 boys, and four Sunday-schools, at which considerable numbers of children are educated. By an ancient custom of this place, heirs are declared to be of age as soon as they are born. In the neighbourhood are many noblemen's and gentlemen's seats. It gives the title of earl to the family of Murray.

MANSFIELD TOWN, vil. Ireland, par. Mansfield Town, co. and bar. Louth, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 880. Castle Bellington (P. T. 43).

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, par. England, N. div. wapentake Broxton, co. Nottingham. Acres, 2860. Real prop. £4527. Pop. 1859. Mansfield (P. T. 138). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. A Roman building was discovered in a corn-field in this par. some years since measuring 20 yards by 14, having within a mosaic pavement in very fine preservation.

MANSHEAD hund. England, co. Bedford. Acres, 52,045. Pop. 21,124. Pars. 23.

MANSOURA, tn. Lower Egypt, on the riv. Nile; 24 m. SSW. of Damietta. Lat. 31. 2. N. Long. 31. 26. E. It was built by the Saracens, and is supposed by Dr. Pocock to be the *Zoan* or *Tanis* of the ancients. The trade is chiefly carried on by Syrian Christians, who export the fine rice growing round lake Menzaleh and sal ammoniac. The mode of hatching chickens by means of ovens is carried on here to a great extent.

MAN'S RIGGS, tnshp. England, par. Ulverston, hund. Lonsdale, co. Lancaster. Acres, 510. Real prop. £621. Pop. 69. Ulverston (P. T. 273).

MANSTON, par. England, hund. Red Lane, Sherborne div., co. Dorset. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £2633. Pop. 149. Shaftsbury (P. T. 101). Liv. a rect. dioc. Bristol.

MANTES, tn. France, depart. the Seine and Oise, prov. Isle de France; situated on the riv. Seine, 31 m. WNW. of Paris. Pop. 4300. Lat. 48. 59. N. Long. 1. 42. E.

MANTHORPE, ham. England, par. Thurlby, and soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Real prop. £758. Pop. 100. Grantham (P. T. 110).

MANTHORPE, ham. England, par. Witham-on-the-hill, wapentake Beltisloe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Real prop. £4527. Pop. 1720. Bourne (P. T. 97).

MANTILLY, tn. France, depart. Orne, prov. Normandy; 9 m. SW. of Domfront. Pop. 2300.

MANTON, par. England, wapentake Manley, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2650. Real prop. £1255. Pop. 150. Glanford Bridge (P. T. 156). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £150.

MANTON, par. England, hund. Martinsley, co. Rutland. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £2124. Pop. 229. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £70. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is said to have been collegiate in the reign of Edward III.

MANTON, tithing England, par. Presherty, hund. Selkey, co. Wilts. Marlborough (P. T. 74).

MANTUA, delegation of Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, forming a part of the Lombardo-Venetian territory. Area, 880 sq. m. Pop. 239,436. The former duchy of Mantua was of larger extent than the prov. of the present day.

MANTUA, city of Austrian Italy, the cap. of the delegation or district of the same name; situated on islands formed by the waters of the Mincio; 70 m. WSW. of Venice, and 70 m. ESE. of Milan. Lat. 45. 8. N. Long. 10. 50. E. Pop. 23,340. Mantua is, both by nature and art, one of the strongest places in Europe. It is entered by bridges, of which the principal are the Ponte di Molini, leading to the citadel, and the Ponte di St. Georgia, to the suburb of that name, both flanked with redoubts. Most of the streets are broad, all of them are straight; the squares are large and regular; the fortifications are kept in good repair. The town boasts of having given birth to Virgil, and the inhabitants take care to remind strangers of

that circumstance, for his bust is seen on one of the eight gates, and a monument in honour of the poet rises on the principal square, the Piazza di Virgilio. The remains of Tasso, the modern Virgil, are deposited in the church of St. Egida. The principal public edifice is the cathedral, a beautiful building, nearly on the same plan as the admired church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Rome. The other churches are numerous, but the only one that deserves notice is that of St. Andrew, the interior of which is beautifully painted. The other buildings are the corte, with its hall; the Palazzo della Giustitia; the palace of the Gonzago family; and one which, from its shape, bears the singular name of the Palazzo di T. Besides these may be mentioned the university buildings, the arsenal, the Jewish synagogue, the public library, and a number of private mansions, in an elegant style of architecture. Although silk, leather, and cloth are made in the town, its commerce is only carried on through the medium of the Jews.

MANUDEN, par. England, hund. Clavering, co. Essex. Acres, 3150. Pop. 695. Stansted Mountfichet (P. T. 33). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. London. Ann. val. £120.

MANZANARES, or Mancana, tn. Spain, dist. of Guadalaxara, prov. of New Castile, situated on a river of the same name; 21 m. E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 6800. Here is a commandery of the order of Calatrava; and the place is one of the principal stations of the royal carabineers of Spain.

MAOUNA, or Massacre Island, an island of the S. Pacific ocean, one of the Navigator's islands, discovered by Bougainville, and visited by La Perouse, who represents it as a beautiful and fertile island; the inhabitants, however, are of a savage disposition, and when M. Langle, commander of the Astrolabe, had landed, they attacked and murdered him and ten companions.

MAPASTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Pop. 458. Ardee (P. T. 43). Liv. a rect. dioc. Armagh.

MAPERTON, par. England, hund. Catsash, co. Somerset. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £2066. Pop. 187. Wincanton (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

MAPLEBECK, par. England, N. div. wapentake Thurgarton, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £1238. Pop. 181. Southwell (P. T. 132). Liv. a cur. archd. Nottingham and dioc. York.

MAPLEDURHAM, par. England, hund. of Langtree, co. Oxford. Acres, 4040. Real prop. £3958. Pop. 536. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a vic. in the archd. and dioc. Oxford. Here is a large and venerable mansion, formerly belonging to the Blount family, erected in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

MAPLERTON, tithing, England, par. W. Aylmer, hund. Loosebarrow, Shaston div., co. Dorset. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103).

MAPLESCOMBE, par. England, hundreds Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Sevenoaks (P. T. 23). Liv. a rect. with that of Kingsdown, in archd. and dioc. Rochester.

MAPLESTED, Great, parish of England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £2254. Pop. 446. Halsted (P. T. 46). Liv. a vic. archd. Middlesex, and dioc. London.

MAPLESTED, Little, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £969. Pop. 373. Halsted (P. T. 46). Liv. a donative in the archd. Middlesex, and dioc. of London. Ann. val. £34.

MAPPERLEY, tnshp. England, par. Kirk Hallam, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 890. Real prop. £1094. Pop. 384.

MAPPERTON, North, township England, par. Mapperton, hund. Beaminster, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Beaminster (P. T. 141).

MAPPERTON, South, par. England, hund. Beaminster Forum, and Redhone, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £4267. Pop. 112. Beaminster (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury.

MAPPLEDURWELL, par. England, hund. Basingstoke, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 730. Real prop. £916. Pop. 211. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the rect. of Newnham, in the archd. and dioc. of Winchester.

MAPPLETON, par. England, wapentake of Wirksworth, co. Derby. Acres, 780. Real prop. £2000. Pop. 180. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Liv. a rect. with the vic. of Ashborne, in the archd. Derby and dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

MAPPLETON, par. and tnshp. England, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York and partly in the N. div. of the wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 5180. Pop. 473. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a disch. vic. archd. of E. riding and dioc. York. Ann. val. £60.

MAPPOWDER, par. England, hund. Buckland Newton, Sherborne div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2800. Real prop. £2854. Pop. 308. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in the archd. Dorset and dioc. Bristol.

MAR, or Marr, an ancient dist. Scotland. It consists of three divs. Brae-Mar, the inland and most mountainous part of the county; Cro-Mar, a lower and more cultivated tract; and Mid-Mar, so called from its situation between the two rivs. Don and Dee, shire of Aberdeen.

MARACAIBO, or Maracaybo, dist. S. America, prov. Caraccas, repub. Colombia. Bounded on the W. by Rio de la Hacha, on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. by the prov. of Venezuela, and S. by the kingdom of Santa Fe. Pop 100,000. The heat is excessive, chiefly from the month of March to October; but during the months of August and July it is insupportable; yet Maracaibo is wholesome. The trade winds commonly blow here from March to June and July. Violent storms are frequent; the thunder is dreadful, and frequently breaks with the most frightful explosion, destroying houses, ships, and every thing that either attracts it or is in the way.

MARACAIBO, or Maracaybo, capital of the above district; situated on a lake of the same name, six leagues distance from the sea; 140 leagues W. of Caraccas. Pop. 24,000. Lat. 9. 30. N. Long. 72. 30. W. There are some good houses, but, on account of the heat, many of the inhabitants build them with a sort of reed which grows on the banks of the lake, and which the Spaniards call *enéa*. A bar of quicksand, which has but 10 or 12 ft. depth of water, entirely excludes large vessels, and with difficulty admits small ones. As soon as the bar is cleared, there is plenty of water, with a good harbour.

MARACAY, or Moracao, tn. S. America, in the prov. Venezuela; on the E. side of the lake

Valencia. Pop. 8400. Lat. 10. 19. N. Long. 67. 44. W. Many of the houses are built of stone, and with as much elegance as solidity. Here are numerous plantations of cotton, indigo, coffee, corn, &c.

MARAGA, or MARAGHA, tn. of Persia, in the prov. of Aderbijan; situated 12 m. from lake Uremea. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 37. 20. N. Long. 46. 20. E. Here is a glass manufactory, and a very handsome public bath. The place is distinguished by the tomb of Holakon, or Hulagon, a prince of the dynasty of Zinghis Khan, who built an observatory on the top of a mountain, close to the city, for the use of Naserul Deen, the most famous astronomer of that age.

MARANHAM, or MARANAN, prov. S. America, empire Brazil, which comprehends the island of the same name. The island is situate at the mouth of the rivs. Miarim, Itapienni, and Monyi; it is of an oblong figure, 31 m. in length, very fertile and well inhabited. The French, who seized it in 1612, built a town here, called St. Louis de Maranham, which see.

MARANO, tn. Italy, kingdom Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro; 6 m. NW. of Naples. Pop. 6600. Lat. 45. 46. N. Long. 13. 12. E.

MARANS, tn. France, depart. Lower Charente, prov. Saintogne, on the riv. Sevre Niortoise; 12 m. NNE. of La Rochelle. Pop. 4700.

MARAVI, a lake, E. Africa, behind Mosambique; extending parallel to the coast of the Indian ocean, at the distance of about 300 m. Its breadth does not exceed 30 or 40 m.; its length is much greater, though it is not precisely ascertained.

MARAWA, MARAWAS, or MARAWAR, dist. S. India, in the collectorate of Madura, prov. Carnatic; bounded on the E. by the Bay of Bengal, and on the S. by Tinnevelly. This territory possesses considerable advantages from its maritime situation, and from the progressive increase of its external commerce. At a remote period of Brahminical antiquity this tract was a portion of the great Pandean empire; but in modern times came into the possession of the rajas of Shevagunga and Ramnad; both occasionally tributary to the nabobs of the Carnatic. The Madras presidency in 1801, by treaty with the nabob of Arcot, obtained the complete sovereignty.

MARAZION, or MARKET-JEW, a mkt.-tn. and tnshp. England, par. St. Hilary, and E. div. of the hund. Penwith, co. Cornwall. Real prop. £3454. Pop. 1393. London, 281 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Exeter. Market day, Thursday. Fairs, Thursday three weeks before Easter, and Sept. 29th, for cattle, &c. Its name is said to have been derived from the Jews, who are reported to have traded here several centuries ago. A charter was granted in the reign of Elizabeth, which invested the government of the tn. in a mayor, eight aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses. Its trade consists principally in importing timber, coals, and iron, for the use of the inhabitants. Here are two meeting-houses; one for Quakers, and the other for Methodists.

MARBLEHEAD, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Massachusetts; 4 m. SE. of Salem, and 16 m. NE. of Boston. Pop. 5150. Lat. 42. 32. N. Long. 70. 50. W. It contains a bank, a custom-house, and five houses for public worship, two for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, one for Methodists, and one for Baptists. The harbour is convenient, and well defended by Fort Sewall. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the bank fisheries of Newfoundland.

MARBOZ, tn. E. of France, depart. of Ain, prov. Burgundy; 12 m. N. of Bourg. Pop. 2500.

MARBURG, tn. Germany, capital of the electorate of Upper Hesse, situate on the riv. Lahn; 45 m. SW. of Cassel. Pop. 6588. Lat. 50. 48. N. Long. 8. 44. E. It has a Lutheran, a Calvinist, and a Catholic church, an hospital, two infirmaries, an orphan-house, and workhouse. A university was established here in 1527, which has 200 students; with a library, a botanical garden, a chemical laboratory, and a veterinary school. The trade of the place depends on its manufactures, and the most important consist in serge and camlet.

MARBURG, a circle of Austria, duchy of Styria. Area, 1330 sq. m. Pop. 185,766.—*Marburg*, capital of the above circle, seated on the riv. Drave; 116 m. SSW. of Vienna. Pop. 5000. Lat. 46. 33. N. Long. 15. 40. E. It has a brisk trade in corn and wine, with well frequented annual fairs.

MARBURY, or MERESBURY, tnshp. England, par. Great Budworth, and W. div. of the hund. Bucklow, co. palatine of Chester. Acres, 460. Real prop. £677. Pop. 26. Northwich (P. T. 173).

MARBURY, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Nantwich, co. palatine of Chester. Acres, 3090. Pop. 811. Whitchurch (P. T. 163). Liv. a cur. in the archd. and dioc. Chester.

MARCEL, ST., town France, depart. Indre, prov. Berry; 17 m. W. of Chateauroux: on the Creuse. Pop. 1700.—*Marcel, St.*, tn. depart. Ardeche, prov. Languedoc. Pop. 1800.

MARCELLIN, ST., town, France, depart. Isere, prov. Dauphiny; 23 m. WBS. from Grenoble. Pop. 3100.

MARCELLUS, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Onondago, New York, on Skeneateles Lake; 10 m. W. from Onondago, and 60 m. W. from Utica. Pop. 2626.

MARCH, or MERCH, mkt.-tn. and tnshp. England, parish Doddington, N. part of the hund. Witchford, isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 20,440. Real prop. £27,925. Pop. 5117. London, 83 m. Liv. a cur. dioc. Ely. Market, Friday. Fairs, Monday before Whit-Sunday, Whit-Monday, and third Tuesday in October. The church, which is dedicated to St. Wendred, is an elegant and spacious structure.

MARCHAM, par. England, hund. Ock, co. Berks. Pop. 1173. Abingdon (P. T. 36). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Salisbury.

MARCHIENNES, tn. France, depart. Nord, prov. French Flanders and Artois, on the Scarpe; 9 m. WNW. of Valenciennes. Pop. 2200.

MARCHINGTON, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Hanbury, hund. Offlow, N. div. co. Stafford. Acres, 2710. Real prop. £3695. Pop. 491. Uttoxeter (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £108.

MARCHINGTON WOODLANDS, tnshp. England, par. Hanbury, hund. Offlow, N. div. co. Stafford. Acres, 2550. Real prop. £283. Pop. 193. Uttoxeter (P. T. 135).

MARCHIVEL, vil. Great Britain, par. Marchivel, hund. Bromfield, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £3764. Pop. 658. Wrexham (P. T. 179). Liv. a rect. dioc. St. Asaph and province of Canterbury.

MARCIANISE, or MARCIANISI, tn. Italy,

kingdom Two Sicilies, prov. Terra di Lavoro; 13 m. N. of Naples. Pop. 5700. Lat. 41. 2. N. Long. 14. 17. E.

MARCLE, Great, or Much, par. England, hund. Greytree, co. Hereford. Acres, 6160. Real prop. £7145. Pop. 1212. Ledbury (P. T. 130). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Hereford.

MARCLE, Little, par. England, hund. Radlow, co. Hereford. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1515. Pop. 143. Ledbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a disch. cur. archd. and dioc. of Hereford.

MARCO, St., town, Italy, kingdom two Sicilies, province Val di Demona; 16 m. WBS. of Patti. Pop. 3000.—*Marco, St.*, town, Naples, prov. Calabria Citra; 5 m. N. of Lecca. Pop. 1200. It is the see of a bishop, and, besides the cathedral, contains two good churches.

MARCONE, tn. Italy, kingdom Naples, prov. Samnio. Pop. 5000.

MARCROSS, par. Great Britain, hund. Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 787. Real prop. £1037. Pop. 93. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Llandaff. Here are a cromlech, the ruins of a church, and the foundation of an ancient castle.

MARDALE, chapelry, England, in the parishes of Bampton and Shap, W. ward, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 49. Orton (P. T. 276). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £81.

MARDEFIELD, tnshp. England, par. Tilton, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 440. Real prop. £767. Pop. 22. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105).

MARDEN, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 4330. Real prop. £2126. Pop. 921. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Hereford.

MARDEN, hund. England, in the lathe of Scray. co. Kent. Containing three pars.

MARDEN, par. England, hund. Marden, co. Kent. Acres, 8120. Real prop. £9214. Pop. 2109. Goudhurst (P. T. 43). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Canterbury. Fair, Oct. 11th.

MARDEN, par. England, hund. Swanborough, co. Wilts. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £1646. Pop. 205. East Lavington (P. T. 90). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury. In the neighbourhood of Marden is a very remarkable tumulus, measuring about 80 yards in diameter at the base, and 45 feet in height; near it is a smaller barrow: both are enclosed by a vallum and ditch, which comprise an area of nearly 30 acres.

MARDEN, East, par. England, hund. West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 910. Real prop. £470. Pop. 48. Midhurst (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chichester.

MARDEN, North, par. England, hund. West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 810. Real prop. £319. Pop. 32. Midhurst (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £76.

MARDEN, Up, par. England, hund. West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 3170. Real prop. £2084. Pop. 364. Midhurst (P. T. 50). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chichester.

MARDEN, West, ham. England, par. of Up Marden, hund. West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Petersfield (P. T. 54).

MAREHAM-IN-THE-FEN, par. England, soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1560. Real prop. £2182. Pop. 625. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL, par. England, soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £1731. Pop. 193. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £28.

MAREMEG, riv. N. America, territory of the Missouri; rises near the waters of the White riv., and enters the Mississippi about 40 m. below the Missouri.

MAREMMA, La, a territory of Italy, grand duchy of Tuscany; extending along the SW. coast, from Leghorn on the N. as far as Terracina, on the Neapolitan frontier. Area, 1700 sq. m. Pop. 68,000. Many parts of this territory are marshy, and the whole is subject to the malaria.

MARENGO, a large vil. of Italy, gov. of Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd., on the Bormida; 5 m. SE. of Alexandria, and 50 m. EBS. of Turin. Pop. 2200. Lat. 44. 53. N. Long. 8. 40. E. This place has obtained its celebrity from a memorable battle between the French and Austrians, in 1800, in which the French were victorious.

MARENGO, co. N. America, U. S., Albany. Chief tn. Eagleville. Pop. 7742.

MARENNES, tn. France, depart. Lower Charente, prov. Saintogne and Angoumois, on the riv. Seudre; 25 m. S. of Rochelle. Pop. 4700. It has a good traffic in wine, brandy, and salt.

MAREOTIS, lake of Egypt, S. of Alexandria, running parallel to the Mediterranean; separated by a neck of land from the lake of Aboukir: through the intervening space flows the canal of Alexandria. The British army, during the siege of that city, made a cut between the canal and the lake, so as to cause the waters of one to flow into the other; this cut still continues open, by which the lake of Mareotis, which had formerly become almost dry, has received a considerable supply of water.

MARESFIELD, par. England, hund. Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 7750. Real prop. £2747. Pop. 1650. Uckfield (P. T. 43). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chichester. The petty sessions are holden here occasionally.

MARETIMO (the anc. *Hiera*), an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Ægades group; 20 m. W. of Sicily.

MARFLEET, par. England, wapentake of Holderness, middle div., co. York. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £2752. Pop. 130. Hull (P. T. 174). Liv. a disch. cur. dioc. York. Ann. val. £70.

MARGALLAWAY, riv. N. America, U. S. A branch of the Androscoggin, which rises in the mountains which separate Canada from Maine, traverses part of Maine and New Hampshire, and flows into Umbagog lake.

MARGAM, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Newcastle, co. of Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 11,200. Real prop. £5142. Pop. 5902. Bridgend (P. T. 181). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Llandaff. Copper-works are conducted here upon an extensive scale, and iron-ore and lime-stone exist in great abundance. The monastic remains are extensive and interesting, particularly the famous abbey of Pendàr, founded by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, in 1147, of the remains, the

chapter-house was the great boast, but in the year 1799 the entire dome fell in. The parish church occupies the western end of the monastery, and has been restored to its original chaste style of Norman architecture. In this par. are two Roman monuments, the one inscribed "Pompeius Carautorius," the other, on Margam Mountain, having this inscription, "Bodovicus hic jacet, filius Catotis, Irni pronepos, eternali in Domau."

MARGARET, St., at Cliffe, par. England, hund. Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 1920. Real prop. £1228. Pop. 712. Dover (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £150.

MARGARET, St., Ilketshall, par. England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £705. Pop. 309. Bungay (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich.

MARGARET, St., South Elmham, par. England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 710. Real prop. £2375. Pop. 165. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

MARGARET'S, St., ham. England, par. Ivinghoe, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 81. Pop. 447. Buckingham (P. T. 55).

MARGARET'S, St., vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Coolock or Castleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 325. Dublin, 7 m. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Dublin. A fair, July 30th. There is a charity school here for the education of eight boys and nine girls. The fair is remarkable for its show of excellent horses. Here are the ruins of an ancient church; and a little to the W. of the village stands the remains of Dunsaughly castle, once the residence of the Plunkets.

MARGARET'S, St., par. England, hundred Ewyas Lacy, co. Hereford. Acres, 2820. Real prop. £1173. Pop. 313. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. David.

MARGARET'S, St., or Stansted-le-Thele, par. England, hund. Hertford, co. Hertford. Acres, 390. Real prop. £579. Pop. 107. Hoddesdon (P. T. 17). Liv. a donative, in the dioc. of Lincoln.

MARGARET'S, St., par. Ireland, bar. Shelmalier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 839. Wexford (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Ferns.

MARGARET'S, St., par. Ireland, bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 112. Broadway (P. T. 103). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Ferns.

MARGARETING, par. England, hundred Chelmsford, co. Essex. Acres, 2480. Real prop. £3599. Pop. 545. Ingatestone (P. T. 23). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of London. Ann. val. £110.

MARGARET MARSH, par. England, hund. Sturminster, Newton Castle, Sherborne div. co. Dorset. Acres, 540. Real prop. £904. Pop. 86. Shaftsbury (P. T. 101).

MARGARITA, or Margaritta, St., island, S. America, Caribbean sea, separated from the coast of Cumana by an arm of the sea; from which it is eight leagues wide. Pop. 14,000. It is a small military government, dependent on Cumana. The capital is Ascension or Assumption.—*Margarita Strait*, the name of the channel which separates the island from the Terra Firma.

MARGARITI, tn. kingd. Greece (anc. Gytanæ), Albania; situate about 2 m. from the sea coast. Pop. 6000. Lat. 39. 23. N. Long. 20. 25. E.

MARGATE, mkt. and seaport-tn. England, par. St. John, hund. Kingslow, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 3810. Real prop. £25,437. Pop. 10,339. London, 71 m. Liv. of St. John's parish is a vic.; Holy Trinity, a cur. subordinate to the vic. of St. John's, both in the archdeaconry and dioc. of Canterbury. Mkts. Wednesday and Saturday. That part of Margate which was formerly an insignificant fishing town, called St. John's, now constitutes the High-street. Though a place of considerable antiquity, it has risen to importance only within a comparatively recent period; the principal improvements here have taken place since 1787, when an act of parliament was procured for rebuilding the pier with stone. This town has attained its present celebrity in consequence of the facilities afforded for sea bathing, and though less frequented than Brighton, yet the convenience it enjoys of ready intercourse with the metropolis, by means of steam-vessels on the Thames, still secures a crowd of visitors during the summer season. The new pier, constructed under the direction of Mr. John Rennie, at the expense of £90,000, is built of Whitby stone; it is 900 feet in length, 60 feet where broadest, and 26 feet in height, with a parapet of four feet and a half. The promenade and fashionable lounge is raised seven feet and a half above the level of the pier; it extends 856 feet in length, and 18 feet in breadth, and is protected by a canvas awning, and brilliantly lighted by gas. In 1824, in addition, a wooden pier was erected, which is carried out 1062 feet into the sea, having a breadth of 18 feet. The only local authority peculiar to this place is an officer, appointed by the mayor of Dover as his deputy, whose power, however, scarcely exceeds that of a common constable. The church is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a square tower at the west end; it displays a combination of the Norman and Gothic styles of architecture. The rapid increase of the population has suggested the recent erection of a new church, which occupies a commanding station, and forms one of the prominent ornaments of the town. It is a Gothic structure, 143 feet in length, and 71 feet in breadth, with a tower 130 feet in height: the architect was Mr. William Edmunds. There are two places of worship for Independents, one for Baptists, one for the Society of Friends, and a chapel for Roman Catholics. A national school has been established here, which affords gratuitous instruction to 230 boys and 170 girls. Among the charitable institutions is Draper's Hospital, or almshouse, for widows, founded in 1709, and connected with the Quakers' meeting-house, having derived its origin from a member of that sect. At Westbrook, in the vicinity of the town, is a sea-bathing infirmary, projected by Dr. Lettsom, and established in 1792, and it has been recently improved by the addition of a new wing, for the better accommodation of female patients. In 1820 was commenced the new market-place, over which is the town-hall. At the south angle of Cecil-square are the assembly-rooms, forming a spacious edifice of the Ionic order. Near the east side of Hawley-square is the theatre royal, built in 1787, at the expense of £4000. There are also a museum and several libraries. Bathing-rooms have been fitted up in the High-street near the harbour, which afford every requisite convenience; and the numerous bathing-machines are admirably

adapted for their intended purpose. A considerable quantity of corn is sent to London weekly, by the Margate hoys, and some commercial intercourse takes place between this port and the Netherlands.

MARGOT, riv. N. America, U. S., Mississippi, which runs into the Mississippi river in Lat. 35. 28. N.

MARGUERITE, island, Mediterranean, SE. coast of France, depart. Var, prov. Provence. It contains a strong castle, formerly used as a state prison.

MARGUERITE, riv. N. America, Michigan territory, which runs into Lake Michigan. Lat. 44. 2. N. Long. 85. 34. W.

MARHAM, par. England, hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 4010. Real prop. £3286. Pop. 799. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £140.

MARHAM CHURCH, par. England, hund. Stratford, co. Cornwall. Acres, 2630. Real prop. £2485. Pop. 659. Stratton (P. T. 222). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter. Fairs, 25th March and 12th Aug.

MARHIN, or MARHYR, par. Ireland, bar. Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 978. Dingle (P. T. 214). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £75.

MARHOLM, or MARHAM, par. England, lib. Peterborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 1790. Real prop. £1672. Pop. 174. Peterborough (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

MARIA DE DARIEN, ST., tn. S. America, cap. of the prov. Darien: on a riv. which runs into the bay of Panama. Lat. 8. 4. N. Long. 78. 0. W.

MARIA MAGGIORE, SAINT, tn. Italy, prov. Terra di Lavoro, kingd. Naples. Pop. 7000.

MARIANA, tn. S. America, capitania Minas Geraes, emp. Brazil, on the Rio do Carmo; 8 m. E. of Villa Rica. Pop. 7000. It is chiefly peopled by miners, but there is a college for young men destined for the church.

MARIA'S ISLAND, situated in the Great Southern Ocean, lying off the E. coast of Van Diemen's Land, of a very irregular form, being penetrated by two deep bays, on opposite sides. It was first discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Lat. 42. 40. S. Long. 148. 10. E.

MARIA'S RIVER, riv. N. America, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, near Lat. 50. N. Its general course is SE. into the Missouri, of which it is a branch, and unites with it about 50 m. below the Great Falls.

MARICKPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, dist. Cuttack; 40 m. SE. from the tn. Cuttack. The produce consists of rice, salt, cotton, and sugar-cane.

MARIE, CAPE DAME, the W. point of St. Domingo, which, with the cape St. Nicholas, forms the entrance of Leogane Bay. It is 60 leagues W. from Port au Prince. Lat. 18. 38. N. Long. 74. 26. W.

MARIE, ST., tn. France, depart. Lower Pyrenees, prov. Bearn: on the riv. Gave. Pop. 2600.

MARIE AUX MINES, ST., or MARKIRCH, tn. France, depart. Upper Rhine, prov. Alsace: on the riv. Laber; 14 m. NW. of Colmar. Pop. 4000. Here are manufactures of cotton, linen, thread, caps, and leather.

MARIEGALANTE, island, West Indies, situated between Dominica and Guadaloupe, 42 m. in circumference. About one-half consists of barren mountains, but other parts produce tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, and indigo. It was colonized by the French in 1647; conquered by the British during the revolutionary war; but afterwards restored.

MARIENBERG, tn. Germany, kingd. Saxony; 35 m. SW. of Dresden. Pop. 2600. It has mines of silver, iron, vitriol, and tin, which are still wrought, though considerably declined.

MARIENBURG, tn. West Prussia, gov. Dantzic, on the riv. Nogat; 26 m. SSE. of Dantzic. Pop. 7200. Lat. 54. 1. N. Long. 19. 1. E. Here are extensive breweries and distilleries; also some manufactures of woollen, linen, cotton, and leather; and a brisk traffic in the export of corn, timber, and fish, and in the smaller articles of quills and hogs' bristles.

MARIENWERDER, one of the two governments into which W. Prussia is divided, consisting of a long tract of very irregular form, lying to the N. of Poland. Area, 6880 sq. m. Pop. 302,000. It is divided into the nine circles of Marienwerder, Calm, Thorn, Michelau, Konitz, Kammin, Deutsche Kron, Neuenburg, and Christburg.

MARIENWERDER, tn. West Prussia, and cap. of the gov. and circle. Seated on the Nogat, about 3 m. from the Vistula; 43 m. S. of Dantzic, and 90 m. SW. of Konigsberg. Pop. 6000. Lat. 53. 44. N. Long. 18. 49. E. It is the seat of the different provincial courts, and of the public offices of government. It has manufactures of woollens, hats, soap, and leather, with extensive breweries and distilleries.

MARIENZELL, tn. Austria, duchy Styria. It is of some note as the Loretto of Austria. The crowds who resort to chapel here are said to amount to 80,000 persons annually, and the votive offerings are of great value.

MARIETTA, tn. North America, U. S., cap. of co. Washington, Ohio, on the river Ohio; 178 m. below Pittsburg, 109 m. SE. from Columbus, and 304 m. from Washington. Pop. 1207. Lat. 39. 25. N. Long. 81. 30. W. It has two churches, an academy, the public co. buildings, two printing offices, a bank, 20 stores or warehouses, and about 90 dwelling-houses.

MARIGLIANO, tn. Italy, prov. Terra di Lavoro, kingd. Naples; 12 m. ENE. of Naples. Pop. 5500. It is well built, and has three handsome churches.

MARIGNANO, or MALEGNANO, tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan; 8 m. WNW. of Lodi: on the Lambro. Pop. 4000.

MARIGNY, tn. France, depart. Saone and Loire, prov. Burgundy; 12 m. SW. of Charolles. Pop. 2500.—*Marigny*, tn. depart. La Manche, prov. Normandy; 6 m. W. of St. Loo. Pop. 3800.

MARINGUES, tn. France, depart. Puy de Dome, prov. Auvergne; 14 m. NW. of Thiers. Pop. 3800. Lat. 45. 56. N. Long. 3. 19. E.

MARINO, SAN, or ST., a small independent repub. in the NE. of Italy, surrounded on all sides by the papal dominions. It consists of a mountain 2000 feet high, with a small tract lying along its base; not exceeding altogether 40 sq. m. The wines, or the products of its territory, supply its commerce. The sovereignty is vested in a council of 300 ancients, and the executive power in a senate composed of 20 patricians, 20 burgesses, and 20 peasants.—*Marino, San,*

cap. of the preceding, stands on the side of the mountain. It contains five churches, three convents, three small castles, besides other fortifications. About 12 m. SW. of Rimini. Lat. 41. 48. N. Long. 12. 38. E. Pop. of tn. 6000, and of the whole country, 7000.

MARION, co. N. America, U. S., Mississippi. Pop. 3701. Chief tn. Columbia.—*Marion*, co. Ohio. Pop. 6558. Chief tn. Marion.—*Marion*, co. Tennessee. Pop. 5516. Chief tn. Jasper.—*Marion*, co. Alabama. Pop. 4058. Chief tn. Pikeville.—*Marion*, co. Georgia. Pop. 1436. Chief tn. Marion.—*Marion*, co. Indiana. Pop. 7118. Chief tn. Indianapolis.

MARIQUITA, city, S. America, gov. New Grenada, repub. Colombia. Formerly rich and celebrated for its productive mines of gold and silver. These, however, have long been abandoned, and its population reduced to 300. Here is a good parish church, and several other edifices. Lat. 5. 12. N. Long. 75. 0. W.

MARIZZA, or MARISSA (anc. Hebrus), a large riv. of European Turkey, prov. Romania. It has its source in the Balkan or Hæmus mountains, and discharges itself into the gulf of Enos.

MARK, par. England, hund. Bempstone, co. Somerset. Acres, 6390. Real prop. £15,158. Pop. 1289. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a cur. and peculiar in the archd. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £75.

MARK, co. Prussia, prov. Westphalia; 67 m. in length, and 45 m. in breadth. Pop. 132,000. It is traversed by several rivers and streams, of which the Lippe and the Roer are the most considerable. The Roer divides the co. into two parts, the northern called the Helweg, and the southern the Sauerland. The chief tn. is Hamm.

MARKBY, par. England, hund. Calceworth, Wold div. co. Lincoln. Acres, 550. Real prop. £1166. Pop. 94. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £84.

MARK-EATON, tnshp. England, par. Mackworth, hund. Litchurch and Morleston, co. Derby. Real prop. £4077. Pop. 232. Derby (P. T. 126).

MARKESHALL, par. England, hund. Lexden, div. Witham, co. Essex. Acres, 910. Real prop. £697. Pop. 52. Great Coggeshall (P. T. 44). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London. Ann. val. £90.

MARKET-BOSWORTH, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 8040. Real prop. £1982. Pop. 2530. London, 106 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Fairs, 8th May, 10th July. The neighbourhood of this place is celebrated for the famous battle fought between Richard III. and Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. Here is a free-school, founded by Sir Wolstan Dixie, lord mayor of London, 1586. Thomas Simpson, F.R.S., the self-instructed mathematician, was a native of this town.

MARKET DRAYTON. See DRAYTON-IN-HALES.

MARKET-HARBOROUGH. See HARBOROUGH.

MARKET-HILL, tn. Ireland, par. Mullabrach, bar. Lower Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 550. Dublin, 76 m. Fairs, May 6, June 22, and Oct. 29. This tn. is adorned with a handsome sessions-house, and several respectable private residences. Gosford Castle, the seat of Lord Gosford, is situated at a short distance from the town.

MARKET-JEW. See MARAZION.

MARKET-OVERTON, par. England, hund. Alstoe, co. Rutland. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £3053. Pop. 470. Oakham (P. T. 95). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough.

MARKET-RASEN. See RASEN, MARKET.

MARKET-STREET, tn. England, pars. Coddington and Studham, hunds. Manshead, co. Bedford, and Dacorum, co. Hertford. Real prop. £443. Pop. 195. London, 29 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln. In a wood near this town was formerly a nunnery for Benedictines.

MARKET-STREET, a div. of the par. Wymondham, England, hund. Forehoe, co. Norfolk. Pop. 1485. Norwich (P. T. 108).

MARKFIELD, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 4080. Real prop. £4466. Pop. 1088. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

MARKHAM, EAST or GREAT, par. England, wapent. Bassetlaw, South Clay div. co. Nottingham. Acres, 2820. Real prop. £5313. Pop. 805. Tuxford (P. T. 137). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York.

MARKHAM, WEST or LITTLE, par. England, wapent. of Bassetlaw, South Clay div. co. Nottingham. Acres, 940. Real prop. £1437. Pop. 197. Tuxford (P. T. 137). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York.

MARKINCH, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Fife. Acres, 7000. Real prop. £14,226. Pop. 4967. Kirkaldy (P. T. 12). Liv. formerly a vic. in the presb. of Kirkaldy and synod of Fife. Fairs, first Friday in May, O. S., 1st Aug. and first Wednesday in Nov. It is watered by the Severn, Lochty, and Orr rivs. which abound with fish of different kinds. Coal of excellent quality is dug here in large quantities. On the s. bank of the Leven is Balgonia Castle, a noble Gothic edifice, belonging to the Earl of Leven, to whom it gives the title of baron.

MARKINTON, tnshp. England, par. and lib. Rippon, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £3492. Pop. 487. Rippon (P. T. 212). Situated in a deep valley, through which flows a small rivulet, called the Skell, are the celebrated and magnificent ruins of Fountain's Abbey, which are deservedly considered to be the most interesting, extensive, and perfect monastic remains in the kingdom.

MARKS, LAKE OF, or SHIBKA EL LOWDEAH, a considerable lake, s. part kingd. Tunis; about 60 m. long, and 18 m. broad. It contains a number of islands, and is supposed to be the *Palus Tritonis* of the ancients. Tozer is the chief tn. on the lake.

MARKSBURY, par. England, hund. Keynsham, co. Somerset. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £2617. Pop. 371. Pensford (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

MARLAND, PETER'S, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. Devon. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £1410. Pop. 356. Great Torrington (P. T. 194). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter.

MARLBOROUGH, mkt. and bor.-tn. England, hund. Selkley, co. Wilts. Acres, 170. Pop. 3426. London, 74 m. It consists of two parishes: liv. of St. Mary the Virgin, a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury; liv. of St. Peter and St. Paul, a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Salis-

bury. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fairs, July 10, Aug. 1, and Nov. 23. Returns two members to the British parliament. Lat. 51. 26. N. Long. 1. 14. W. Marlborough, which is slightly mentioned in the Domesday Book, became a place of importance after the Norman Conquest, when a castle was erected of which some traces are still visible near the inn called the Castle, built as a mansion-house by the earl of Hertford in the reign of George II. This fortress in the reign of Richard I. was seized by his brother John, during the captivity of the former in Germany; but on his return to England Marlborough Castle was speedily reduced by Herbert, archbishop of Canterbury. The town was first incorporated by king John about the year 1204; but before that period it was a borough by prescription. Several charters were granted by succeeding monarchs, confirming and extending the rights and privileges of the corporation. The municipal government is vested in four aldermen and twelve councillors, of whom the mayor is the head. A court leet is held at Easter and Michaelmas annually, under the authority of the marquis of Aylesbury, as lord of the borough; and a court, called the king's court, for the recovery of debts, held once in three weeks. This borough has returned two members to Parliament, with some intermissions, ever since the 24th year of Edward I. The church is a handsome structure, having a lofty square tower, crowned with battlements and pinnacles, and the roof is supported by light pillars. Here are places of worship for the Independents, the Wesleyans, and the Calvinistic Methodists. A free grammar-school was founded by Edward VI. the patronage of which is vested in the corporation; and it has an endowment of £600 a-year, with the advantage of scholarships at Brasennose College, Oxford, and St. John's, Cambridge. There is also a national school for the instruction of 100 boys and 100 girls. Near the centre of the town, in the High-street, is the town-hall, or court-house, over the market-place, where likewise are a council-chamber and an assembly-room. The prison, erected in 1787, is a commodious structure, appropriated to the purposes of a town gaol and a county bridewell. Malting and rope and sack making are carried on here somewhat extensively; and in this town is one of the principal commercial marts for the farming produce of N. Wiltshire. Among the privileges possessed by the inhabitants is the right to a drawback on the tonnage of goods carried on the canal and landed at Burbage Wharf, a distance of five miles; which advantage was given as a compensation for suffering the canal to pass through the town. Marlborough gives the title of duke to the family of Spencer, descended in the female line from the celebrated John Churchill, the great duke of Marlborough.

MARLBOROUGH, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Windham, Vermont. Pop. 1218.—*Marlborough*, tn., co. Middlesex, Massachusetts; 27 m. W. from Boston. Pop. 2074.—*Marlborough*, tn., co. Ulster, New York. Pop. 2272. It has two houses of public worship, one for Quakers, and one for Presbyterians.—*Marlborough*, dist., South Carolina. Pop. 8578. At the court house is a post-office.—*Marlborough, New*, tn., co. Berks, Massachusetts; 118 m. WSW. from Boston. Pop. 1656. A mineral spring has been discovered here.

MARLDON, par. England, hund. Haytor, co. Devon. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £4527. Pop. 438. Totness (P. T. 196). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter.

MARLESFORD, par. England, hund. Loes, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £2201. Pop. 433. Market Wickham (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

MARLESTON, tnshp. England, par. St. Mary, hund. Broxton, co. palat. Chester. Acres, 1310. Pop. 130. Chester (P. T. 183).

MARLINGFORD, par. England, hund. Forehoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 430. Real prop. £692. Pop. 174. Wymondham (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

MARLINSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Acres, 745. Pop. 213. Dunleer (P. T. 38). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Armagh.

MARLOES, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhôs, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £1924. Pop. 427. Milford (P. T. 173). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of St. David. Ann. val. £67.

MARLOW, tnshp. England, par. Leintwardine, hund. Wigmore, co. Hereford. Pop. 68. Ludlow (P. T. 142).

MARLOW, Great, or Chipping Marlow, a bor., mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Desborough, co. Buckingham. Acres, 6640. Real prop. £8181. Pop. 4237. London, 31 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £80. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fairs, May 1st, 2d, and 3d, for horses, cattle, &c.; and Oct. 29th for cheese, hops, &c. Sends two members to British Parliament. Lat. 51. 36. N. Long. 60. 48. W. It is seated on the Thames, over which has recently been erected a suspension bridge. The church has lately been rebuilt, or extensively repaired, and is dedicated to All Saints. The town consists of two principal streets and three smaller ones. The principal trade and manufactures are paper and black silk-lace. At the Temple Mills, near the town, is an extensive manufactory of copper and brass, and a mill for pressing oil from rape and linseed. Here are two free-schools, founded, about 1624, by Sir William Borlase; one is for twenty-four boys, and the other for the same number of girls. Here is also an almshouse for poor widows. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here.

MARLOW, Little, par. England, hund. Desborough, co. Buckingham. Acres, 3390. Real prop. £5191. Pop. 783. Great Marlow (P. T. 31). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £150.

MARLY LE ROI, tn. France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Isle de France; 10 m. W. of Paris. Pop. 1200. About a mile distant from the town is the famous Machine de Marly.

MARMANDE, tn. France, depart. Lot and Garonne, prov. Guyenne and Gascony: on the river Garonne; 34 m. SE. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 6100. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and leather, and carries on a brisk traffic in wine and brandy, tobacco and leather.

MARMAROSCH, or Mamaros, co. Hungary; bounded on the S. by Transylvania, and on the NE. by Galicia and the Bukowine. Area, 3770 sq. m. Pop. 115,000. The inhabitants chiefly subsist by their numerous flocks of sheep, by the sale of forest timber, and by the great salt mines

of Khonaszek and Szigeth. The rock crystal, called the Hungarian diamond, is found here. The chief town is Szigeth.

MARMORA, an island in the small sea (called from it the Sea of Marmora, anc. Propontis) which lies between the Dardanelles and the canal of Constantinople, about 30 m. in circumference; 60 m. SW. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 28. N. Long. 27. 34. E.

MARMORICE, seaport, Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey, opposite the island of Rhodes. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, though the entrance is remarkably narrow. Lat. 36. 52. N. Long. 28. 31. E.

MARNE, riv. France, which has its source near Langres, depart. Upper Marne, prov. Champagne; and, after a course of 220 m., falls into the Seine at Charenton, a few miles above Paris.

MARNE, depart. France, prov. Champagne. Area, 3200 sq. m. Pop. 325,045. The soil in the interior is dry, chalky, and often barren; but the frontier tracks, forming about one-third of the whole, are tolerably fertile. The rivers which traverse it are the Marne, the Aisne, the Seine, the Vesle, the Suippe, the Great and Little Morin, the Aube, and the Baise. Wine is the great product of this department. It has few manufactures. It is divided into five arrondissements, viz., Chalons sur Marne, Rheims, St. Menehould, Vitry sur Marne, and Eperney.

MARNE, Upper, depart. France, prov. Champagne. Area, 2560 sq. m. Pop. 244,823. It is watered by the Marne, the Meuse, or Maese, the Blaise, the Voire, the Ornain, and the Aujon, besides other streams of inferior note, and no less than 80 small lakes. Of the products, the first in importance is wine, of which between 200,000 and 300,000 hogsheads are made annually. Corn is raised in considerable quantities, and the valleys contain pasture adapted both to sheep and black cattle. Among other products are rape-seed and fruits of various kinds. Upwards of 500,000 acres are covered with forests. The number of iron mines in the department is 25. Here are manufactures of knives, surgical instruments, &c.; also of cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs. It is divided into three arrondissements, viz., Chaumont, Wassy, and Langres.

MARNHAM, par. England, wapentake Thurgarton, N. div., co. Nottingham. Acres, 2290. Real prop. £3745. Pop. 376. Tuxford (P. T. 137). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of York. Fair, Sept. 12. for horses, horned cattle, &c.

MARNHULL, par. England, hund. Sturminster, Newton Castle, Sherborne div., co. Dorset. Acres, 4330. Real prop. £6152. Pop. 1309. Shaftesbury (P. T. 101). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bristol.

MARNOCH, par. Scotland, sh. Banff. Acres, 20,000. Real prop. £4407. Pop. 2426. Turreff (P. T. 155). Liv. in presb. of Strathbogie and synod of Moray.

MAROSCH, or Maros, riv. Austria, which rises among the Carpathian mountains, crosses Transylvania, enters Hungary, and falls into the Danube, opposite to Szegedin.

MAROSCH, or Maros, dist. Transylvania. Area, 550 sq. m. Pop. 50,000. Situated in the land of the Szeklers, on both sides of the Maropsch. The chief town is Maros Vasarhely.

MAROS VASARHELY, or Szekely Vasarhely, tn. Transylvania, and capital of the dist. of Marosch; 52 m. NE. of Carlsburg. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 46. 32. N. Long. 24. 32. E. It has several buildings of great beauty; and, among others, the palace of count Teleky, with a library of 60,000 volumes, in which is likewise a good collection of minerals.

MARPLE, or Merpool, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Stockport, hund. Macclesfield, co. palat. Chester. Acres, 3210. Real prop. £10,912. Pop. 2678. Stockport (P. T. 176). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £120.

MARQUESAS, Marquis or Mendoza's Islands, or Mendoca Islands, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Mendana, a Spanish navigator, in 1595. Pop. about 50,000. This group extends from 138¾ to 140½ of W. long., and from 8½ to 10½ S. lat. They consist of five, Pedro, or O-Niteo, Santa Christina, or Wahitaho; La Dominica, or O-hivahoa; La Madalena, and Hood's island. These islands have been visited by missionaries from England, but they have at present been less successful in imparting religious instruction and promoting civilization than in Otaheite and other islands in the Pacific ocean. They are inhabited by a race of people remarkable for the beautiful proportions of their body and the regularity of their features. Their colour is a bright-brown, more or less deep. They perform the operation of tatooing common to all the South-sea islanders. The Marquesas do not differ from the Society Islands, except that they have not the beautiful fertile plains which encircle the latter, the hills extending to the margin of the sea. The coral reefs are less extensive, and the harbours which they form are less safe. The centres of the islands are occupied by piles of rocks, resembling ruinous towers. The climate is a little warmer than that of Otaheite. The plants and fruits are nearly the same. The bread fruit is large and delicious. The forests are filled with birds of splendid plumage, resembling those of Otaheite.

MARR, par. England, wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill, lower div. co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2140. Real prop. £1542. Pop. 221. Doncaster (P. T. 162). Liv. a cur. Ann. val. £100.

MARRABOO, tn. Central Africa, kingd. Bambarra, on the upper part of the Niger; 150 m. SW. of Sego. Here the Moors carry on a great trade in salt.

MARRICK, par. England, wapentake Gilling West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 5560. Real prop. £2524. Pop. 659. Richmond (P. T. 233). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester.

MARRISHES, or The Marshes, tnshp. England, par. Pickering, wapentake Pickering Lythe, co. York, N. riding. Real prop. £1888. Pop. 207. Pickering (P. T. 226).

MARROS, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Carmarthen, S. Wales. Real prop. £588. Pop. 202. Llacharn (P. T. 245). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of St. David. Ann. val. £52. Fairs, Whit-monday and St. Lawrence's day.

MARSAC, tn. France, depart. Puy-de-Dome, prov. Auvergne; 6 m. SE. of Ambert. Pop. 3000. It has thriving manufactures of linen, lace, and ribbons, and some of leather.

MARSALA, tn. Italy, kingd. Two Sicilies, prov. Val di Mazzara; 45 m. SW. of Palermo. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 37. 52. N. Long. 12. 27. E. Situated on the prom. of Lilubæum, and sup-

posed to occupy the site of the ancient town of that name. It is surrounded with a wall and dry ditch, flanked by six bastions. It exports wine, oil, wheat, and barilla.

MARSDEN, tnshp. and chap. England, pars. Almondbury and Huddersfield, wapentake Agbrigg, upper div. co. York, W. riding. Acres, 8670. Real prop. £2400. Pop. 2340. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). Liv. a cur. dioc. of York. Ann. val. £80. There are some extensive cotton-mills in this village, which employ a great number of the inhabitants.

MARSDEN, Great, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Whalley, hund. Blackburn, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 2890. Real prop. £4050. Pop. 1971. Burnby (P. T. 211). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £100.

MARSDEN, Little, ham. England, parish Whalley, hund. Blackburn, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £3256. Pop. 2742. Burnley (P. T. 211).

MARSEILLAN, tn. France, depart. Herault, prov. Languedoc: on the lake of Thau; 4 m. NE. of Agde. Pop. 3200. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing.

MARSEILLES, city, France, capital of the depart. Mouths of the Rhone, prov. Provence; 180 m. SbE. of Lyons, 380 m. ENE. of Bourdeaux, and 450 m. SSE. of Paris. Pop. 110,000. Lat. 43. 18. N. Long. 5. 23. E. Situated on the Mediterranean. The form of Marseilles is nearly square; and the port, entered by a narrow passage from the sea, is almost in the centre of the town. The city is surrounded by walls, has a circumference of four miles, and is divided into the Old and New Town. The former is composed of narrow and dirty streets. The latter is equal in beauty to any town of France. Its streets are broad and straight; its squares spacious and handsome; its buildings remarkable for their elegance. It is separated from the Old Town by one of the finest streets in Europe, extending across the city in a straight line, and is terminated by the two principal gates. Marseilles has several public squares, planted with trees, and ornamented with fountains. The public edifices correspond with the elegance of its private buildings. The hotel de ville is a finished model of architecture. The ancient cathedral is a Gothic edifice, said to have been built on the ruins of a temple of Diana. Here are schools of hydrography, medicine, drawing, and music; seminaries where chemistry, geometry, and different sciences in their application to the arts are gratuitously taught; a college, an observatory, a mint, an exchange, a lazaretto, the largest and the best regulated in the kingdom. The port of Marseilles is half a mile in length, and nearly a quarter of a mile in breadth. It has long enjoyed a large share of the foreign trade of France. It is the exclusive medium of intercourse between France, the Levant, and the N. coast of Africa. It is likewise the central point for the trade with Spain and Italy. It has extensive transactions with Holland, England, the Baltic, N. America, and the West Indies. To England and other northern countries the exports consist of wine, brandy, olive-oil, preserved fruit; also in silks, gloves, French shawls, &c. The most important of the manufactures of Marseilles are of soap. Those of coral articles are pretty extensive, and are the only works of the kind in France. The other manufactures are rich silk and embroidered stuffs, woollens, cottons, and chintz, plain and coloured linen, hats, caps, leather, and sail-cloth; also china, earthen-ware, alum, sulphur, vitriol, salt, and lead. Marseilles is the see of a bishop, and the seat of the prefecture of the department of the Mouths of the Rhone.

MARSH, par. England, wapentake Bradley Haverstoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2980. Real prop. £4237. Pop. 477. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £40.

MARSHALSTOWN, par. Ireland, bars. Condons and Clongibbons, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Acres, 6923. Pop. 2566. Mitchelstown (P. T. 132). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne.

MARSHAM, par. England, hundred South Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £1672. Pop. 692. Aylesham (P. T. 118). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

MARSHFIELD, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hundred Thornbury, upper div. co. Gloucester. Acres, 6310. Real prop. £8063. Pop. 1651. London, 103 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Gloucester. Ann. val. £60. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Fairs, May 14th and Oct. 24th, for cattle and cheese. Here is a well-endowed almshouse, with a chapel and a school. The government of the tn. is vested in an annually elected bailiff, whose power extends over a very considerable district.

MARSHFIELD, par. England, hundred of Wentlloog, co. Monmouth. Real prop. £1916. Pop. 458. Newport (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

MARSH GIBBON, par. England, hundred of Buckingham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 3110. Real prop. £2878. Pop. 812. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MARSHWOOD, par. England, hund. Whitchurch Canonicorum, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Acres, 780. Real prop. £5134. Pop. 536. Beaminster (P. T. 141). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the vic. of Whitchurch Canonicorum, in the dioc. of Bristol.

MARSICO NUOVO, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Citra, kingd. Naples; 23 m. NbW. of Policastro. Pop. 6800. Lat. 40. 27. N. Long. 15. 42. E. It is the see of a bishop.

MARSICO VECCHIO, or Vetere, tn. Italy, prov. Basilicata, kingd. Naples. On the riv. Acri; 14 m. S. of Potenza. Pop. 2650.

MARSKE, par. England, wapentake Gilling West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 5220. Real prop. £2445. Pop. 290. Richmond (P. T. 233). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Chester.

MARSKE, par. and tnshp. England, liberty Langborough, E. div. co. York, N. riding. Acres, 3500. Pop. 1302. Guisborough (P. T. 245). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £72. The church is situated near the ocean, the spire of which is a conspicuous sea-mark.

MARSTON, or Martlestone, a chap. England, par. Bucklebury, hundred Faircross, co. Berks. Newbury (P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

MARSTON, tnshp. England, par. Great Budworth, hund. Bucklow, E. div. co. palat. Chester. Acres, 950. Real prop. £3137. Pop. 465. Northwich (P. T. 173).

MARSTON, chap. England, par. Pencombe, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Bromyard (P. T.

125). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £140.

MARSTON, parish, England, wapentake of Loveden, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2430. Real prop. £3463. Pop. 419. Grantham (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MARSTON, par. England, hund. Bullington, co. Oxford. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £3013. Pop. 364. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Oxford. Ann. val. £27.

MARSTON, tnshp. England, parish Church Eaton, hund. Cuttlestone, W. div. co. Stafford. Penkridge (P. T. 131).

MARSTON, chap. England, par. St. Mary, hund. Pirehill, S. div. co. Stafford. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £2112. Pop. 119. Stafford (P. T. 141). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £46.

MARSTON, or MERSTON, tnshp. England, par. Wolston, hund. Knightlow, Rugby div. co. Warwick. Rugby (P. T. 83).

MARSTON, tithing, England, par. Potterne, hunds. Potterne and Cannings, co. Wilts. Real prop. £2282. Pop. 175. Devizes (P. T. 89).

MARSTON BIGOT, par. England, hundred Frome, co. Somerset. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £4079. Pop. 485. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

MARSTON-UPON-DOVE, parish, England, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 4310. Real prop. £1603. Pop. 985. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 125). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

MARSTON FLEET, par. England, hundred Ashenden, co. Buckingham. Acres, 930. Real prop. £1948. Pop. 41. Aylesbury (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £35.

MARSTON JABBETT, tnshp. England, par. Bulkington and Kirby, hund. Knightlow, Kirby div. co. Warwick. Nuneaton (P. T. 100).

MARSTON LEA, par. England, hund. of Hemlingford, Atherstone div. co. Warwick. Acres, 1130. Real prop. £1623. Pop. 269. Coleshill (P. T. 104). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £62.

MARSTON, LONG, ham. and chap. England, par. Tring, hund. Dacorum, co. Hertford. Tring (P. T. 31). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MARSTON, LONG, par. England, upper div. of the ainstey of the city of York, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 4260. Pop. 584. Tadcaster (P. T. 190). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of York. Near this place is Marston-moor, celebrated for the defeat sustained by prince Rupert in 1644 from the parliamentary army. Here is a national school.

MARSTON MAGNA, or BROAD MARSTON, par. England, hund. Horethorne, co. Somerset. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £3474. Pop. 346. Yeovil (P. T. 122). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Here is an endowed school for the education of 10 boys.

MARSTON MEYSEY, par. England, hunds. Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. Wilts. Acres, 1810. Real prop. £1742. Pop. 240. Cricklade (P. T. 84). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester. Ann. val. £56.

MARSTON MONTGOMERY, par. England, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 3150. Real prop. £3587. Pop. 457. Uttoxeter (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

MARSTON MORTEYNE, parish, England, hund. Redborne Stoke, co. Bedford. Acres, 4500. Real prop. £5643. Pop. 1007. Ampthill (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MARSTON, NORTH, par. England, hundred Ashenden, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £2161. Pop. 606. Winslow (P. T. 49). Liv. a disch. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £71.

MARSTON POTTERS, ham. England, par. Barwell, hundred Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Hinckley (P. T. 99).

MARSTON PRIORS, par. England, hund. Kington, Burton Dasset div., co. Warwick. Acres, 3630. Real prop. £5644. Pop. 655. Southam (P. T. 82). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

MARSTON SICCA, or LONG, par. England, hund. Kiftsgate, upper div., co. Gloucester. Acres, 1680. Real prop. £2044. Pop. 264. Chepping Campden (P. T. 90). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Gloucester.

MARSTON, SOUTH, chap. England, hunds. Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. Wilts. Pop. 339. Highworth (P. T. 77). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Salisbury.

MARSTON TRUSSELL, par. England, hund. Rothwell, co. Northampton. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £1830. Pop. 223. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Peterborough.

MARSTOW, par. England, hund. Wormelow, lower div., co. Hereford. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1033. Pop. 125. ROSS (P. T. 120). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £34.

MARSWORTH, or MANWOOD, par. England, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 880. Real prop. £1563. Pop. 427. Ivinghoe (P. T. 33). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £82.

MARTABAN, prov. Birman empire. Situated between 15. 17. N. lat., and between 97. 99. E. long. Part of this prov., by a recent arrangement, is ceded to England. It is bounded on the E. by the Siamese mountains, on the S. it is separated from Ye by a small stream, and on the W. it has the sea. The British portion is terminated on the N. by the Martaban or Saluen river, about lat. 16. 30. N. The whole contains about 12,000 sq. m. Three large rivers, the Saluen, the Gain, and the Athran, join opposite to Martaban, where they form an expanse of water six or seven miles broad. The climate is healthy, and the heat not so intense as in Hindoostan. The periodical rains, seasons, and times of harvest, are nearly the same as in Bengal. In 1825 the population of the province was estimated at 45,000, of which probably 25,000 belong to the British division. The religion is Buddhism, without any subdivisions into castes, and few prejudices as to food; the laws and customs Burmese.

MARTABAN, tn. Birman empire, prov. same name. Seated on the confluence of rivs. Saluen, Gain, and Athran; 28 m. NNE. of Amherst town. Pop. 9000. Lat. 16. 30. N. Long. 97. 30. E. The Gain and Athran are said to be navigable for small boats and canoes into Lao and other remote provinces. This town was captured by the British in November, 1824; but by the provisions of the treaty of 1826, relinquishing the north bank of the Saluen, is to be restored to the Burmese.

MARTEL, tn. France, depart. Lot, prov. Guyenne and Gascony, near the river Dordogne; 19 m. NE. of Gourdon. Pop. 2800.

MARTHA, St., par. England, hund. Blackheath, co. Surrey. Acres, 930. Real prop. £1490. Pop. 195. Guildford (P. T. 29). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Winchester. Ann. val. £25.

MARTHA, Santa, prov. S. America, gov. New Granada, repub. Colombia; bounded on the W. by the prov. of Carthagena, on the N. by the Caribbean sea, on the E. by Maracaibo, and on the S. by Santa Fe. It is about 300 m. in length, and 200 in breadth. It is full of lofty mountains, which form part of the ridge of the Caraccas. Many of these rise to an elevation of 16,000 feet. This province produces cotton, tobacco, palm-wine, cacao, Brazil wood, sugar, vanilla, and maize. The mines are of little importance. The pearl fishery is followed on different parts of the coast, and yields excellent pearls. The province is watered by the great river Magdalena, the Santa Martha, and the Pompatao.—*Martha, Santa*, cap. of the above prov. Situated near the river Guairi; 100 m. NE. of Carthagena. Lat. 11. 19. N. Long. 74. 4. W. It has a large and convenient harbour.

MARTHALL, tnshp. England, par. Rosthem, hund. Bucklow, E. div., co. palat. Chester. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £2077. Pop. 281. Nether Knutsford (P. T. 172).

MARTHAM, par. England, hund. West Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3360. Real prop. £3014. Pop. 895. Caister (P. T. 126). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £140.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, island, N. America, U. S., Massachusett's bay; 19 m. long, and from 2 to 10 m. broad; 8 m. S. from Falmouth, 12 m. WSW. from Nantucket. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 70. 40. W. The principal manufactures are wool and salt. The island contains three towns, Edgartown, Tisbury, and Chilmark.

MARTIGUES, Les, tn. France, depart. mouths of the Rhone, prov. Provence. Situated on the lake Berre, or Martigues; 22 m. NW. of Marseilles, and 24 m. SW. of Aix. Pop. 7000 or 8000. Lat. 43. 23. N. Long. 4. 59. E. It consists of three distinct parts, the Isle, or town proper, situated on an island; the suburb of Jonquieres, and that of Ferrieres, on the N. The former communicates with the isle by a bridge of stone, the latter by a draw-bridge. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing, and in trading in fish, wine, brandy, and salt, with Leghorn, Cadiz, and other parts. The harbour, called Port du Bouc, is about two miles distant, and is defended by a fort. The environs produce olives and vines.

MARTIN, or Merton, tnshp. England, par. Timberland, wapentake Langoe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Real prop. £3988. Pop. 640. Sleaford (P. T. 115).

MARTIN, par. England, wapentake Gartree, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 730. Real prop. £1096. Pop. 60. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £115.

MARTIN, par. England, hund. S. Damerham, co. Wilts. Acres, 5090. Real prop. £3159. Pop. 599. Cranbourne (P. T. 93). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Salisbury.

MARTIN, or Isle Martin. See Isle Martin.

MARTIN, co. N. America, U. S., N. Carolina; about 35 m. long, and 14 m. broad. Pop. 6320. Chief town, Williamston.—*Martin*, co. Indiana. Length, 47 m.; width, 24 m. Pop. 2010. Chief town, Mount Pleasant.

MARTIN, St., one of the Scilly islands, co. Cornwall; 2 m. N. of St. Mary's Island. Acres, 720.

MARTIN, St., par. England, hund. West. co. Cornwall. Acres, 3060. Real prop. £3469. Pop. 1320. East Looe (P. T. 234). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

MARTIN, St., par. England, hund. Kerrier, W. div. co. Cornwall. Acres, 2550. Real prop. £2306. Pop. 508. Helstone (P. T. 272). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

MARTIN, St., par. Great Britain, hundred Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £81.

MARTIN, St., island, West Indies. Five leagues in length, and four leagues in breadth. Lat. 18. 4. N. Long. 63. 8. W. It is chiefly valuable for its salt pits and salt water lakes.

MARTIN DE RHE, St., tn. France, depart. Lower Charente, prov. Saintonge and Angoumois. Situated on the island of Rhe; 9 m. WNW. of Rochelle. Pop. 3000. Lat. 46. 2. N. Long. 1. 21. W. It is strongly fortified. Its trade considerable in wine, brandy, and salt.

MARTIN'S, St., par. Ireland, bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Kilkenny (P. T. 75). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ossory.

MARTIN'S, St., par. with that of Cambus Michael annexed, Scotland, sh. of Perth. Acres, 2560. Pop. 1135. Perth (P. T. 140). Liv. in the presb. Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The principal manufacture carried on here is that of linen cloth. Vestiges of a Roman road have been discovered.

MARTIN'S, St., par. England, hund. Oswestry, co. Salop. Acres, 4830. Real prop. £7176. Pop. 2099. Ellesmere (P. T. 169). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £125. Here are some large coal works, and the Ellesmere canal passes through this parish.

MARTIN'S, St., an extra-parochial tnshp., England, wapentake of Hang East, co. York, N. riding. Richmond (P. T. 233).

MARTIN'S EASTER, St., anc. par. Scotland, sh. Cromarty. Fortrose (P. T. 166). Liv. annexed to Kirkmichael. The church is destroyed.

MARTIN'S, St., or Stamford Baron, par. England, lib. Peterborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 2170. Pop. 1274. Stamford (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Peterborough.

MARTINDALE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Barton, West ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £1455. Pop. 182. Ambleside (P. T. 278). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle. Ann. val. £43. Here is a small endowed free-school.

MARTINENGO, tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, gov. Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; 25 m. NEbE. of Milan. Pop. 3000. Lat. 45. 35. N. Long. 4. 18. E.

MARTINHOE, par. England, hund. Sherwell, co. Devon. Acres, 2990. Real prop. £540. Pop. 235. Ilfracombe (P. T. 202). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £70.

MARTIN HUSENTREE, par. England, hund. Pershore, upper div., co. Worcester. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £1688. Pop. 208. Droitwich (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. rect. in the rect. Worcester.

MARTINICO, island, W. Indies. One of the Caribbees; 50 m. long, 16 m. broad, and

140 m. in circumference. Pop. 96,413. Fort St. Pierre, the principal place, is in Lat. 14. 14. N. Long. 61. 20. W. It contains many high mntns. covered with trees, also several rivers and fertile valleys. The produce is sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, aloes, and other tropical fruits. Some of the ancient inhabitants still remain. It has several safe and commodious harbours well fortified.

MARTINSBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Lewis, New York; on Black river; 144 m. NW. from Albany, and 431 m. from Washington. Pop. 2382. It contains a court-house, a gaol, a meeting-house, a paper-mill, and other valuable mills.—*Martinsburg*, tn. co. Berkeley, Virginia; 22 m. NNE. from Winchester, and 71 m. from Washington. It contains a court-house, a gaol, an academy, an episcopal church, and about 150 houses.

MARTINSCROFT, tnshp. England, parish Warrington, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine of Lancaster. Warrington (P. T. 184).

MARTINSLEY, hund. England, co. Rutland; containing eleven parishes. Acres, 14,580. Pop. 3779.

MARTIN STOWE, chap. England, par. of Tamerton Foleot, hund. Roborough, co. Devon. Plymouth (P. T. 216). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Exeter.

MARTINSTHORPE, par. England, hund. Martinsley, co. Rutland. Acres, 580. Pop. 2. Oakham (P. T. 95). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £66.

MARTLESHAM, par. England, hund. Carleford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £1975. Pop. 440. Woodbridge (P. T. 77). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

MARTLETWY, par. Great Britain, hund. of Narbeth. co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1700. Pop. 725. Haverfordwest (P. T. 251). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. St. David. Ann. val. £61.

MARTLEY, par. England, hund. Doddingtree, upper div., co. Worcester. Acres, 4340. Real prop. £7340. Pop. 1395. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Worcester. Here is a grammar-school.

MARTOCK, tn., par., and hund. England, co. Somerset. Acres, 6930. Real prop. £3683. Pop. 2841. London, 130 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Fair, second Thursday in October, for hogs and pedlers' ware. Near the market-place is a handsome fluted column, a model of the celebrated pillar of Trajan.

MARTON, tnshp. England, par. Whitegate, hund. Eddisbury, co. palatine of Chester. Acres, 5850. Real prop. £1815. Pop. 711. Northwich (P. T. 173).

MARTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Prestbury, hund. Macclesfield, co. palat. of Chester. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £3064. Pop. 354. Congleton (P. T. 162). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £68.

MARTON, tnshp. and chap. England, parish Poulton, hund. Amounderness, co. palatine of Lancaster. Acres, 4890. Real prop. £6716. Pop. 1487. Blackpool (P. T. 234). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £150. Here is a small lake called Marton Mere, and also the rather extensive morass of Marton Morass.

MARTON, par. England, wapentake of Wells, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £1545. Pop. 494. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £89. At the extremity of the village are the vestiges of a Roman road leading to Lincoln.

MARTON, par. England, hund. Knightlow, Southam div., co. Warwick. Acres, 910. Real prop. £2325. Pop. 311. Southam (P. T. 82). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £121.

MARTON, tnshp. England, par. Bridlington, wapentake of Dickering, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2060. Pop. 352. Bridlington (P. T. 206). Here are the vestiges of an ancient and vast ravine, called the Danes' Dike.

MARTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. of Swine, wapentake of Holderness, middle div., co. York, E. riding. Acres, 950. Real prop. £1429. Pop. 126. Hull (P. T. 174). Liv. a cur. dioc. York.

MARTON, par. England, liberty of Langbaurgh, W. div., co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2430. Pop. 363. Stokesley (P. T. 237). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York. Ann. val. £120. Here the celebrated Captain James Cook was born in 1728.

MARTON, tnshp. England, par. Sinnington, wapentake of Pickering Lythe, W. div., co. York, N. riding. Acres, 640. Pop. 231. Pickering (P. T. 226).

MARTON, or MARTIN, par. England; partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Claro, co. York, E. and W. riding. Aldborough (P. T. 207). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chester.

MARTON, EAST AND WEST, par. England, wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, E. div., co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2310. Pop. 443. Skipton (P. T. 216). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of York.

MARTON-IN-THE-FOREST, or LORDSHIP, par. England, liberty of Rippon, wapentake of Bulmer, co. York, N. riding. Real prop. £3971. Pop. 565. Easingwold (P. T. 213). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Here was formerly a monastery, founded in the reign of king Stephen, some remains of which are discoverable in a farm-house called Marton Abbey.

MARTON, LONG, par. England, East ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 3200. Pop. 819. Appleby (P. T. 270). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a neat and spacious structure. Here is also a chapel for Dissenters, and a parish school.

MARTON-ON-THE-MOOR, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Topcliffe, wapentake of Halikeld, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 940. Real prop. £1595. Pop. 209. Boroughbridge (P. T. 206). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £58.

MARTORANO, tn. Italy, prov. Calabria Citra, kingdom of Naples; 20 m. NW. of Squittance. It is the see of a bishop.

MARTORELL, tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia, situated at the junction of the Noya and Llobregat; 9 m. NW. of Barcelona. It has a triumphal arch of Roman architecture. The inhabitants manufacture lace.

MARTOS, tn. Spain, prov. Andalusia; 10 m. W. of Jaen. Pop. 6000. It is very ancient, and supposed to have been the Augusta Gemella of the Romans.

MARTRY, par. Ireland, bar. of Lower Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 2805. Pop.

1128. Navan (P. T. 30). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Meath. Ann. val. £174.

MARVEJOLS, tn. France, depart. Lozere, prov. Languedoc. On the riv. Colange; 36 m. ENE. of Rodez. Pop. 3700. It has manufactures of serge, woollens, and hats. Six annual fairs are held here.

MARVELLA, seaport-tn. Spain, prov. Granada, on the road from Gibraltar to Malaga; 34 m. NNE. of Gibraltar. Pop. 8000. Its harbour is fortified. The town is surrounded by walls, and has a neat square. The church and town-house are good buildings. Sugar, wine, cotton, and coffee are raised in the environs.

MARWAR, district, Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer. Situated between 26 and 28 degrees N. Lat. In modern times, better known as the raja of Joudpoor's territories. This div. Rajpootana, has been possessed by the Rhatore tribe for many ages, and contains many forts and strongholds, now mostly subject to Joudpoor. Besides the regular Hindoo and Mahomedan population, this district is occupied by savage and predatory races, who frequently require the interference of the British troops stationed at Nusseerabad.

MARWOOD, par. England, hund. Braunton, co. Devon. Acres, 2600. Real prop. £4124. Pop. 944. Barnstaple (P. T. 192). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

MARWOOD, tnshp. England, par. Gainford, Darlington ward, co. palat. of Durham. Acres, 3780. Real prop. £2673. Pop. 200. Barnard Castle (P. T. 246).

MARYANSLEIGH, par. England, hund. Witheridge, co. Devon. Acres, 2490. Real prop. £1313. Pop. 282. South Molton (P. T. 178). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Exeter.

MARYBOROUGH, bar. Ireland, Queen's co. prov. Leinster; containing 7 pars., besides the tns. of Maryborough and Mountrath. Pop. 27,656.

MARYBOROUGH, post and mkt.-tn., Ireland, par. of Borros, and bar. of Maryborough, Queen's county, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3223. Dublin, 51 m. Fairs held, Feb. 24th, May 12th, July 5th, Sept. and Dec. 4th. It was anciently a borough, sending two members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the union. The chief magistrates now are a burgomaster, two bailiffs, and a town clerk. The assizes for the county are held here. Woollen manufactures are conducted here with some energy, and races held annually upon the heath course in the vicinity. Here is a poor school, consisting of 28 boys and 24 girls, and latterly a lunatic asylum. This town gives title of baron to a member of the noble house of Wellesley.

MARYBURGH, a vil., Scotland, par Kilmallie, sh. Inverness. Fort William (P. T. 127). The fisheries constitute the principal source of profitable industry in this flourishing village.

MARYCULTER, par. Scotland, sh. of Kincardine. Acres, 7680. Pop. 960. Liv. in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen. Aberdeen (P. T. 121). This parish is about 6 m. in length and 2 m. in breadth. The glebe land contains a quarry of granite. On the Dee are some valuable salmon fisheries, but the river is liable to heavy floods.

MARYKIRK, par. Scotland, sh. of Kincardine. Acres, 7591. Pop. 2032. Montrose (P. T. 70). Besides the vil. of Marykirk, there is another called Luthermoor; the former is situated on the road from Laurencekirk to Montrose.

MARYLAND, one of the U. S., North America; bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania and Delaware, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, SW. and W. by Virginia. It is 120 m. broad, and of a very irregular form. Situated between 38 and 40 degrees N. Lat., and between 75 and 80 degrees W. Long. It contains 13,959 sq. m. Pop. 446,913, of which 102,878 are slaves. Chesapeake-bay runs through the state from N. to S., dividing it into two parts, including 19 counties, 11 of which are on the western shore, and 8 on the eastern shore: namely, on the western shore, Alleghany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Baltimore city, Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Hartford, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Washington; on the eastern shore, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Ann's, Somerset, Talbot, and Worcester. Annapolis is the seat of government, though Baltimore is much the largest town. The other most considerable towns are, Fredericktown, Hagarstown, Easton, Cumberland, Snowhill, Chestertown, and Williamsport. The principal rivers are, the Potomac, (which divides this state from Virginia,) Susquehannah, Patapsco, Patuxent, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke. The principal range of mountains is the Blue Ridge, or South Mountains, which pass through the state in a northerly direction from Virginia into Pennsylvania. The extreme western part of the state is crossed by the Alleghany mountains. Between these and the Blue Ridge are several inferior chains, as Will's, Evit's, Warrior's, and Ragged mountains, and Sideling hill. The soil is well adapted to the culture of tobacco and wheat, which are the staple productions. Some cotton of inferior quality is also raised, and in the western counties considerable quantities of flax and hemp. Two articles are said to be peculiar to Maryland; the genuine *white* wheat, which grows in Kent, Queen Ann's, and Talbot counties, on the eastern shore; and the bright *kite's foot* tobacco, which is produced in some parts of the western shore, south of Baltimore. Iron ore abounds in various parts, and coal in large quantities, and good quality, on the Potomac, near Cumberland. Furnaces have been erected for the manufacture of iron. Glass, paper, and whiskey are also made in considerable quantities. The value of manufactures, in 1830, was 11,468,794 dollars. The principal exports are flour and tobacco. The value of exports, for the year ending Sept. 1829, was 4,804,364 dolls. Maryland is the fourth state in the union in amount of shipping. In 1815, the number of tons was 156,062, and in 1828 it was 170,948. The Baltimore and Ohio rail-road, extending from the city of Baltimore to the river Ohio, about 350 m., is the greatest enterprise of the kind undertaken in America. The number of banks and branches in this state, in 1831, was 18, nine of which was in the city of Baltimore. The principal literary seminaries are, the University of Maryland, St. Mary's college, and Baltimore college, in Baltimore; and St. John's college, in Annapolis. There are several academies in the state, which receive 800 dolls. a year from the state treasury. The number of periodical presses, in 1830, was 25. The Roman Catholics are the most numerous sect; they have 1 archbishop, the metropo-

litan of the U. S., and 30 or 40 churches; the Methodists are numerous; the Episcopalians have 57 ministers; the Presbyterians 11 ministers, 6 licentiates, and 1058 communicants; the Baptists 15 churches, 12 ministers, and 680 communicants; the German Reformed 9 ministers; and the Friends are very numerous. This country was granted by Charles I. to George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic; the first settlement was formed by his son Leonard Calvert, together with about 200 Catholics, in 1634; and it was named Maryland, from Henrietta Maria, the queen of Charles. The legislative power is vested in a senate, consisting of 15 members, and a house of delegates, consisting of 80 members; and these two branches united are styled the general assembly of Maryland. This state sends 8 representatives to congress.

MARY-LE-BONE, St., or Marybone, par. England, Holborn div., hund. of Ossulston; now forming a part of the north-western suburb of the metropolis, co. Middlesex. Acres, 1490. Pop. 122,206. Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. London. See London.

MARYPORT, or Elnefoot, mkt. and seaport-tn. England, par. of Cross Canonby, Allerdale ward below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £2554. Pop. 3877. London, 311 m. The liv. is a cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle. Ann. val. £109. This town has risen from a small fishing village to a place of considerable consequence, of which the chief cause has been the opening of a coal trade. Here are three shipbuilding yards, and a patent slip, where many large vessels for the American, West India, Baltic, and coasting trades are built. Principal manufactures, cotton and linen checks, sailcloth, earthenwares, leather, nails, anchors, and cables. Here are five places of public worship for different denominations of Dissenters, a school on the Madras system, a school of industry, and other charitable institutions. The sands in this neighbourhood being well adapted for sea-bathing, visitors come here for that purpose during the summer season.

MARYSTOWE, par. England, hund. Lifton, co. Devon. Acres, 1340. Real prop. £2382. Pop. 508. Tavistock (P. T. 207). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Exeter.

MARY, Saint, par. England, liberty of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £4915. Pop. 111. New Romney (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

MARY, St., Church, par. England, hund. Hayton, co. Devon. Acres, 2310. Real prop. £3830. Pop. 1204. Torbay (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Exeter.

MARY, St., Church, ham., and par. Great Britain, hund. Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 860. Real prop. £747. Pop. 150. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £110. A fair held on the Downs, August 24th. The lordship of Rhythyn, one of the petty kingdoms into which the country was divided, lay mostly in this parish.

MARY, St., Extra, par. England, hund. of Bishop's Waltham, co. Southampton. Acres, 2040. Pop. 1068. Southampton (P. T. 74).

MARY, Saint, on-the-Hill, par. Great Britain, hund. Agmore, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 700. Real prop. £611. Pop. 257. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Llandaff.

MARY, St. Hoo, par. England, hund. Hoo, co. Kent, lathe of Aylesford. Acres, 1920. Pop. 296. Rochester (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester.

MARY, St., in-the-Marsh, chap. England, par. Newtown, hund. Wisbeach, co. Cambridge. See Newton. Wisbeach (P. T. 94). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Ely.

MARY'S, St., chief of the Scilly islands, England, co. Cornwall. Acres, 1520. Lat. 49. 55. N. Long. 6. 12. W. Extends in length about 2½ m. and 1½ m. in breadth. The hills abound with minerals. Fish of various kinds are caught off the shore. Hugh Town, or New Town, the capital of the island, is furnished with a custom-house, a council-house, and a prison. The harbour contains from three to five fathoms of water, with good anchorage, but the entrance is difficult. It is commanded by a fort named Star Castle, and here the standard is hoisted daily. It was erected in the reign of Elizabeth. The office of governor of the Scilly islands is vested in the Duke of Leeds, but the local authority usually devolves on the captain of the company stationed at Star Castle.

MARY'S, St., ancient par. Scotland, sh. Selkirk. Pop. with Yarrow.

MARY'S, St., co. N. America, U. S., Maryland. Pop. 12,794. Chief tn., Leonard's tn.

MARYSVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. co. Charlotte, Virginia; 34 m. SE. from Lynchburg, 187 m. from Washington.—*Marysville*, tn. cap. co. Blount, Tennessee; 15 m. S. from Knoxville, 132 m. from Washington.

MARYTON, or Mary-town, par. Scotland, sh. Forfar. Acres, 3000. Pop. 419. Montrose (P. T. 70). Liv. in presb. of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Situate on the southern border of the riv. S. Esk, where it forms the harbour of Montrose. At stream-tides vessels of 60 tons burden can take in lading at the harbour of old Montrose, where coal is landed for the consumption of the neighbouring population, and lime in large quantities for manure.

MASAFFRAN, riv. Algiers, forming a boundary between the provs. of Tlemsan and Titterie, and falling into the Mediterranean in Lat. 36. 40. N., Long. 3. 13. E.

MASAFUERO, island, S. Pacific ocean, W. of Juan Fernandez; about 12 m. in circumference. Lat. 33. 30. S. Long. 80. 15. W. It is very mountainous, has plenty of wood and water. It is used as a place of refreshment. There is such plenty of fish that a boat may, with three hooks and lines, catch as much as will serve 100 people.

MASBATE ISLE, one of the Philippines. Situate in the Eastern seas; 60 m. in length by 17 m. the average breadth: lying S. of the island of Luzon. Lat. 12. 3. N. Long. 123. 30. E.

MASCAT. See Muscat.

MAS D'AZIL, tn. France, depart. Arriege, prov. county of Foix, on the Clisse; 25 m. W. of Mirepoix. Pop. 2500.

MASEYCK, or Maaseyk, tn. Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Maese; 9 m. SSW. of Ruremonde. Pop. 3400. Lat. 51. 6. N. Long. 5. 49. E.

MASHAM, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp., England, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Hang East, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 22,940. Pop. 2995.

London, 221 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Chester. Mkt. day, Tuesday. Fairs, Sept. 17th and 18th, for cattle and pedlers' ware. Seated on the s. bank of the river Ure. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and the Society of Friends; also a grammar school, founded by William Danby, Esq., 1760, a charity school, and two Sunday schools. Many of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufactory established here.

MASHBURY, par. England, hund. Dunmow, co. Essex. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £861. Pop. 96. Chelmsford (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of London.

MASINA, kingd. Central Africa; situated EbN. of Bambarra, on the northern bank of the Niger. Inhabited by a tribe of Foulahs, who profess the Mahometan religion. They employ themselves chiefly in pasturage, and pay an annual tribute to the king of Bambarra.

MASKINONGE RIVER, N. America, Lower Canada. It issues from a lake of the same name, and falls into the St. Lawrence, at its entrance into lake St. Peter. The lake is about 9 m. in circumference.

MASON, tnshp. England, par. Ponteland, Castle ward, W. div., co. Northumberland. Pop. 134. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 274).

MASON ISLAND, situated on the Atlantic ocean, par. Moyrus, Ireland, off the coast of Ballinahinch bar., co. Galway, prov. Connaught. The inhabitants are occupied in the fisheries. Pop. 71.

MASON, co. N. America, U. S., Kentucky; 18 m. in length, and 14 m. in width. Pop. 16,203. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, &c. Chief towns, Washington, and the seat of justice, Maysville.—*Mason*, co., Virginia. Pop. 6534. Chief town, Point Pleasant.

MASOVIA, palat. Poland; bounded on the N. and E. by the Vistula, on the S. by the palatinates of Sendomir and Kalisch, and on the W. by Prussian Poland. Its area is 4630 sq. m. Pop. 318,000. Capital town, Warsaw.

MASSA, or Massa Carrara, duchy, Italy; situated on the S. side of the Appennines, and inclosed on its respective frontiers by Modena, Tuscany, Lucca, and the Mediterranean. Its superficial extent is 320 sq. m. Pop. 29,000. Its surface is mountainous, yet fertile in oil, wine, fruit, hemp, and silk; and, although a small district, it is perhaps the finest part of Italy. The duchy depended formerly on Modena, but its territory was added to the principality of Lucca and Piombino, which Eliza Bacciochi, the sister of Napoleon, governed in the time of the empire. It was anew made a duchy in 1814, and restored to the archduchess Mary Beatrice, after whose death it reverts to her son, the duke of Modena. It contains the towns of Massa (the capital) and Carrara.—*Massa* is seated on the Frigido, 30 m. NbW. of Leghorn, and 50 SbW. of Modena. Pop. 7000. Lat. 44. 2. N. Long. 10. 0. E. The public edifices are the cathedral, the government palace, and an academy of sculpture and architecture.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States of N. America; is bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by the Atlantic, W. by New York. It is from 130 to 190 m. in length, and its general breadth about 50 m. Lying between Lat. 41. 13. and 42. 52. N., and between 3. 20. and 6. 55. E. Long. Area, 7250 sq. m. Pop. 610,014. It is divided into 14 counties, as follow: Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Plymouth, Norfolk, Bristol, Barnstable, Nantucket, Duke's, Worcester, Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin, and Berkshire. Boston is the chief town. The other considerable towns are Salem, Newburyport, Marblehead, Beverley, Gloucester, Charlestown, Plymouth, Worcester, Northampton, Springfield, Greenfield, Pittsfield, &c. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimack, Concord, Nashua, Charles, Mystic, Neponset, Taunton, Chickapee, &c. The Middlesex canal, which connects Boston harbour with the Merrimack, is 30 m. long. Blackstone canal extends from Worcester to Providence, and is 45 m. in length. The rail-roads are from Boston to Worcester, to the river Hudson, to Connecticut river, to Providence by Pawtucket, to Taunton, to Lowell, to Lake Ontario, and another from West Stockbridge to the boundary line of the state of New York. The principal islands are Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. The most noted capes are Cape Ann, Cape Cod, and Cape Malabar. The most considerable bays are Massachusetts, Cape Cod, Barnstable, Plymouth, and Buzzard's bays. There are no large lakes, but numerous ponds. The range of the Green Mountains passes from N. to S. through the western part of this state. The principal chain takes the name of Hoosac mountain. The highest summits are Saddle and Takonnack mountains. The face of the country is greatly diversified. The south-eastern part is mostly level. There are also level districts in the north-east. The soil is exceedingly various, comprising every description from the most fertile to the most unproductive. The principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, buck-wheat, potatoes, hops, flax, and hemp. Beef, pork, butter, and cheese are abundant in most parts of the state, and of excellent quality. The state abounds with orchards; and great quantities of cider are annually made, which is the common beverage of the inhabitants. The principal cultivated fruits are apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, and currants. Gardening is an object of attention throughout the state. Massachusetts is the most commercial state in the union, except New York. The greater part of the fisheries in the United States belong to this state. The principal articles of export are fish, beef, lumber, pork, ardent spirits, flax-seed, whale oil, spermaceti, and various manufactures. The total amount in 1820 was 8,255,000 dollars. This state holds the second rank in point of manufactures. The most considerable are those of cotton cloths, boots and shoes, ardent spirits, leather, cordage, wrought and cast iron, nails, woollens, ships, straw bonnets, hats, cabinet-work, paper, oil, and muskets. In 1831, there were in this state 250 cotton mills, with a capital of 12,891,000 dollars, making annually 79,231,000 yards of cloth. The principal mines are those of iron, which are found in various parts; and there are numerous establishments for manufacturing iron. A lead mine is found at South Hadley, and in some other places. Ochres and fossil productions have been found in various places, and quarries of good marble at Lanesborough, Stockbridge, Pittsfield, Sheffield, and several other places in Berkshire county. The climate is subject to the extremes of heat and cold. The air, however, is

generally dry, serene, and healthy. There are in this state 66 banks. Of these, 19 are in Boston, including a branch of the United States' bank, 6 at Salem, 2 at New Bedford, 2 at Newburyport, 2 at Worcester, &c. The principal literary institutions are Harvard University, in Cambridge; Williams College, at Williams-town; Amherst College, at Amherst; Massachusetts Medical College, in Boston, connected with Harvard University; Berkshire Medical Institution; Theological seminaries at Andover and Newton; Round-hill School, at Northampton; Berkshire Gymnasium, at Pittsfield; and Mount Pleasant Classical Institution, at Amherst. There are also 56 incorporated academies, of which Philip's Academy, at Andover, the oldest and best endowed, was incorporated in 1780, and has educated 2025 scholars. The number of periodical presses in Massachusetts in 1830 was estimated at 40. The Congregationalists have 491 churches, and 423 ordained ministers, 118 of whom are Unitarians; the Baptists 129 churches, 110 ministers, and 12,580 communicants; the Methodists 71 preachers, and 8200 members; the Universalists 46 societies; the Episcopalians 31 ministers; the New Jerusalem Church 8 societies; the Presbyterians 9 ministers; the Roman Catholics 4 churches; and the Shakers 4 societies. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives, which are styled the General Court of Massachusetts. The senate consists of 40 members, who are chosen by districts, annually, on the first Monday in April. Massachusetts sends 12 representatives to congress.

MASSACHUSETT'S BAY, a large bay on the coast of the United States, between Cape Ann on the N., and Cape Cod on the S.

MASSAFRA, tn. Italy, prov. Terra di Otranto, kingd. Naples; situated at the base of the Appennines. Lat. 40. 36. N. Long. 17. 10. E. Pop. 7000. It is of considerable strength, but has little trade.

MASSA LUBRENSE, or Massa di Sorrento, tn. Italy, prov. Capo di Minerva, kingd. Naples; 13 m. SSE. of Naples. Pop. 2700.

MASSAREEN, bar. Ireland, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 79,224. Pop. 41,490.

MASSAREEN, vil. Ireland, par. Muckamore, bar. Massareen, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. 319. Antrim (P. T. 105). The monastery for Franciscan friars, of the third order, was founded here in the fifth century by O'Neill.

MASSERANO, tn. Italy, prov. Vercelli, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia; 40 m. NNE. of Turin. Pop. 3600.

MASSEYTOWN, vil. Ireland, par. Macroom, bar. West Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 547. Macroom (P. T. 191). Six ann. fairs.

MASSINGHAM, Great, vil. England, comprising the parishes of All Saints and St. Mary, Lynn div. of the hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 4390. Real prop. £4442. Pop. 850. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

MASSINGHAM, Little, par. England, Lynn div. of the hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2240. Real prop. £2412. Pop. 165. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

MASTERTOWN, vil. Scotland, par. and dist. Dunfermline, sh. Fife. Pop. with par. Inverkeithing (P. T. 12). Here is an hospital for four widows, founded and endowed by Sir Henry Wardlow in 1676.

MASVAUX, or Mauermuster, tn. France, depart. Upper Rhine, prov. Alsace; situated at the foot of the Vosges mountains, 10 m. NE. of Belfort. Pop. 2200. Here are manufactures of yarn, thread, and woollen stuffs. In the vicinity there are considerable iron works.

MASUAH, seaport-tn. Abyssinia; situated upon an island separated by a narrow channel from the continent. Lat. 15. 34. N. Long. 39. 37. E. The houses are in general built of poles and bent grass, as is usual in Arabia. Masuah was a place of considerable trade in early times, and possessed a share of the trade of India, but has fallen into decay. The imports consist chiefly of spices, piece-goods, lead, iron, copper, tin, and European manufactures. The exports are rhinoceros' horns, gold, ivory, honey, slaves, and wax.

MASULIPATAM, dist. Hindoostan, province Northern Circars. Bounded on the N. by Rajamundry; on the S. by Guntoor and the sea; the bay of Bengal E.; and on the W. by the dominions of the Nizam. Pop. 454,754. The principal towns are Masulipatam, Ellore, and Siccacollum. The cotton produced in this district is of a good quality, but not raised to any great extent.—*Masulipatam*, capital tn. of the above district, situated in the midst of a salt morass; 764 m. from Calcutta, 292 m. from Madras. Lat. 16. 10. N. Long. 81. 14. E. This tn. is of considerable note, and very extensive. The shore is still, and this is the only port from Cape Comorin on which the sea does not beat with a strong surf; capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons. It became early a port of commercial resort, and still carries on an extensive commerce; but notwithstanding the fertility of the adjacent country, large quantities of rice are annually imported. It has long been famous for chintzes; but they are neither so handsome nor of so good a quality in proportion to their price, as those of Europe. Masulipatam is mentioned by Marco Polo in 1295. In 1749 the French established a factory here, and in 1751 received possession of the town and fort. It was taken by storm in 1759 by the British troops. After this event the town and adjacent territory were ceded to the British, with whom they have ever since remained.

MATA, La, seaport-tn. Spain, prov. Valencia, near a large salt lake; 22 m. SSW. of Alicant. Lat. 39. 52. N. Long. 7. 12. W. It exports large quantities of salt.

MATAPAN, Cape, or Caglio (the ancient Tænarium Promontorium), cape, Greece, in the Morea: the most southern point of the peninsula. Lat. 36. 34. N. Long. 22. 20. E.

MATAQUINO, or Mataquito, river, South America, prov. Chanco, repub. Chili. It enters the Pacific ocean between the rivs. Maule and Boyeruca.

MATARIA, vil. Egypt; 5 m. NE. of Cairo. A little to the N. of this village are found the ruins of the anc. On, or Heliopolis, one of the most celebrated cities of ancient Egypt. It is still marked by an obelisk 67 feet high, and by the ruins of several sphinxes. On the 20th March, 1800, a bloody battle was fought here between the French and the Turks.

MATARO, tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia; 20 m. ENE. of Barcelona. Pop. 25,000. Lat. 41. 32. N.

Long. 2. 28. E. It stands near the sea, and is divided into the Old and New Town. The former is of great antiquity. It appears to have been a place of some note under the Romans, and supposed to be the Illuro of Ptolemy and Pomponius Mela. The New Town lies between the Old Town and the sea; its streets are wide, straight, and regular. The inhabitants carry on a variety of manufactures; calico, laces, silk and cotton stockings, silk stuffs and velvets, ribbons and silk twist, canvas, and leather.

MATAVAI BAY, bay, near the N. part of the island of Otaheite, which opens toward the NW. Lat. 17. 29. S. Long. 149. 36. W. It is well sheltered from all winds, except those from the W. and NW.

MATCHEDASH, or SEVERN RIVER, riv. N. America, Upper Canada, which by a succession of lakes, separated by only one short portage, establishes a communication by lake Simcoe, Holland river, and Yonge-street, with the town of York, now considered the capital of Upper Canada.

MATCHING, par. England, hund. Harlow, co. Essex. Acres, 2530. Real prop. £2922. Pop. 621. Harlow (P. T. 24). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of London. Ann. val. £130.

MATELICA, anc. town, Italy, delegation of Macerata, States of the Church. Seated on the riv. Samo; 30 m. SW. of Ancona. Pop. 6000. Lat. 43. 15. N. Long. 12. 57. E. The inhabitants are partly employed in spinning yarn and manufacturing woollens.

MATERA, tn. Italy, prov. Basilicata, kingd. Naples, on the riv. Canapro; 35 m. WNW. of Tarentum. Lat. 40. 51. N. Long. 16. 35. E. Pop. 12,400. It is the see of a bishop, and is a place of antiquity. It has a cathedral and 6 convents.

MATFEN, EAST, tnshp. England, par. Stamfordham, Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 130. Hexham (P. T. 278).

MATFEN, WEST, tnshp. England, par. Stamfordham, Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 319. Hexham (P. T. 278). Near this place is Matfen-hall, the seat of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart.

MATHERN, par. England, upper div. of hund. Caldicot, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £2739. Pop. 412. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Llandaff.

MATHON, or MATHIN, par. England, hund. Pershore, lower div. co. Worcester. Situated on the E. side of the Malvern hills. Acres, 3670. Real prop. £3722. Pop. 690. Ledbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Worcester. Ann. val. £40.

MATHURA, town, Hindoostan, prov. Agra. Seated on the W. bank of the riv. Jumna; 30 m. NNW. from Agra. Lat. 27. 31. N. Long. 77. 33. E. This town is said to be the scene of the birth and early adventures of their favourite deity, Krishna. It was taken and destroyed by Mahmood of Ghizni, so early as 1018. Mathura was subject to the Mogul government until its dissolution. Towards the conclusion of the 18th century, it came into the possession of the Sindia family. It was, however, taken by the British in 1803; and since that period has continued subject to the British government. There are a multitude of sacred monkeys, of a large breed, fed at Bindrabund, and maintained by a stipend bestowed by Madhajee Sindia.

MATIA, island, S. Pacific ocean; 80 leagues N. of Maitea, or Osnaburg island. Lat. 15. 48. S. Long. 147. 58. W. The inhabitants derive their principal support from the sea. They resemble in manners and appearance the natives of Otaheite, but are less civilized. Their canoes are much superior to those of Otaheite, being ornamented with a profusion of carved work.

MATLASK, par. England, hund. N. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 530. Real prop. £508. Pop. 218. Holt (P. T. 119). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £122.

MATLEY, or MATLEIGH, tnshp. England, par. Mottram, hund. Macclesfield, co. palat. Chester. Acres, 770. Real prop. £951. Pop. 262. Stockport (P. T. 176).

MATLOCK, vil. and par. England, hund. Wirksworth, co. Derby. Acres, 3960. Real prop. £7582. Pop. 3262. London, 144 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Fairs, Feb. 25th, May 9th, July 16th, and Oct. 24th, for horned cattle and sheep. Seated on the eastern side of the riv. Derwent, over which there is a neat stone bridge. This place derives its importance from the mineral springs, which are situated about a mile and a half south-westward of the original village of Matlock. The inhabitants are generally employed in the cotton manufactures, and the lead mines, with which the neighbouring mountains are abundantly stored. Here is a school on the national plan, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children. —*Matlock Bath*, a distinct village of modern date, has originated since the discovery of the tepid mineral springs, about 1698. There are three bathing establishments, the Old Bath, the New Bath, and the Hotel; and many lodging-houses have been erected for the reception of visitors. Hot, cold, vapour, and shower baths have also been fitted up for public use, at the base of the rock called the Heights of Abraham. There is likewise a museum of mineral curiosities, a library, and news-room, founded by the late Mr. John Mawe, London. The entrance to Matlock Dale, in which the warm springs are situated, is on the south side, through a rock which has been blasted for the purpose of forming a convenient road. From this spot the prospects present scenes of extraordinary beauty. Among the prominent objects of Matlock Dale are, the High Tor, a towering peak, rising almost perpendicularly to the height of 300 feet; and Masson Hill, the side of which forms the Heights of Abraham. On Riber Hill, an eminence above Matlock church, is a cromlech, called the Hirst Stones, plainly a structure of great antiquity, and belonging to the class of monuments styled Druidical.

MATO, or MATTO, GROSSO, capitania, Brazil, S. America; bounded on the N. by the province of Para, S. by the province of St. Paul's, W. by the viceroyalty of La Plata, and E. by the province of Goias; between the 52d and 64th degree of W. Long., and between the 10th and 23d degree of S. Lat. It is watered on one side by the principal feeders of the Parana, and on the other by those of the Amazons. The banks of rivers are covered with forests of wild cocoa-trees, and the different kinds of wood which grow in the lower part of Brazil. The hills, consisting chiefly of sand, are comparatively unfertile. Small pieces of gold are collected from the beds of rivers, and the same metal is found

is greater abundance on several plains seldom visited by travellers, on account of their unwholesomeness. The chief towns are, Cuiabo, situated on the eastern bank of a river of the same name, about 240 m. from its junction with the Paraguay; and St. Pedro del Rey, about 20 leagues SW. of Cuiabo.

MATSCHEWICE, tn. Poland; 32 m. E. of Warsaw. Here was fought, in 1794, the decisive action between the Poles and Russians, in which Kosciusko was wounded and taken.

MATSMAI, cap. isle of Jesso, near the eastern coast of Asia. Pop. 50,000. It is seated on the southern extremity of the island, and is entirely in the possession of the Japanese.

MATSON, par. England, hund. Dudstone and King's Barton, middle div. co. Gloucester. Acres, 450. Real prop. £942. Pop. 55. Gloucester (P. T. 104). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

MATTAPONY, river, N. America, U. S., Virginia. It rises in Spottsylvania co., and running SE. joins the Pamunky at Delaware, to form York river. It admits loaded flats to Downer's Bridge, 70 m. above its mouth.

MATTEHY, par. Ireland, bar. West Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2156. Cork (P. T. 166). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Cloyne. Ann. val. £513. Seated on the banks of the Dripsey.

MATTERDALE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Greystock, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £1284. Pop. 385. Penrith (P. T. 283). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Carlisle. Ann. val. £66. Matterdale is surrounded by lofty mountains, the largest of which is High Dodd, nearly on a level with Skiddaw. Here is a small endowed school, in which is a compendious library.

MATTERSEY, par. England, wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £2840. Pop. 455. Bawtry (P. T. 153). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of York. Situated near the river Idle, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Here is a small endowed school.

MATTHEWS, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia. Pop. 7663. Commencing 8 m. S. from the mouth of the Potomac. There is a post-office at the court-house.

MATTINGLEY, ham. and chap. England, par. Heckfield, hund. Holdshott, co. Southampton. Real prop. £1206. Pop. 579. Hartford Bridge (P. T. 35). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester.

MATTISHALL, par. England, hund. Mitford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2100. Real prop. £2988. Pop. 1093. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Norwich.

MATURA, tn. island Ceylon, near the S. extremity; 32 m. SE. from Columbo. Lat. 5. 58. N. Long. 80. 31. E. A fort stands on the W. side of the Neel Ganga, or Blue riv. Gems abound in Matura district. Before it came into the possession of the British elephants were caught in great numbers, but this has been abandoned latterly as unprofitable.

MAUBEUGE, town, N. E. France, depart. North, prov. French Flanders, on the Sambre; 13 m. S. of Mons. Pop. 4800. Lat. 50. 17. N. Long. 3. 59. E. It is fortified and well built, and has manufactures of arms, hardware, and woollen stuffs.

MAUCHLINE, or MACHLINE, post-tn. Scotland, dist. Kyle, sh. Ayr. Real prop. £8216. Pop. 2232. Edinburgh, 62 m. Liv. in presb. Ayr, syn. Glasgow and Ayr. It has 7 fairs. The par. is about 7 miles and a half in length, and from 2 to 4 miles in breadth. Coal, freestone, and limestone are abundant in this parish. Here was anciently a Cistercian priory; and in the town a castle, which formerly belonged to the noble family of Campbell. On Mauchline Moor, in this par. a battle was fought in 1647, between the royalists and the covenanters, in which the former were defeated.

MAUDLIN, par. Ireland, within the liberties of the tn. of Wexford, in the bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop., see WEXFORD. Wexford (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns. This is one of the seven parishes which constitute the union called St. Patrick's, Wexford.

MAUGHAN'S, ST., par. England, hund. of Skinfreth, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £1197. Pop. 172. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

MAUGHANBY, ham. England, par. Addingham, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Pop., see ADDINGHAM. Penrith (P. T. 283). Here is a free-school.

MAULDON, or MAULDEN, parish, England, hundred Redborne-Stoke, co. Bedford. Acres, 2547. Real prop. £2687. Pop. 1231. Ampthill (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Baptists, and a small Sunday-school.

MAULE, prov. South America, repub. Chili; 138 m. long, and 90 m. broad. Watered by the Lantue, Rio Claro, Pangue, Maule, and other rivers: from the latter it derives its name. The great volcano of Peteroa is in the eastern border of this prov. It produces grain, cattle, vines of the best quality, and tobacco. Pop. 12,000. The cap. is Talca.—*Maule*, a riv. of the above prov. rises in the Cordilleras, and runs from E. to W. forming a convenient bay in Lat. 34. 50. S.

MAUMEE, riv. N. America, U. S. It rises in Indiana, flows NE. into the NW. angle of Ohio, through which it continues NE. and falls into the extreme SW. extension of Lake Erie. Above its mouth it is impeded by shoals. It is a fine navigable stream above and below these shoals. Its principal branches, which all unite above the shoals, are St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, and Great and Little Anglaize.—*Maumee Bay*, N. America, U. S. It is an oval sheet of water 5 m. long, and about 2 m. wide, and at the mouth of the Maumee river.

MAUNBY-UPON-WHARLE, tnshp. England, par. Kirkby-upon-Wisk, wapentake Gilling East, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 890. Real prop. £2435. Pop. 231. North Allerton (P. T. 225).

MAUPERTIUS, vil. France, depart. Vienne, prov. Poitou. The battle of Poitiers was fought close to this village in 1356.

MAURA, SANTA (anc. Leucadia), island in the Ionian sea. On the W. coast of Greece, nearly opposite to the gulf of Arta, and a few m. N. of the island of Cefalonia. Separated from the main land by a shallow channel, in some places little more than 80 or 100 paces wide. It is about 50 m. in circumference, and has an area of 120 sq. m. Pop. 20,000. The most important production of the island is bay, or sea-salt, of

which from 5000 to 6000 tons are made annually. Honey, wax, fruit, olives, and wine, likewise form articles of sale. The inhabitants are of Greek origin, and of the religion of the Greek church. In ancient times Santa Maura was celebrated for a temple of Apollo, and still more for the well-known rock of Leucadia. In 1799 it was declared one of the Seven Islands composing the Ionian republic, to the assembly of which it sends four deputies.—*Maura, Santa,* or *Amaxichi,* capital of the foregoing island; situated at its N. extremity. Pop. 6000. Lat. 39. 4. N. Long. 20. 39. E. Fortified and defended by a strong castle. It contains several churches of the Greek communion.

MAURE, tn. France, depart. Ille and Vilaine, prov. Brittany; 25 m. SW. of Rennes. Pop. 4100.—*Maure, St.,* tn. depart. Indre and Loire, prov. Touraine, on the Maure; 22 m. SSW. of Tours. Pop. 2100.

MAUREPAS, lake, N. America, U. S., Louisiana. It is formed by a dilation of the Amite riv., and communicates with Lake Ponchartrain by a strait 7 m. in length, called the Pass of Manchai. It is of an oval figure, 12 m. by 7 m.

MAURICE, St., riv. N. America, Lower Canada. It enters the St. Lawrence from the N. at the tn. of Three Rivers.

MAURICE, St., co. N. America, Lower Canada. Situated on both sides St. Maurice riv., and extends along the NE. shore of St. Lawrence riv., from 3 m. above St. Anne riv. to 6 m. above the Majkinonge, or about 58 m. Its cap. is the tn. of Three Rivers.

MAURIENNE, prov. Italy, div. Savoy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia; consisting of a narrow valley, stretching from Charboniere to Mount Cenis. Pop. 54,500. St. Jean de Maurienne is the capital.

MAURITIUS, or, The Isle of France, island, Indian ocean; 500 m. to the E. of Madagascar. Discovered by the Portuguese in 1505. It is of a circular form, and about 150 m. in circuit; composed chiefly of rugged mountains, rising usually into points or pinnacles. Here are numerous rivers, or rather ravines, empty in the dry season, but which after rain become the beds of mountain torrents. Some of the trees are very valuable, particularly the black ebony, esteemed the most solid, close, and shining of any in the world. The oranges, pine-apples, and other tropical fruits grow in the highest perfection. It contains iron mines, the produce of which finds a market in India. The exports consist of coffee, a great part of which is produced in Bourbon, and which ranks next to that of Mocha. Cotton, indigo, raw sugar, and cloves have been introduced from the Moluccas. The havens are two, Port Louis, or Port NW., and Port Bourbon. The capital, Port NW., contains 4000 whites or free blacks, and double that number of slaves. The public buildings are of very good architecture. This city has its scientific and literary institutions—the Société d'Emulation, &c. The island contains 74,598 inhabitants. The NE. point has a Lat. 19. 53. S. Long. 57. 35. E.

MAURY, co. N. America, U. S., Tennessee. Pop. 22,141. Length, 25 m.; width, 20 m. Area, 710 sq. m. The surface is hilly, and soil excellent. Staple is cotton. Chief tn. Columbia; 40 m. SSW. from Nashville. Lat. 35. 30. N. Long. 10. 0. W. from Washington.

MAUZE, tn. France, depart. the Two Sevres prov. Poitou, on the Mignon; 14 m. SW. from Niort. Pop. 1600. There are here considerable distilleries of brandy.

MAWDESLEY, tnshp. England, par. Croston, hund. Leyland, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 3340. Real prop. £5585. Pop. 886. Chorley (P. T. 208).

MAWES, St., a bor., sea-port, and mkt.-tn. England, par. St. Just in Roseland, hund. Powder, co. Cornwall. See St. Just. London, 265 m. Formerly sent members to parliament, but now disfranchised. It consists of one street, irregularly built at the foot of a hill, facing the sea. The inhabitants are for the most part fishermen and pilots. Manufacture, cables and ropes. The castle, which stands at the N. entrance of the harbour, opposite that of Pendennis, was built by Henry VIII., in 1542. A chapel was erected here, in 1812, by the late marquis of Buckingham, which is now used as a school for boys, supported by the present duke; there is also a school supported by voluntary contributions. Wesleyan and Independent Methodists have places of worship here, and the greater part of the population consists of Dissenters.

MAWGAN, par. England, hund. Pyder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 5130. Real prop. £4016. Pop. 745. St. Columb Major (P. T. 246). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

MAWGAN, par. England, hund. of Kerrier, W. div. co. Cornwall. Acres, 5510. Real prop. £3859. Pop. 1094. Helstone (P. T. 272). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

MAWNAN, par. England, hund. of Kerrier, E. div. co. Cornwall. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £2591. Pop. 578. Falmouth (P. T. 269). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. The petty sessions for the div. are held here and also at St. Constantine.

MAWTBY, or Maltby, par. England, hund. East Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £2206. Pop. 61. Caister (P. T. 126). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

MAXEY, or Maxseye, par. England, liberty Peterborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 2280. Real prop. £4177. Pop. 576. Market Deeping (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Peterborough.

MAXIMIN, St., tn. France, depart. Var, prov. Provence, on the riv. Argens; 12 m. NW. of Brignolles. Pop. 3300. It has manufactures of cotton, woollens, soap, and brandy.

MAXSTOCK, par. England, hund. Hemlingford, Atherston div. co. Warwick. Acres, 2560. Real prop. £5182. Pop. 352. Coleshill (P. T. 104). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £49. Here are the ruins of Maxstock priory, founded in 1337, for canons regular of St. Augustine. The castle is a noble building, in the form of a parallelogram, with an hexagonal embattled tower at each angle; its venerable chapel, spacious hall, and large dining room, the door and chimney of which are curiously ornamented with carved work, form an interesting specimen of the style of architecture of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This castle was visited by Richard III. when on his march towards Nottingham, previous to the battle of Bosworth Field.

MAXTON, par. Scotland, dist. Melrose, sh. Roxburg. Acres, 6720. Real prop. £4574. Pop. 462. Melrose (P. T. 35). Liv. in the presb. Selkirk, synod of Merse and Tiviotdale.

MAXWELL, an ancient par. Scotland, now included in that of Kelso, sh. Roxburg. See Kelso. This place gave the title of baron to the family of Maxwell, attainted for joining in the rebellion in 1715.

MAY, Island of, Scotland, in the par. of Crail, sh. Fife. Pop. with Crail. In the ninth century a priory was founded on this island by David I. dependant on the abbey of Pittenweem, and in the reign of Charles I. a lighthouse was erected on this rock, rebuilt in 1816, and furnished with reflecting lamps.

MAYBOLE, or Minniboil, a burgh of bar., post-tn., and par. Scotland, sh. Ayr. Acres, 53,760. Real prop. £19,716. Pop. 6287. Edinburgh, 84 m. Liv. in presb. Ayr, synod Glasgow and Ayr. Four annual fairs. Manufacture, blankets, which are sold at the annual fairs. A parochial school has been established in this town. Here are the remains of a collegiate church, founded by Sir Gilbert Kennedy in 1441. This par. is watered by the Doon and Girvan.

MAYCOMB, or Moyacomb, par. Ireland, bar. Leanewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 4877. Clonegal (P. T. 67). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Ferns.

MAYENCE. See Mentz.

MAYENNE, depart. France, bounded by the departs. of the Orne, Sarthe, Maine and Loire; its extent, 2000 sq. m. Pop. 3400. The rivers that traverse it are the Mayenne, the Colmont, the Oudon, and the Vaise. The products are corn, hemp, flax, fruit, wine, and pasture; but the culture of fruit is more extensive than that of corn. The manufactures are chiefly of linen, woollen, leather, and iron. It is divided into the three arrondissements of Laval, Mayenne, and Chateau Gontier.—*Mayenne*, tn. depart. Mayenne, prov. Maine. On the riv. Maine; 165 m. wbs. of Paris. Pop. 9100. Lat. 48. 18. N. Long. 0. 37. W.—*Mayenne*, riv. France, rises in the depart. of the Orne, and, after a course of 130 m., falls into the Loire at Pont de Ce.

MAYET, tn. France, depart. Sarthe, prov. Maine, on the Bruant; 15 m. s. of Le Mans. Pop. 3200.

MAYET DE MONTAGNE, tn. France, depart. Allier, prov. Bourbonnois; 42 m. SE. of Moulins. Pop. 1500.

MAYFIELD, or Mathfield, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Totmonslow, s. div. co. Stafford. Acres, 3760. Real prop. £4033. Pop. 1360. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £100. Mayfield is in the honour of Tutbury, and duchy of Lancaster. Here are two barrows, or tumuli, one called Rowlow, and in the other, at Dale-close, an urn containing Roman coins has been discovered.

MAYFIELD, or Maghfield, par. England, hund. Loxfield Pelham, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 13,570. Real prop. £8939. Pop. 2738. Wadhurst (P. T. 42). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Canterbury. Two annual fairs. Here are the remains of a palace, which formerly belonged to the archbishop of Canterbury, and said to have been built by St. Dunstan.

MAYLAND, par. England, hund. Dengey, co. Essex. Acres, 1690. Real prop. £3682. Pop. 226. Burnham (P. T. 49). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £120.

MAYNE, par. Ireland, bar. Demifore, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 3681. Pop. 2366. Castle Pollard (P. T. 62). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Meath. Ann. val. £204.

MAYNOOTH, tn. Ireland, par. Larahbryan, bar. Salt North, also called Maynooth, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2053. Dublin, 15 m. Liv. a preb. and vic. in the dioc. of Dublin and Glendalogh. There are three annual fairs. Situated adjacent to the Royal Canal. The streets are regularly laid out, and contain several handsome houses. The royal college of St. Patrick at Maynooth, for the education of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, consists of two departments, lay and ecclesiastical; and was founded in 1795, conformable to an act of parliament then passed; the number of students amount to 330. The ecclesiastical establishment is supported by annual parliamentary grants. The lay college depends upon subscriptions, and was opened in the year 1802. The building is convenient and extensive, and was erected at the expense of £32,000. Here is also a chartered school for 50 girls.

MAYO, co. Ireland, prov. of Connaught. Acres, 1,023,273. Bars. 9. Mkt.-tns. 9. Pars. 76. Pop. 368,328. The SE. parts are level, fertile, and populous, but the remaining districts are mountainous in the extreme, and present a surface encumbered with rock or overspread with bog, about 200,000 acres of which have undergone a minute survey at the expense of government. One range of mountains commences at Nephin, and extends in a NW. direction to Knock-letter-cup, and in a W. direction by Curran Mountain to Saddle Head, in Achill Island. Another great range arises at Dunfiney Bay, stretching along the N. coast, and from thence to Broad Haven westward. To the s. of these lie the Barnanaga Mountains, through the summit-pass of which the French army advanced upon the town of Castlebar, in the year 1798. Portions of the great lakes of Mask and Corrib belong properly to this county. The principal rivers are the Moy, Owenmore, Deal, Guishdin, Owenkeele, Owen-Dordane, Glennumera, Drummin, Bundorragh, Errine, Gleenkeen, Tawnyard, and Derryankee; which contain abundance of fish, as salmon, trout, &c. The deep-sea fishery now begins to be established on a scale of great magnitude. This county possesses many noble harbours, such as Killala, Black-sod, Broad-Haven, Clew-Bay, and the Killeries, one of the safest and most commodious in the kingdom. Lead mines have been worked here about half a century, and the sheeting on the roof of Lord Sligo's mansion at Westport was obtained from ore raised from his lordship's estate in this county. On the coast are upwards of 300 islands, one half of which number is inhabited. This co. returns two members to parliament, and gives the title of earl to the family of Bourke. This co. contains nine baronies, called Burrishoole, Carra, Clanmorris, Castello, Erris (half), Gallen, Killmaine, Morisk, and Tyrawly. The principal tns. are Newport-Pratt and Westport, two prosperous seaports, seated upon Clew Bay; Castlebar, the assizes-town of the county; Claremorris, Ballaghadareen, Foxford, Swineford, Shruel, Ballinrobe, and Ballina.

MAYO, par. and vil. Ireland, bars. Clanmorris and Killmaine, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 3121. Hollymount (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Tuam. Ann. val. £240. A city and university was founded here by Cole-

man in the year 664, and at this college Alfred the Great was educated.

MAYO, island off the W. coast of Africa, one of the Cape de Verde's, 21 m. in circumference: with a rocky coast, which renders navigation dangerous; 30 m. S. of Bonavista. Lat. 15. 10. N. Long. 23. 8. W. It produces salt, formed in a large sandy bay about two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, communicating with the sea. The salt is gathered during the dry season, which is here from November to May. The English formerly exported it in great quantities, but at present the place is more frequented by the Americans. The natives are negroes, but are subject to Portugal, and have adopted the Portuguese language and manners.

MAYO, dist. S. America, intendency Sonora, repub. Mexico; bounded on the N. by Hiaqui, E. by a ridge of mountains, S. by Sinaloa, W. by the gulf of California. It is fertile, and watered by the river Mayo, from which it receives its name. This river falls into the California sea, Lat. 27. 40. N.

MAYOMBA, tn. Africa, kingd. Loango; seated on a bay of the same name. Lat. 3. 45. S. Long. 10. 24. E. The inhabitants work in copper, and collect ivory and gum. The chief commodity sought after by Europeans is that of slaves.

MAYORGA, cluster of islands, S. Pacific ocean; the largest about 60 m. in circuit. Lat. 18. 38. S. Long. 179. 52. E. They were discovered in 1780; visited by Captain Edmunds in 1791. They abound in the cloth plant. The natives are tall and robust, and are subject to a governor deputed from Otaheite.

MAYOTTA, one of the Comorro islands, near the E. coast of Africa. Pop. 1500. Lat. 12. 52. S. Long. 45. 14. E. On the N. coast there is a considerable village. The inhabitants live in continual dread of the Madagascar pirates.

MAYSVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Mason, Kentucky, on the river Ohio; 3 m. NE. from Washington. Pop. 2040. It has a fine harbour for boats, and is situated on a narrow bottom, on the verge of a chain of high hills. Glass and some other articles are manufactured to a considerable extent. It has a market house, court house, three houses for public worship, and some other public buildings. Maysville is the principal place of importation for the NE. part of the state. The greater part of the goods for Kentucky from Philadelphia and the eastern cities are landed here. It is a thriving active tn., and a number of steam-boats have been built.

MAZAGAN, seaport, emp. Morocco. Lat. 32. 54. N. Long. 8. 46. W. Formerly carried on a considerable trade in corn, but this now being prohibited, Mazagan has sunk into insignificance, and has become almost deserted.

MAZAGONG, vil. island of Bombay. Here is a good dock for small ships. The mangoes produced here are so famous that they were formerly sent to Delhi during the reign of Shah Jehan. There are two Roman Catholic churches.

MAZAMET, tn. France, depart. Tarn, prov. Languedoc; 12 m. SE. from Castres. Pop. 5500. It has extensive manufactures of woollens of various kinds.

MAZAN, tn. France, depart. Vaucluse, prov. Comtat Venaissin and Comtat d'Avignon, on the Ouzon; 16 m. NE. of Avignon. Pop. 3300.

MAZANDERAN, prov. Persia, situate on the southern shore of the Caspian sea; having Ghilan on the W., Khorassan on the E., the mountain of Elburg on the S. Sugar is cultivated to a great extent, and a considerable quantity of silk. The natives have been reckoned the most warlike in Persia. The commerce is extensive, and villages open and neatly built. Some of the roads are very bad; but there is an admirable causeway extending about 300 m. from Kislier to Astrabad. The capital is Sari; but Balfrush is of larger extent. Ferabad and Amul are also considerable towns.

MAZEIRA, island, near the E. coast of Arabia; 60 m. long, and 8 m. broad. Lat. 20. 35. N. Long. 59. 40. E. It has a village on the eastern shore seldom visited by Europeans.

MAZOUNAH, vil. Algiers, prov. Tlemsan; 30 m. S. of Mustyganim. It is noted for its woollen manufactures.

MAZZARA, Val di, one of the three provs. into which Sicily is divided, comprising the intendencies of Palermo, Girgenti, and Trapani; surrounded on the N. S. and W. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Val di Noto and the Val di Demona. Area, 4700 sq. m. Pop. 6050. Its fisheries are very extensive. The capital of this prov., as well as of the whole island, is Palermo.—*Mazzara*, tn. prov. Val di Mazzara, intendency Girgenti; 45 m. SW. of Palermo. Lat. 37. 46. N. Long. 12. 28. E. It is remarkable for the number of its churches and convents. It has also an hospital, a great public school, and a Monte di Pieta. It exports wine, brandy, oil, and soda. The harbour is large, but the roadstead is much exposed.

MAZZARINO, tn. Sicily, prov. Val di Noto: on a small river near the great road from Girgenti to Catania. Pop. 3000.

MEABURN, Maulds, or Maude, ham. England, par. Crosby Ravensworth, West ward, co. Westmoreland. Pop. with par. Orton (P. T. 276). Lancelot, father of the celebrated Addison, was born here in 1632.

MEACO, city, Japan, island Niphon. Pop. 529,000. Lat. 35. 24. N. Long. 153. 30. E. It was formerly the metropolis, is still the ecclesiastical capital, and is watered by three rivers, uniting their streams in its centre. It was formerly 20 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth, but a great part of this space is now occupied and converted into gardens and cultivated fields. Some of the temples are of extraordinary magnificence, and the imperial palace forms a city by itself. Meaco is the centre of all literature and science of the empire, the Imperial Almanack being printed here, as well as most of the books that are circulated through Japan. A number of the finer manufactures, particularly japan-work, painting, carving, &c., are carried on in greater perfection than in any other part of the empire.

MEADIA, tn. and fortress, Hungary, in the bannat of Temesvar, on the riv. Czerne; 12 m. N. of Orsova, and 52 m. SE. of Temesvar. Pop. 1400. Lat. 45. 10. N. Long. 21. 59. E. It is a frontier tn., and has frequently changed masters. It now belongs to Austria. In the neighbourhood is a warm sulphurous spring, near which are found several Roman antiquities.

MEADVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. co. Crawford, Pennsylvania, on French creek; 25 m. W. from Franklin, 37 m. S. from Erie, and 297 m. from Washington. Pop. 1094. Lat. 41. 37. N. Long. 80. 11. W. It contains a court house, a bank, an arsenal, a printing-office (from

which is issued a weekly newspaper), a social library, an academy, and a college. Alleghany College was founded in this place in 1815: it has a library of 8000 volumes.

MEAHGUNGE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude; 27 m. W. from Lucknow. Lat. 26. 49. N. Long. 80. 32. E. It is handsome, regularly built, and fortified with a brick wall, having round bastions at intervals, but now fast going to decay.

MEANGIS ISLES, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas. Lat. 5. 0. N. Long. 127. 0. E. The inhabitants of Nanusa, one of the largest, are chiefly employed in boat building.

MEANNA, tn. Persia, prov. Azerbijan; 60 m. NW. of Sultania. It lies on the route from Tabreez to Tehraun, and is supposed by D'Anville to be the ancient Atropatene.

MEANSVILLE, or TOWANDA, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. co. Bradford, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah; 60 m. NW. from Wilkesbarre. Pop. 987. It contains the usual county buildings, and is a place of some trade.

MEARI, or MARI, riv. S. America, Brazil. It flows into the gulf of Amazons, and forms the island of Tatipera. It is navigable for small vessels 160 leagues.

MEARNS, par. Scotland, sh. Renfrew. Real prop. £11,964. Pop. 2814. Eaglesham (P. T. 52). Liv. in the presb. of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Area of the par. about 21 sq. m. Here is a parochial school, with a salary and house for the master. The ancient castle of Mearns is a large square tower, standing on a rocky height, encompassed by a strong wall and ditch, and the entrance secured by a drawbridge.

MEASHAM, par. England, hund. Repton and Gresby, co. Derby. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £4807. Pop. 1535. Ashby de la Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £92.

MEATH, or EASTMEATH, a maritime co. Ireland, prov. Leinster. Acres, 488,768. Baronies, 18. Market-towns, 13. Parishes, 150. Pop. 176,826. Diocese of Meath, and archdiocese of Armagh. Malachy O'Melachlin, the last Belgian king of Meath, was deposed by the famous Brian Boromhe in the year 1001, who assumed the title of monarch of All Ireland. Meath is bounded on the N. by the counties of Cavan and Louth, on the E. by the Irish sea, on the W. by the county of Westmeath, and by Dublin and Kildare counties on the S. The surface is, for the most part, level. With some exceptions, Meath may be pronounced the most fertile county in Ireland, the soil being a deep, rich loam, resting upon a limestone or limestone gravel. The Boyne river rises in the county of Kildare, but the most valuable portion of its smooth course lies within this county. The Nannywater has its source in the centre of the county. The Blackwater flows out of Lough Ramor, and falls into the Boyne at Navan. All these rivers abound with eels, trout, and salmon. The breeds of cattle here are excellent, and agriculture in a state of great forwardness. The 18 baronies of this fine county are named, Deece (Upper and Lower), Demifore, Duleek (Lower and Upper), Dunboyne, Kells (Lower and Upper), Lune, Morgallion, Moyfenrath (Lower and Upper), Navan (Lower and Upper), Ratoath, Skryne, Slane (Lower and Upper). The chief towns are Trim, where the assizes for the county are held, Navan, Kells, Slane, Duleek, Oldcastle, Dunboyne, Crossakeel, Athboo, Summerville, Longwood, Dunshaughlin, and Ratoath. The manufactures belonging to the county are coarse woollens and stockings for domestic use, tickens, dowlas, sacking-cloth, and some fine linens. The dioc. of Meath extends 80 m. in length by 20 m. in breadth, comprehends part of six counties, and includes within its jurisdiction 218 benefices. The constitution of this see is peculiar, having neither dean, chapter, cathedral, nor economy. The only dignitaries are the dean of Cluanmacnois and the archdeacon of Meath. The episcopal residence is situated at Ardbraccan. The bishop's lands are estimated at 34,000 acres. This county returns two members to the imperial parliament, and gives title of earl to the family of Brabazon.

MEAUX, tn. France, depart. Seine and Marne, prov. Isle de France, seated on the Marne; 32 m. NE. of Paris. Pop. 7000. Lat. 48. 57. N. Long. 252. 0. E. The Marne divides it into two parts, called the Ville and the Marche. In the Ville is the cathedral, the choir of which passes for a *chef d'œuvre* of Gothic architecture. In the Marche there is a spacious hall, used as a corn market: besides corn, Meaux has some trade in wool, also manufactures of leather, and its environs have long been noted for cheese.

MEAVY, par. England, hund. Roborough, co. Devon. Acres, 3600. Real prop. £2135. Pop. 336. Tavistock (P. T. 207). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

MECCA, city, Arabia, cap. prov. Hedsjas. Pop. 18,000. Lat. 21. 18. N. Long. 40. 15. E. Situated about a day's journey inland from the Red Sea, and celebrated as the birth-place of Mahomet. The streets are regular, handsome, and convenient, and the houses built in the Persian and Indian style. The livelihood of the inhabitants depends much on the letting of apartments to pilgrims; the prosperity derived from this source was at one time so great, that Mecca could boast a population of 100,000 inhabitants. Notwithstanding the sacred character of Mecca, it has now very little reputation for learning, no regular schools being kept, unless for the common branches of reading and writing. The chief ornament of Mecca is the famous temple, in the interior of which is the Kaaba, or house of the prophet, contained in a square, which is entirely surrounded by the temple. The most sacred relic is the stone said to be brought by the angel Gabriel to form the foundation of the edifice: it is said to have been at first of a dazzling white, but has gradually changed to a deep black. The grand ceremony through which the pilgrims pass is that of going seven times round the Kaaba, reciting appointed verses and psalms in honour of God and the prophet, and kissing each time the sacred stone. The balm of Mecca is not manufactured here, but found in the surrounding country.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, tn. Belgium, cap. of district, in the prov. of Antwerp, and situated on the Dyle, by which it is divided into two parts; 13 m. NW. of Louvain, the same distance SbE. of Antwerp, and nearly the same NbE. of Brussels. Lat. 51. 1. N. Long. 4. 28. E. Of the public buildings the most remarkable is the cathedral, the tower of which is 350 feet high. The other buildings are the arsenal, the town house, Franciscan monastery, and a large asylum for widows. The manufactures consist of fine

Brabant lace and linen, besides damask, silk and woollen stuffs, leather, and hats. It has likewise breweries, and a brisk trade in corn. Vessels of considerable draught reach the town from the Scheldt.

MECKLENBURG, a grand duchy in the N. of Germany; bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by Pomerania, S. by Brandenburg, and on the W. by Lubeck and Luneburg. Area, 260 sq. m. Pop. 475,500. It forms two great duchies, the one of Schwerin, the other of Strelitz. They are governed by two branches of the same family. It consists of a large and sandy plain, in the midst of which are forests and lakes, the latter more numerous than the towns; the largest are those of Plau, Malchin, Muritz, Klummerow, Schwerin, Schaal, Koelpin, Ratzeburg, Tollen, and Petersdorf. The chief towns are Schwerin, Wismar, and Rostock. The commerce has been gradually increasing of late. Of all its ports, that of Rostock is the most frequented. Grain, butter, cheese, tobacco, naval timber, horses, oxen, and pigs are the principal exports of the country. It receives oil, tallow, and hemp from Russia; wines from France; iron, herrings, and cod from Sweden; tin, lead, coal, and different manufactures from England. The agricultural produce consists of potatoes, grain, hemp, hops, and excellent pasturages. The reigning families, and most of the inhabitants in the two duchies, are Lutherans; the rest are Calvinists, Catholics, and Jews: all of them are allowed the public exercise of their worship.

MECKLENBURG, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia; length 45 m., mean width 18 m. The chief town, Charlotte, is 130 m. SWbW. from Raleigh. Pop. 20,076. The surface of this county is rather uneven. It produces grain, cotton, and tobacco.

MECON, riv. Asia, flowing through the country of Cambodia, and falling into the sea by three mouths, called Saigong, Japanese river, and Onbequame.

MEDBOURNE, par. England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £2218. Pop. 513. Rockingham (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. This is supposed to have been a Roman station, as a great number of coins and medals have been found here, and also a tessellated pavement was discovered in the year 1721.

MEDEA EL, or MAHDIA, seaport-tn. Africa, country of Tunis; 80 m. S. of Tunis. It appears to have been formerly a place of great strength and importance; but the port is now so entirely filled up as to be incapable of receiving the smallest vessels.

MEDELLIN, (anc. Metellinum), tn. Spain, prov. Estremadura, on the Guadiana; 19 m. E. of Merida. Lat. 38. 43. N. Long. 5. 47. W. Here is a fine stone bridge, of 20 arches, over the Guadiana. It is the birth-place of Fernando Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico.

MEDELPAD, prov. N. of Sweden, lying between the gulf of Bothnia and the inland prov. of Jamtland; 100 m. in length, and 50 m. in breadth. Pop. 32,000. It is very mountainous and woody. The lakes and rivers abound in fish. The exports are timber, flax, hemp, butter, poultry, and dried fish. Sunswall is the only seaport.

MEDFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Middlesex, Massachusetts, on the Mystic river; 4 m. N. from Boston. Pop. 1755. It contains a grammar school. The river is navigable for vessels of considerable size.

MEDICINE, riv. N. America, U. S., which runs E. into the Missouri, 13 m. above the great falls.

MEDINA, city, Arabia. Pop. 2500. It is distinguished as containing the tomb of Mahomet. Although held in high veneration, Medina in no degree rivals Mecca for extent and splendour.

MEDINA, cap. kingd. Woolly, Western Africa, containing from 800 to 1000 houses. Lat. 13. 38. N. Long. 12. 50. W. It is defended by a high wall.

MEDINA, tn. and fort, island of Bahrein; near the Arabian shore of the Persian gulf. It carries on a considerable trade with Bassora. Near this island is a bank, containing the finest pearls in the world.

MEDINA, co. N. America, U. S., Ohio; 38 m. long, and 20 m. broad. Pop. 7560. County seat, Medina. Black and Rocky Rivers take their rise in this county.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO (anc. Methymna Campestris), tn. Spain, prov. Leon; 37 m. NW. of Segovia. Pop. 6000. Lat. 41. 23. N. Long. 6. 0. W. The Jesuits' college is a good structure; and there is here a well endowed hospital. Here are three annual fairs.

MEDINA DEL RIO SECO, tn. Spain, prov. Leon; 25 m. NW. of Valladolid. Pop. 8000. Lat. 42. 4. N. Long. 4. 43. W. Situated near the river Sequillo. It contains three parish churches, four convents, and three hospitals. It was formerly noted for its manufactures and fairs.

MEDINA SIDONIA, tn. Spain, prov. Andalusia; 22 m. SE. of Cadiz. Pop. 5000. Lat. 36. 22. N. Long. 5. 55. W. It has two churches and six monasteries. It confers the title of duchy.

MEDITERRANEAN, sea, which forms the southern boundary of almost the whole of Europe; bounded E. by Asia, S. by Africa, and W. it terminates at the straits of Gibraltar. Its length from E. to W. is about 2000 m.; its breadth varies from 500 to 800 m. It communicates with the Euxine or Black sea on the NE., with the Atlantic, W.; by the former through the Bosphorus, by the latter through the straits of Gibraltar. The NE. part, separating Turkey in Europe from Turkey in Asia, is called the Archipelago; the part surrounding Greece on the W. and S. is the Ionian sea; the gulf extending from Albania to Venice is the Adriatic; the part that washes the W. of Italy is the Tuscan sea. The Mediterranean contains a number of islands: Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, Malta, Candia (Crete), Corfu (Corcyra), Negropont (Eubœa), Rhodes, and the almost countless islands and islets of the Archipelago. The rivers that fall into the Mediterranean are the Nile, the Po, the Rhone, the Ebro, &c. This sea differs greatly from the ocean in its tides, which are feeble and irregular. Though its winds are variable, its navigation is in general smooth and easy.

MEDLING, or MODLING, tn. Lower Austria, circle of Vienna; 8 m. S. of Vienna. Pop. 3200. The inhabitants are partly employed in muslin manufactures.

MEDMANN, or METTMANN, tn. Prussia, duchy of Burg; 6 m. ENE. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 4000. Lat. 51. 17. N. Long. 6. 43. E. It has manufactures of cotton, woollen, and hardware.

MEDMENHAM, par. England hund. Desborough, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2510. Real prop. £2574. Pop. 384. Great Marlow (P. T. 31). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £110. This place is celebrated for its abbey, which is very pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames. It was remarkable in the last century, as being the retiring place of a society of men of wit and fashion, under the title of monks of St. Francis.

MEDNOI, or Copper Isle, island in the Eastern ocean, at the extremity of Asiatic Russia; 35 m. in length, and from 2 to 7 in breadth; 100 m. from Behring's island. It derives its name from the massive copper that is found on the western shore.

MEDORNSLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Lanchester, w. div. Chester ward, co. palat. of Durham. Acres, 5890. Real prop. £4376. Pop. 466. Durham (P. T. 258). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £86.

MEDSTEAD, par. England, hund. Fawley, co. Southampton. Acres, 2530. Real prop. £2402. Pop. 418. Alton (P. T. 47). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Winchester.

MEDVEDITZA, riv. of European Russia, which rises about 50 m. N. of Saratov; flows s. and ssw. and falls into the Don.

MEDWAY, riv. England; rises in Surrey and Sussex, runs eastward to Tunbridge and Maidstone, thence N. to Rochester, and falls into the Thames at the Nore. The tide flows nearly to Maidstone; from thence, the river is navigable to Tunbridge. At Chatham it is a station for the royal navy.

MEELICK, or Meylick, or Milick, vil. Ireland, par. Meelick, bar. Langford, co. of Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1511. Egremont (P. T. 89). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Clonfert.

MEELICK, par. Ireland, bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 3491. Swineford (P. T. 177). Liv. a vic. dioc. Achonry.

MEERBROOK, chap. England, par. Leeke, hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. See Leeke. Leeke (P. T. 154). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £70.

MEESDON, or Mesdon, par. England, hund. Edwinstree, co. Hertford. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £1153. Pop. 158. Barkway (P. T. 34). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

MEETH, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. Devon. Acres, 2170. Real prop. £1451. Pop. 298. Hatherleigh (P. T. 201). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

MEGARA, tn. Greece, on the isthmus of Corinth; 18 m. w. of Athens. On an eminence, about 1 m. from the Gulf of Egina.

MEGNA, riv. Bengal, formed by the junction of numerous streams, composing the N. and E. boundaries of the Silhet district; it joins the Brahmaputra about Lat. 24. 10. N.; 18 m. SE. of Dacca it is joined by the Issamutty; from hence, the course is SSE., until it approaches the sea, where it receives the great Ganges, and with it rolls into the Bay of Bengal.

MEHALLET KEBEER, city, Lower Egypt; situate between the E. and W. branches of the Nile. Lat. 30. 50. N. Long. 31. 24. E. Cap. district of El-Garbie, in the Delta. It possesses manufactures of cloth and sal ammoniac, and carries on a great trade.

MEHWAS, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat. The word Mehwas, signifies the residence of thieves. The houses are in the shape of a bee-hive, thatched, and exhibit a miserable appearance.

MEIDUN, vil. Egypt; 32 m. S. of Cairo. Not far from Gize, near which is a pyramid of brick, and built in the form of five retreating steps or stages. It is supposed to be the ancient Nilopolis.

MEIFOD, or Myfod, vil. Great Britain, par. Meifod, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Real prop. £8060. Pop. 1861. Welshpool (P. T. 171). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. St. Asaph. Market-day, Friday, and three annual fairs. The great tithes belong to the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Here are two mineral springs, believed to be efficacious in removing cutaneous and scrofulous complaints. The church was founded in 1153.

MEIGLE, mkt. and post-tn., and par. Scotland, sh. Perth. Real prop. £6408. Pop. 873. Edinburgh, 49 m. Market-day, Wednesday, and two annual fairs. Liv. in the presb. Meigle, and synod of Angus. The principal manufacture carried on here is that of linen. The parish is about 4½ m. in length, and from one to two m. in breadth. It is watered by the Isla and Dean. In the church-yard are the remains of a grand sepulchral monument, traditionally reported to be the tomb of Vanora, the wife of the British prince Arthur.

MEIGS, co. N. America, U. S.; bounded on the E. and SE. by the Ohio, S. by Gallia and Athens, and N. by Athens. Length, 30 m. Breadth, from 12 to 22 m. Pop. 6159. Chief tn. Salisbury.

MEIKLEOUR, a vil. Scotland, par. Caputh, and sh. Perth. See Caputh. Pop. with par. Cupar of Angus (P. T. 53). It has three annual fairs.

MEIMAC, or Meyniac, tn. France, depart. Correze, prov. Limousin, between the Trivusanne and Luzege; 9 m. W. of Ussel. Pop. 3000.

MEIMUND, vil. Egypt, S. of Gize. Pop. 10,000.

MEININGEN, or Meinungen, territory of Central Germany, forming, together with Hildburghausen and Saalfield, the present duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. Area, 720 sq. m. Pop. 40,000. A great part of the soil is mountainous and well wooded; it abounds in metals, salt, and coal. Its principal tns. are, Meiningen, Hildburghausen, and Saalfield. A lucrative trade is carried on in these tns., and in several villages, consisting of iron, glass, paper, and other manufactures.—*Meiningen*, the capital, has a pop. of 4500. It is surrounded by mountains, and situated on the Werra. Here is a college and orphan school; a church, the ducal palace, and the chamber of the states. The trade consists chiefly in cotton and fustians.

MEISSEN, or Misnia, circle of kingd. Saxony, extending on both sides the Elbe. Area, 16,000 sq. m. Pop. 298,000. Its products are corn, fruit, flax, hops, pasturage, and wine. Its principal manufactures are woollen, linen, and cotton. Dresden, the capital of the kingdom, lies in this circle.—*Meissen*, tn. and capital of the above circle; 15 m. WNW. of Dresden. Pop. 4000. Seated on the Elbe. It is divided into the upper and middle towns, and the suburb. Here are the remains of an ancient castle built by the emperor Henry I., and on the rock Afra the monastery of that name. The chief structures are the cathedral, a fine Gothic building, the

chapter-house, and a covered bridge over the Elbe. It is well known for its porcelain manufacture.

MEJERDAH, riv. Africa, Tunis, the anc. *Bagrada*. It runs through the western part of Tunis along the borders of Algiers, and falls into the Mediterranean at Porto Farina.

MEKLONG, tn. kingd. Siam; situated at the confluence of the Meklong and Menam. Pop. 13,000.

MEKRAN, prov. Persia, on the Indian sea; bounded E. by the prov. of Scind, W. and N. by Kerman and Seistan. This prov. is occupied by a great number of independent chiefs, whose power and the extent of their territories is continually fluctuating. The present capital is Kej.

MELASSO, tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia; 80 m. S. of Smyrna. It was anc. called *Mylasa*, and adorned with temples and public buildings.

MELAZZO, or MILAZZO (anc. Mylæ), seaport-town, Italy, prov. Val di Demona, kingd. Two Sicilies; 20 m. W. of Messina, and 100 m. E. of Palermo. Pop. 6000. Lat. 38. 16. N. Long. 15. 23. E. It is built on a promontory on the N. coast of the island, which forms a well sheltered bay, capable of containing a large fleet. The tn. is divided into two parts; the one on the promontory strongly fortified, the other near the bottom of the bay. The trade consists in the export of wine, olives, and olive oil, and is carried on chiefly with Marseilles, Leghorn, and Genoa.

MELBECKS, tnship. England, par. Grinton, wapentake of Gilling West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 6820. Real prop. £4316. Pop. 1455. Reeth (P. T. 242).

MELBOURN, par. England, hund. Armingford, co. Cambridge. Acres, 4370. Real prop. £2719. Pop. 1474. Royston (P. T. 37). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £143. One fair, first Wednesday in July. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Independents, and a small endowed school.

MELBOURNE, par. England, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 3290. Real prop. £6652. Pop. 2301. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £131. The Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Independents, have places af worship here. This parish is in the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster.

MELBURY ABBAS, or WEST, par. England, hund. Sixpenny Handley, co. Dorset. Acres, 2140. Real prop. £1352. Pop. 354. Shaftsbury (P. T. 101). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

MELBURY BUBB, par. England, hund. Yetminster, Sherborne div., co. Dorset. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £2831. Pop. 121. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

MELBURY OSMOND, or LOWER, parish of England, hund. Yetminster, Sherborne div., co. Dorset. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £1240. Pop. 380. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Bristol.

MELBURY SAMPFORD, or UPPER, par. of England, hund. Tollerford, Dorchester div., co. Dorset. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £1009. Pop. 53. Beaminster (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Bristol.

MELCHBOURN, par. England, hund. Stodden, co. Bedford. Acres, 2550. Real prop. £2932. Pop. 227. Higham Ferrers (P. T. 65). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £75.

MELCOMBE HORSEY, or WEST, parish of England, including the hamlet of *Melcombe Bingham*, hund. of Whiteway, Cerne div., co. Dorset. Acres, 3260. Real prop. £1839. Pop. 172. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bristol.

MELCOMBE REGIS, borough and mkt.-tn. England, par. Radipole, hund. Colliford Tree, div. Dorchester, co. Dorset. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £12,542. Pop. 5126. London, 127 m. The liv. is a rect. in the dioc. Bristol. Market-days, Tuesday and Friday. Fairs, June 16th, 17th, and 18th. Members of parliament, two. It stands on the N. side of the estuary of the river Wey, which divides it from the seaport and borough tn. of Weymouth, over which there is a stone bridge. It is said to have been called Melcombe Regis, from its having been built on the demesne lands of the crown. In the reign of Elizabeth, Melcombe and Weymouth were united as one borough, governed by the same corporation; and this arrangement was confirmed by act of parliament, the 15th year of James I. Melcombe Regis has sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I., and since the consolidations of the towns it has returned its members conjointly with those of Weymouth. Here is a convenient market-place, a town-hall or guildhall, for the meetings of the corporation, and the transaction of judicial and municipal business.

MELDON, par. England, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £2194. Pop. 114. Morpeth (P. T. 288). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £60.

MELDRETH, par. England, hund. Armingford, co. Cambridge. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1697. Pop. 643. Royston (P. T. 37). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £98.

MELDRUM, par. Scotland, dist. Garioch, sh. Aberdeen. Acres, 6000. Pop. 1772. Old Meldrum (P. T. 139). Liv. in the presb. Garioch, syn. of Aberdeen. Here are several quarries of good granite, and a parochial school.

MELDRUM, OLD, a considerable burgh of barony, mkt. and post-tn., Scotland, par. Meldrum, sh. Aberdeen. Real prop. £3784. Pop. 1790. Edinburgh, 139 m. A market weekly. One fair, second Tuesday in Jan. O. S. It is seated on the great road from Aberdeen to Banff. There are a distillery and brewery, the latter famous for its porter, and the manufacture of hosiery has been carried on here.

MELFI, town, Italy, prov. Basilicata, kingd. Naples, near the riv. Ofanto; 52 m. EBN. of Salerno. Pop. 7500. It contains one cathedral, 6 churches, and 9 monasteries. It is the seat of a bishop.

MELFORD, LONG, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 4320. Real prop. £7724. Pop. 2514. London, 58 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich. Mkt.-day, Tuesday (disused). Fairs, Whit-Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, for cattle and sheep. The church is a beautiful Gothic structure, about 180 feet long, with a small square tower of more modern erection; it contains several monuments. The hospital was founded and endowed by Sir William Cordell, in 1573, for a warden, twelve poor men, and two women, old and decayed housekeepers of this town. Silk-weaving is carried on here, and there are places of worship for

Independents and Methodists. The petty sessions are holden here.

MELIDEN, par. Great Britain, hund. Prestatyn, co. Flint, N. Wales. Real prop. £2488. Pop. 720. St. Asaph (P. T. 202). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £58. This parish lies within the extensive mineral region of the co., and on the sea-coast.

MELINAU, or MELINS, par. Great Britain, hund. Cemmaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 3500. Real prop. £1150. Pop. 492. Cardigan (P. T. 239). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £109.

MELINDA, kingd. E. Africa; on the coast of Zanguebar. It produces gold, elephants' teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, senna, and other drugs; also abundance of rice, sugar, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits.—*Melinda*, capital of the above kingdom; 470 m. SW. of Magadoxa. Pop. 200,000. Lat. 2. 15. S. Long. 41. 48. E. Here is a good harbour, defended by a fort.

MELIPILLA, prov. S. America, repub. Chili. Bounded N. by Quillota, E. by Santiago, S. by the riv. Maypo, W. by the sea; 25 leagues from E. to W. Its rivers are the Mapocho and Poangue. It abounds with wine and grain.—*Melipilla*, or *St. Joseph de Logromo*, cap. of the above prov. Seated near the Maypo. Lat. 32. 32. N. Long. 76. 7. W. It has a parish church, several monasteries, and the Jesuits have a college here.

MELITOPOL, town, Russia, gov. Taurida. Situate on a lake, 12 m. from the sea of Asoph, and 108 m. S. of Catharineslaf.

MELKRIDGE, tnshp. England, par. Haltwhistle, W. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 347. Hexham (P. T. 278). In this tnshp. the Romans had a military post.

MELKSHAM, hundred, England, co. Wilts. Containing 7 parishes. Acres, 18,870. Pop. 18,871.

MELKSHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Melksham, co. Wilts. Acres, 8020. Real prop. £17,678. Pop. 4722. London, 96 m. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Fair, July 27th, for cattle, sheep, and horses. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury. Situated on the riv. Avon, and consisting principally of one long street. Trade consists in manufacture of broad-cloths, for which it was formerly celebrated, but is now comparatively declined. The church is an ancient and spacious structure; in the interior are several old monuments. Here are meeting-houses for Baptists, Independents, and the Society of Friends. Two mineral springs have lately been discovered. The petty sessions are holden here.

MELLIFONT, lordship and par. Ireland, bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. See TULLYALLEN. Drogheda (P. T. 30). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Armagh. A monastery was founded here in 1142, by O'Carrol, Prince Orgiel, for canons regular of St. Augustine. Here are the remains of a once beautiful chapel, and near it an octagonal baptistry.

MELLING, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Lonsdale, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 21,700. Pop. 1962. Kirkby Lonsdale (P. T. 253). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £115. The church is a spacious, ancient, and handsome structure of Gothic architecture, with a Norman doorway.

MELLING, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Halsall, hund. West Derby, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 2060. Real prop. £4008. Pop. 559. Ormskirk (P. T. 219). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £63.

MELLION, ST., par. England, hund. East, middle div. co. Cornwall. Acres, 2970. Real prop. £1928. Pop. 330. Callington (P. T. 216). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

MELLIS, par. England, hund. Hartesmere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £1442. Pop. 513. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

MELLOON, tn. kingd. Ava, on the river Irawaddy, which is here 600 yards broad; 80 m. N. from Prome. Lat. 19. 46. N. Long. 94. 54. E.

MELLOR, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Glossop, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Real prop. £3565. Pop. 2059. Chapel-en-le-Frith (P. T. 167). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £116. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents; also a small endowed school. Extensive cotton-works employ a great number of the inhabitants.

MELLOR, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Blackburn, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £3127. Pop. 2071. Blackburn (P. T. 212). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester. Here was formerly a small Roman station.

MELLS AND LEIGH, hund. England, co. Somerset. Containing 2 parishes. Acres, 4720. Pop. 1899.

MELLS, parish, England, hund. Mells and Leigh, co. Somerset. Acres, 3250. Real prop. £5713. Pop. 1259. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. Fairs, Monday after Trinity Monday, and Sept. 29, for cattle, cheese, and toys. This par. abounds with coal, lead, pipe-clay, manganese, and fullers' earth, and has a small manufactory of broad cloth. Near Newbury Hill, in this par. are the remains of two Roman encampments.

MELLTEYRN, par. Great Britain, hunds. Cymytmaen and Gyfflogion, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £1127. Pop. 268. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Bangor.

MELMERBY, par. England, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 5320. Real prop. £1917. Pop. 286. Penrith (P. T. 283). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Carlisle. Ann. val. £130. On the E. side of this parish is the lofty mountain of Hartside Fell, 1312 feet high. A lead-mine has been wrought here for many years, but is not very productive. Above a spacious valley rises abruptly the bold front of a limestone rock, called Melmerby Scarr.

MELON'S, ST., par. England, hund. Wentlloog, co. Monmouth. Real prop. £3443. Pop. 564. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

MELROSE, or MELROS, a free burgh of bar., mkt. and post-tn., and par. Scotland, sh. Roxburgh. Real prop. £16,532. Pop. 4339. Edinburgh, 35 m. Liv. in presb. Selkirk, and syn. Merse and Tiviotdale. Market-day, Saturday. Four annual fairs. Has formerly been noted for the manufacture of linens, which has for some years been much on the decline, having been superseded by the woollen manufacture. At a short distance from the town, on the south side of the Tweed, is the Abbey of Melrose, which was founded in 1136, by David I. The remains consist of some fragments of the cloisters, finely ornamented, and the relics of the church,

the nave of which was, till a recent period, used for public worship. The parish of Melrose is seven miles in length, and from five to seven in breadth. Besides Melrose, this parish contains the villages of Daniel-town, Darnick, Bridge-end, Galton-side, Newstead, Eildon, Newtown, and Blainslie. A new church, with a handsome spire, was erected a few years ago, at a short distance westward of the town, to be used instead of that of the abbey as a parish church. About two miles from the town, at Old Melrose, is the site of a monastery, founded in 664 by the Culdees, and said to be one of their first seats in this kingdom. In the vicinity of Melrose Abbey is Abbotsford, the seat of the late Sir Walter Scott, bart.

MELSONBY, par. England, wapentake of Gilling West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2310. Real prop. £4122. Pop. 514. Richmond (P. T. 233). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Chester. Here is an endowed school for the education of eight children.

MELTHAM, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Almondbury, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 4590. Real prop. £1603. Pop. 2749. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York.

MELTON, par. England, hund. Wilford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1540. Real prop. £2649. Pop. 707. Woodbridge (P. T. 77). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. Here is the county lunatic asylum. A large iron foundry employs many of the inhabitants.

MELTON CONSTABLE, par. England, hund. Holt, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2710. Real prop. £1306. Pop. 114. Holt (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. Sir J. D. Astley, bart. has a noble mansion situated in a park four miles in circumference. In the park are the church and a tower called Belle Vue, commanding an immense prospect over the adjacent country and the sea.

MELTON, Great, par. England, hund. Humbleyard, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £2711. Pop. 406. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

MELTON-ON-THE-HILL, par. England, wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1790. Real prop. £1247. Pop. 131. Doncaster (P. T. 162). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York.

MELTON, Little, par. England, hund. Humbleyard, co. Norfolk. Acres, 820. Real prop. £908. Pop. 292. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Norwich.

MELTON MOWBRAY, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 5610. Real prop. £13,339. Pop. 3520. London, 105 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Six annual fairs. The houses are in general well built, and the streets well paved and lighted. The market is one of the largest in the kingdom for cattle. The church is a large handsome Gothic structure, in the form of a cross, with a handsome porch at the west end. One of the principal attractions of Melton is the celebrated subscription hunt to which it gives name. The season commences in Nov. and lasts five months. Here is stabling for 700 horses; also a subscription library and news-room. Bobbin-net and hosiery are manufactured here. This town contains two free-schools, and the petty sessions are holden here.

MELTON ROSS, par. England, wapentake Yarborough, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2560. Real prop. £1643. Pop. 158. Glanford Bridge (P. T. 156). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £42.

MELUN, tn. France, cap. of depart. Seine and Marne, prov. Isle de France, on the riv. Seine; 11 m. N. of Fontainbleau, and 32 m. SE. of Paris. Pop. 6700. It has manufactures of linen and cotton stuffs, and of leather.

MELVERLEY, par. England, hund. Oswestry, co. Salop. Acres, 1560. Real prop. £2315. Pop. 216. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph.

MELVILLE, anc. par. Scotland, sh. Edinburgh, suppressed in 1633, now annexed to the pars. Dalkeith and Laswade, which see for pop. &c. This place gives the title of viscount to the family of Dundas.

MELVILLE ISLAND, the largest of the New Georgia Islands; 135 m. long, and from 40 m. to 50 m. broad: in the Polar Sea, discovered by Capt. Parry. Cape Dundas, the W. point, has Lat. 72. 27. 50. N. Long. 113. 57. 35. W.

MELVILLE ISLANDS, on the N. shore of New Holland, at the entrance into the gulf of Carpentaria. About 5 m. long, and from 1 m. to 2 m. in breadth. Lat. 12. 8. S. Long. 136. 52. E.

MEMBURY, par. England, hund. Axminster, co. Devon. Acres, 4210. Real prop. £4643. Pop. 870. Axminster (P. T. 147). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter.

MEMEL, tn. Germany, kingd. Prussia, prov. E. Prussia: seated on the riv. Memel, at the N. extremity of the Curische Haff; 70 m. NNE. of Konigsberg, and 130 m. NE. of Dantzic. Lat. 55. 46. N. Long. 21. 26. E. It has a castle, a fine harbour, and an extensive commerce.

MEMMINGEN, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, situated near the riv. Iller; 28 m. S. by E. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 0. N. Long. 10. 12. E. This town is defended by art, and surrounded by a morass. It has a considerable trade in fine linen, fustian, cotton, paper, salt, tobacco, and hops.

MEMPHRAMAGOG, lake, N. America; 35 m. long, and 3 m. broad. It partly belongs to Canada and partly to the state of Vermont. It communicates with the St. Lawrence by the riv. St. Francis, and receives the waters of Black Banton and Clyde rivs. which rise in Vermont.

MENAI, or Maenai, STRAIT and BRIDGE, an arm of the sea, separating the cos. of Anglesea and Caernarvon. It runs in a direction of NE. and SW. and extends 14 m. in length. At a place called Port Hamel, on the shores of the Menai, Suetonius is said to have landed; the passage of the strait having been effected by means of flat-bottomed boats. Moel-y-Don, where a ferry is still continued, is remarkable for the passage accomplished there by Agricola, and also for the defeat sustained by the English in the year 1282. The navigation of the Menai was impeded and endangered by an assemblage of rocks at a place called Pwllceriss, and sometimes the Swellies; but so much of these dangerous masses has been cut away as has rendered the passage easy and secure. The passage of the Tewy of Porthaelhwy, or Bangor Ferry, was attended with both danger and delay before the erection of the Menai Suspension Bridge. The first stone was laid Aug. 1819. There are four stone arches on the Anglesea, and three on the Caernarvonshire side of the water, each 52½ feet

span, with a springing line 65 feet above high-water level. From the sea extremities of these arcades arise two supporting pyramids, the summits of which stand 50 feet above the carriage-way. Besides the seven stone arches just described, the bridge consists of one principal opening of 560 feet, measuring from the centres of the pyramids of suspension. Sixteen sustaining chains, passing over the saddles or summits of the pyramids, support a roadway nearly horizontal, elevated 100 feet above the level of high-water. The roadway consists of two carriage-ways, each 12 feet in breadth, with a footpath 4 feet broad enclosed between them, and it possesses a total breadth of 30 feet. The length of the catenary or suspended part is 579 feet 5 in. This bridge was completed in the space of five years and a half from its commencement.

MENANCABOW, kingd. in the centre of the island of Sumatra. The country is described as a large plain, clear of wood, comparatively well-cultivated, and abounding in gold. Entirely peopled with Malays. The language is Malay, and no tradition exists of the country having ever been inhabited by any other race. The inhabitants are all of the Mahomedan religion. The arts in general are carried to a greater degree of perfection by the Malays of Menancabow than by any other natives of Sumatra. They are the sole fabricators of the exquisitely delicate gold and silver filagree; and from the earliest period they have manufactured arms for their own use, and to supply the N. inhabitants of the island.

MENDE, tn. France, cap. of depart. Lozere, prov. Languedoc, on the Lot; 40 m. SW. of Le Puy. Pop. 5000. It has a cathedral, and is the see of a bishop. Its manufactures are serge and other woollen stuffs.

MENDHAM, par. England, hund. Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £4471. Pop. 881. Harleston (P. T. 99). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £86.

MENDLESHAM, par. England, hund. Hartesmere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 4420. Real prop. £5747. Pop. 1233. Stow Market (P. T. 69). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich. One annual fair, Oct. 2, for cattle. In the seventeenth century an ancient silver crown was dug up here, which weighed about 60 oz., and supposed to have belonged to one of the kings of the East Angles. Here is a fund of £350 per annum, arising from land, bequeathed in 1473, by Robert Lake, for education and charitable purposes. Here are also six endowed almshouses.

MENDON, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Worcester, Massachusetts; 19 m. SE. from Worcester, 36 m. SW. from Boston. Pop. 3152. It borders on Rhode Island, and is watered by Charles and Mill rivs.; and contains a cotton manufactory, a forge, and valuable mills.

MENDOZA, city, S. America, prov. Cuyo, repub. Buenos Ayres, at the foot of the Andes, on the riv. Mendoza; 50 leagues from Santiago, in Chili. Pop. 6000. Lat. 33. 25. S. Long. 69. 47. W. It contains four convents, a college, and a church.—*Mendoza*, riv. Buenos Ayres, prov. Cuyo. It rises in the eastern slope of the Andes, and running E. is formed into lakes, whence it issues under the name of Desaguero, and finally enters the Atlantic, under the name of Colorado.

MENDRAH, prov. Africa, kingd. Fezzan; much of which is a continued level of hard and barren soil; but the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the more fertile districts. It has a tn. of the same name, 60 m. S. of Mourzouk.

MENDYGHAUT, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra. Situated on the Ganges, 5 m. S. from Kanoje. Lat. 27. 2. N. Long. 79. 57. E.

MENEHOULD, St., tn. France, depart. Marne, prov. Champagne; 45 m. ESE. of Rheims. Pop. 3400. Its manufactures are of lace, serge, and linen; also of hardware and glass.

MENGALAY, or Mingalay, one of the Hebrides or Western Islands, Scotland, sh. Inverness. It is about 2 m. square. Here is one of the ancient fortresses called Duns, supposed to be of Danish origin. Close to this island is a steep and lofty rock, covered with rich herbage, supposed to be the Scarpa Vervecum mentioned by Buchanan.

MENHINIOTT, or Mynheniott, par. England, hund. East, middle div. co. Cornwall. Acres, 6280. Real prop. £10,599. Pop. 1253. Leskeard (P. T. 224). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter. Three annual fairs for cattle.

MENIN, tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the riv. Lys; 11 m. N. of Lisle, and 30 m. S. of Bruges. Pop. 4600. It is fortified, and tolerably well built. It has manufactures of table linen, lace, and silk stuffs; also of oil, soap, and tobacco. Its bleach-fields are extensive, and its two yearly fairs are well frequented.

MENMUIR, par. Scotland, sh. Forfar. Acres, 6400. Real prop. £4031. Pop. 871. Brechin (P. T. 66). Liv. in the presb. Brechin, and syn. of Angus and Mearns. Here is a parochial school, the master of which has a stipend of 400 marks, with a house and garden. On the summit of a hill called Caterthun, in this par., are the relics of a remarkable fortress, called the White Caterthun, supposed to have been occupied by the Caledonian chief Galgacus, previously to his engagement with Agricola.

MENS, tn. France, depart. Isere, prov. Dauphiny; 25 m. S. of Grenoble. Pop. 2000. It has some manufactures of linen.

MENSTRIE, vil. Scotland, par. Logie, sh. Perth. Pop. with par. The manufacture of serge and Scotch blankets is carried on here to a considerable extent.

MENTMORE, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £1377. Pop. 329. Ivinghoe (P. T. 33). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £38.

MENTONE, tn. Sardinia, prov. Nice; 6 m. NE. of Monaco. Pop. 3300. Lat. 45. 45. N. Long. 7. 31. E. It has a castle and a small harbour. Here are manufactures of olive oil and essences.

MENTZ, Mainz, or Mayence, city, W. Germany, grand duchy of Hesse, on the Rhine; 37 m. SE. of Coblentz, and 99 m. NbE. of Strasburg. Pop. 27,000. Lat. 49. 59. N. Long. 8. 11. E. It is the strongest fortress of the empire. The interior of the tn. is by no means handsome. The principal buildings are an electoral palace, used as a military hospital since 1793, and now much decayed, the house of the Teutonic knights, and the arsenal, all situated on the Rhine, and commanding beautiful views. The principal churches are the Dom, or cathedral,

built in the twelfth century, and the churches of St. Ignatius and St. Stephen. The public library contains a collection of 80,000 vols. Its trade is partly in wines (both French and Rhenish), and partly in general commission business. Its principal manufactures are cotton, and coffee of chicory. By the peace of Luneville, in 1801, Mentz was formally ceded to France, but was delivered up to the allies in 1814.

MENUF, tn. Egypt, situated near that branch of the Nile which flows to Rosetta; 40 m. NNW. of Cairo. Pop. 5000.

MENZALA, tn. Egypt; 20 m. SSE. of Damietta, and 73 m. NNE. of Cairo. Lat. 31. 3. N. Long. 32. 2. E. Near a lake of the same name, 60 m. long, separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow slip of land.

MEOLES, North, par. England, hund. West Derby, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 8450. Real prop. £7219. Pop. 5132. Ormskirk (P. T. 219). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Chester. Martin Meer, formerly a large pool or lake, and which contained, with surrounding bogs, 3632 acres, was, by a system of draining devised by Mr. Eccleston, then resident at Scarisbrick-hall, so greatly improved as to be worth from between £2 and £3 per acre, which formerly did not exceed in value 4s. per acre.

MEON, East, par. England, hund. East Meon, Alton S. div. co. Southampton. Acres, 11,380. Real prop. £8601. Pop. 1455. Petersfield (P. T. 54). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Winchester. The church is a cruciform structure, with a Norman tower; in it is a very ancient font, precisely similar to that in Winchester cathedral. Here is a small endowed school, and this parish is within the jurisdiction of Cheyney Court, held weekly at Winchester for the recovery of small debts.

MEON, West, par. England, hund. Fawley, Fawley div. co. of Southampton. Acres, 3380. Real prop. £2186. Pop. 711. Bishop's Waltham (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Winchester.

MEON-STOKE, hund. England, Portsdown div. co. Southampton. Containing five parishes. Acres, 10,410. Pop. 1856.

MEON-STOKE, par. England, hund. Meon-Stoke, Portsdown div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £1284. Pop. 382. Bishop's Waltham (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester.

MEOPHAM, par. England, hund. Tollingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 4390. Real prop. £3782. Pop. 911. Rochester (P. T. 29). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

MEPOLE, or Mepol, par. England, hund. Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £2344. Pop. 433. Ely (P. T. 67). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Ely.

MEPPEL, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. Drenthe, on the Havelter Aa; 24 m. W. of Covorden. Pop. 4700. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of canvass.

MEPPERSHALL, par. England, hund. of Clifton, co. Bedford, and Hitchin, co. Hertford. Acres, 1690. Real prop. £2161. Pop. 444. Silsoe (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

MEQUINEZ, city, Morocco; 58 m. W. of Fez. Pop. 112,000. Lat. 32. 40. N. Long. 5. 46. W. Seated on a delightful plain. The palace stands on the south side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs. The emperor frequently resides in it in preference to Fez. In the middle of the city the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night and guarded. Close by the city, on the NW. side, is a large Negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city.

MERAN, tn. Austria, in the Tyrol, near the confluence of the Passeyer and Adige; 42 m. N. of Trent. Pop. 2300. This tn. was formerly the capital of an extensive district.

MERCARA, tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, prov. Malabar, div. Coorg; 50 m. NNE. from Tellicherry. Lat. 12. 26. N. Long. 75. 50. E. The rajah's palace is within the fort.

MERCASTON, tnshp. England, par. Muggington, hundred Appletree, co. Derby. Pop. 163. Derby (P. T. 126). Many ancient coins have been found here.

MERCER, co. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania; bounded on the N. by Crawford co., E. by Venango co., S. by Beaver co., and W. by Ohio. Pop. 19,731. Chief tn. Mercer.

MERDIN (anc. Marde), tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Diarbekir; 45 m. S. of Diarbekir. Pop. 11,000. Situate near the top of a very lofty mountain, the summit of which is crowned by a castle. It is a frontier town of the pachalic of Bagdad, towards Constantinople.

MERDRIGNAC, tn. France, depart. Cotes du Nord, prov. Brittany. Seated on the Livet; 17 m. E. of Lodeve. Pop. 2200.

MERE, tnshp. England, par. Rosthern, hund. Bucklow, E. div. co. palat. Chester. Acres, 2450. Real prop. £2961. Pop. 552. Nether Knutsford (P. T. 172).

MERE, or Meer, par. England, co. city of Lincoln. Pop. with Lincoln. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MERE, par. England, hund. Glaston-twelve-Hides, co. Somerset. Acres, 7820. Real prop. £14,981. Pop. 1296. Glastonbury (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

MERE, hund. England, co. Wilts; containing five parishes. Acres, 17,290. Pop. 4212.

MERE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. of Mere, co. Wilts. Acres, 7400. Real prop. £10,840. Pop. 2708. London, 101 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury. Ann. val. £100. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Fairs, May 17th and Oct. 10th, for cattle, &c. In the centre of the tn. is an ancient cross, the interior of which serves as a market-house. The principal manufactures of the tn. are in dowlas and bed-tickens, which give employment to a considerable portion of the female inhabitants.

MEREDITH, town, N. America, U. S., co. Strafford, New Hampshire, on the W. side of lake Winnipiseogee; 29 m. N. from Concord, 63 m. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. 2683. Here is a nail manufactory, two distilleries, and four houses of public worship.—*Meredith*, town, co. Delaware, New York; 8 m. N. from Delhi, 66 m. W. from Catskill, 69 m. SW. from Albany. Pop. 1655.

MEREVALE, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, and Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Acres, 2150. Real prop. £1461. Pop. 246. Atherstone (P. T. 105). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £23.

MEREWORTH, par. England, hund. Littlefield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 2140. Real prop. £2861. Pop. 782. Wrotham (P. T. 24). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Rochester. Here is the elegant residence of Lord de Spencer,

called Meriworth Castle, from having been erected on the site of an ancient castle.

MERIDEN, or MIREDEN, par. England, hund. Hemlingford, Solihull div. co. Warwick. Acres, 2870. Real prop. £4711. Pop. 892. Coventry (P. T. 91). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

MERIONETH, maritime co. Great Britain, N. Wales. Acres, 430,000. Hunds. 6, mkt.-tns. 7, pars. 37. Pop. 35,609. Sends one member to parliament. Diocs. of St. Asaph and Bangor, prov. Canterbury. This co. was the Mervina of the Romans. The surface is rocky and unequal; the valleys are partially fertile, and the vicinity of the sea is productive; but the greater part of the co. sterile and barren. Many of the mountains, as Arrenig, Moelwyn, Rhinog, &c. exceed 2000 feet in height, while Arran, Mowddwy, and Cader Idris, are more than 2900 feet above the sea-level. The scenery of the glens in this co. is singularly beautiful. The chief rivers are the Glasllyn, Cynfael, Wniton, Dovers, or Dyfi, the Dysynwy, and the Dee, which has its source in this county, and, after meandering through and beautifying the vale of Eidernion, passes into the co. of Denbigh, not far from Llangollen. There are upwards of 50 lakes or pools in this co., occupying the hollows of the mountains generally. There is not sufficient wheat grown to supply the home consumption; but oats are raised in considerable quantities. Sheep and herds of black cattle are pastured on the hills. The geological structure of the mountainous district consists of grey-wache and slate, intersected by veins of quartz, containing copper pyrites. The vales contain schistose clay, and sometimes peat, constituting bogs and turbaries. The hundreds are denominated Ardudwy, Eidernion, Estimaner, Penllyn, Tal-y-bont, and Mowddwy; and in these are contained the following towns:—Bala and Dolgelly, in which the sessions are held alternately, Corwen, Harlech, Towyn, Dinasmowddwy, and Aberdyfi. The great staple of this co. is slate, which is raised near Festuniog, at the quarries of Diffwys, Rhiwbriwdû, lord Newborough, and Mr. Holland's works. Manufactories of wool are established in this county, and coarse cloths, kerseymeres, druggets, flannels, and stockings, are made in various places. There is also a tolerably extensive trade in timber.

MERGUI, tn. Ava, cap. of prov. Tenasserim. Pop. 8000. Lat. 12. 12. N. Long. 98. 25. E. The harbour is safe for small ships. The climate is singularly agreeable. The streets of Mergui are wide, the houses built on posts, and the British officers have erected some commodious bungalows on the hill. This place was stormed and captured by the British in 1824.

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO, a chain of high, bold, and rocky islands of Hindoostan, disposed at intervals in a triple, and sometimes in a quadruple line, with wide, deep, and smooth channels between them; near the coast of Tenasserim. Pearls of good quality and lustre are procured along the shore of nearly all the islands.

MERIDA (anc. Augusta Emerita), tn. Spain, prov. Estremadura, on the Guadiana; 30 m. E. of Badajos, 108 m. NW. of Cordova, and 111 m. N. of Seville. Pop. 4500. Lat. 38. 50. N. Long. 5. 50. W. It has a large substantial bridge across the Guadiana. Its antiquities are scattered in all directions, as the remains of columns, bases, capitals, vestiges of superb temples, aqueducts, bridges, baths, and other public monuments constructed by the Romans.

MERIDA, intendency, S. America, repub. of Mexico. Area, 5977 sq. leagues. Pop. 465,000. It comprehends the peninsula of Yucatan. The trees which furnish the famous Campeachy wood grow in abundance in several districts of this intendency. In the creeks of the eastern coast the English carry on an extensive and lucrative contraband trade.—*Merida*, city, the capital of the above province; 70 m. NE. of Campeachy. Pop. 10,000. It lies near the N. side of the prov., 10 leagues from the sea, in an arid plain.

MERIDEN, tn. N. America, U. S., co. New Haven, Connecticut; 17 m. N. from New Haven, 17 m. S. from Hartford. Pop. 1708. It contains three churches, one for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, and one for Baptists. Here are several manufactories of tin ware.

MERIMACK, riv. N. America, U. S., New Hampshire, formed by the union of the Pemigewassett and the Winnipiseogee. It rises in Grafton co. and runs in a SE. direction through the state; empties itself into the Atlantic below Newburyport. It is navigable to Haverhill.—*Merimack*, riv. Missouri; rises in Franklin co., flows NE. through Franklin, and, separating Jefferson from St. Louis, falls into the Mississippi, 5 m. below the tn. of St. Louis.—*Merimack*, co. New Hampshire. Pop. 34,619. Formed from the towns adjacent to, and including the state-capital, Concord.

MERKESHALL, or MATTESHALL HEATH, par. England, hund. Humbleyard, co. Norfolk. Acres, 580. Real prop. £603. Pop. 32. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

MERRINGTON, par. and tnshp. England, Darlington ward, SE. div. co. palat. of Durham. Acres, 8420. Pop. 1325. Bishop Auckland (P. T. 248). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Durham. There is a coal mine in this parish.

MERRIOT, par. England, hund. Crewkerne, co. Somerset. Acres, 1670, Real prop. £6403. Pop. 1405. Crewkerne (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

MERRITCH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor; 125 m. SSE. from Poona. Lat. 16. 51. N. Long. 74. 47. E. This is a walled town of considerable extent, and appears populous and busy, but the buildings are low and meanly constructed. The rajah resides in the fort, which is a work of some strength.

MERROW, par. England, hund. Woking, co. Surrey. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £1408. Pop. 2049. Guilford (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester. Ann. val. £111.

MERRYN, ST., par. England, hund. Pyder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 3740. Real prop. £4884. Pop. 576. Padstow (P. T. 246). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter. Here is a small quay for the reception of coasting vessels and steam-boats, belonging to the pilchard fishery in Portlease Bay.

MERSE, or MARCH, sh. of Berwick, Scotland. This dist. extends from the Tweed to the edge of Lammermuir: the soil is fertile and in good cultivation. March gives the title of earl to the family of Douglas, marquis of Queensberry.

MERSEBURG, gov. Prussian Saxony. It lies to the S. of Anhalt, and to the E. of the gov. Erfurt. Area, 4000 sq. m. Pop. 471,000.—*Merseburg*, tn. and capital of the preceding gov.,

stands on the Saale; 15 m. W. of Leipsic. Pop. 6800. Lat. 51. 21. N. Long. 12. 0. E.

MERSEY, East and West, an island and par. England, hund. Winchester, co. Essex. Acres, 4830. Real prop. £7160. Pop. 1147. Colchester (P. T. 51). Livs. a rect. and disch. vic. in dioc. of London. Mersey is of undoubted antiquity, and was evidently known to the Romans, from the many tessellated pavements discovered here. The tower of St. Edmund's church serves as a sea-mark, and formerly had a beacon on its summit.

MERSHAM, par. England, hund. Chart and Longbridge, lathe Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 2510. Real prop. £3790. Pop. 677. Ashford (P. T. 53). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Canterbury.

MERSTHAM, par. England, hund. Reigate, co. Surrey. Acres, 2590. Real prop. £3568. Pop. 713. Gatton (P. T. 19). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Ely. The church contains a curious font, consisting of a square block of highly polished marble. Merstham contains some very valuable quarries of stone, which appear to have been formerly considered of much importance.

MERSTON, par. England, hund. Shamwell, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 3010. Real prop. £3860. Pop. 730. Gravesend (P. T. 22). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Rochester.

MERSTON, par. England, hund. Box and Stockbridge, rape Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 1880. Real prop. £1048. Pop. 129. Chichester (P. T. 62). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Chichester.

MERSTON ST. LAURENCE, par. England, hund. King's Sutton, co. Northampton. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £3042. Pop. 440. Brackley (P. T. 63). Livs. a preb. and vic. in dioc. of Peterborough.

MERTHER, par. England, hund. Powder, W. div., co. Cornwall. Acres, 2170. Real prop. £2103. Pop. 411. Tregoney (P. T. 253). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £45. Here are two annual fairs. St. Clement's creek, an inlet of the river Mopus, is navigable here.

MERTHER, Uni, par. England, hund. Kerrier, E. div., co. Cornwall. Acres, 1600. Penryn (P. T. 266). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Exeter.

MERTHYR, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Dewisland, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Pop. 860. Fishguard (P. T. 257). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £118. Here are two annual fairs. On the farm called Long House stands a large and very perfect cromlech, the inclined stone of which rests on six supporters.

MERTHYR, par. Great Britain, hund. Elfed, co. Carmarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £2341. Pop. 246. Carmarthen (P. T. 218). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £42.

MERTHYR-CYNOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Merthyr, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Pop. 833. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £50.

MERTHYR-DYFAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powys, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £998. Pop. 130. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £64.

MERTHYR-MAWR, par. Great Britain, hund. Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1244. Pop. 147. Bridgend (P. T. 181). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £42. Here are the ruins of Chapel St. Roque, and the remains of a castle erected by William de Londes, lord of Agmore.

MERTHYR-TYDFIL, or Tudfil, tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Real prop. £15,720. Pop. 22,083. London, 171 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Six annual fairs. Seated on the river Taff. Here is a spacious parish church, a chapel of ease, and several meeting-houses for Dissenters. About the year 1755, Mr. A. Bacon, member for Aylesbury, obtained a lease for 99 years of a tract of land, upon which he erected extensive iron and coal-works. The Cyfartha works, the property of Messrs. Crawshay, are the largest in the kingdom. The Plymouth works, the Dowlais, and Penydarran are also upon extensive scales. The number of hands employed in each of the principal iron-works probably exceeds 1000; but the whole population of the parish may be said to subsist by means of the iron manufacture solely, by which it has obtained its importance. Three miles N. of Merthyr stand the ruins of Morlais castle, occupying the apex of an insulated hill.

MERTON, or Mertown, par. Scotland, sh. Berwick. Real prop. £5974. Pop. 664. Melrose (P. T. 35). Liv. in presb. of Landor, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Seated on the river Tweed. St. Modan, one of the first Christian missionaries in N. Britain, is said to have founded a monastery at Dryburgh, in this parish, of which he became the first abbot in 522. The buildings belonging to this convent were burnt down in 1545; and the ruins, which are yet remaining, form an interesting and picturesque object. James VI., in 1606, erected the estate of Dryburgh into a temporal lordship, under the title of Cardross, bestowing it on John, earl of Marr. The earl of Buchan has a handsome seat in the vicinity of the ruins called Dryburgh Abbey.

MERTON, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. Devon. Acres, 3910. Real prop. £2904. Pop. 744. Great Torrington (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

MERTON, or Martin, par. England, hund. Wayland, co. Norfolk. Acres, 980. Real prop. £1143. Pop. 126. Watton (P. T. 91). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

MERTON, par. England, hund. Bullington, co. Oxford. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £2747. Pop. 234. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Oxford. Ann. val. £114.

MERTON, vil. and par. England, hund. Brixton, W. div., co. Surrey. Acres, 1540. Real prop. £7624. Pop. 1447. London, 7 m. Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of Winchester. Ann. val. £63. A monastery was founded here by Gilbert le Norman in 1115. The walls enclose an area of nearly 60 acres, and indicate this to have been a place of strength and importance. In 1774 a calico-printing establishment was fixed at Merton Abbey, and the works are still continued; besides which, at Merton are various calico-printing works. Here are also copper-works, hat manufactories, a tobacco and snuff manufactory, a copper water-pipe factory, and the establishment of a silk throwster.

MERU SHAH JEHAN (anc. Antiochia), city, Persia, cap. of the prov. Margiana, seated on the riv. Murghab; 130 m. NE. of Mesched. Pop. 3000. It was founded by Alexander the

Great, and was one of the four imperial cities of Korassan, and the capital of many of the Persian sultans. Some years ago it was taken and pillaged by the Uzbecks, since which time it has gradually declined.

MERUD, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad; 47 m. SE. from Poona. Lat. 18. 12. N. Long. 74. 40. E. It is enclosed by a high wall, and commanded by a fort.

MERUT, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi; bounded N. by the district of North Saharunpoor, S. by that of Alighur, E. by the district of Moradabad, and W. by the territories assigned for the maintenance of the imperial family and the domains of petty Seik chiefs. The principal towns are Merut (83 m. from Alighar), Seerdhuna, Katoulee, and Hustinapoor.—*Merut*, cap. of the above dist.; 39 m. NE. from Delhi. Lat. 28. 58. N. Long. 77. 38. E. This place is extensive, and protected on all sides by a wall of brick, but the streets are narrow and meanly built. The chief edifices are the Mahomedan tombs without the walls, built of red stone. In 1809 it was selected as a principal military station, and the seat of a judicial and revenue establishment.

MESALONGI, or Messalunghi (anc. Pylenus), tn. Greece; 70 m. WBS. of Livadia: on a strip of land projecting into the gulf of Patras, between Anatoliko and Lepanto. It was taken by the Turks in 1826, during the late Grecian war, and the inhabitants nearly all put to the sword.

MESCHED, city, Persia, cap. Korassan; 5 m. from Tous. Pop. 50,000. Lat. 37. 35. N. Long. 57. 0. E. Situated about 5 m. from the ancient city Tous. Shah Abbas the Great raised it to a city of the first rank. Five of its twelve quarters are now in ruins. Here is a very splendid sepulchre, in which reposed the ashes of the imam Reza and of the caliph Haroun al Raschid. Mesched is surrounded by a strong wall, 7 m. in circumference. Velvet, of the finest quality, is manufactured here.—*Mescked*, riv. Korassan, which passes by the city of the same name, and falls into the Tedzen, the ancient Ochus.

MESCHED ALI, or Nejiff, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak Arabi; 90 m. S. of Bagdad. Supposed to be the burial place of the caliph Ali. It was founded by Alexander, whose name it long bore. The town is well built, defended by a good wall, deep ditch, and lofty towers, lately renewed in consequence of the dreaded attack of the Wahabees. The most conspicuous object is the tomb and mosque of Ali. The town is entirely supported by a constant influx of Persian pilgrims and devotees.

MESCHIEL, or Mensheel (anc. Ptolemais), tn. Upper Egypt. It enjoys a considerable trade, as the barks between Cairo and the cataracts usually stop here for provisions.

MESHAW, par. England, hund. Witheridge, co. Devon. Acres, 2680. Real prop. £847. Pop. 166. South Molton (P. T. 178). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £139.

MESSINA, city, island of Sicily, and one of the seven intendencies into which the island is now divided; 50 m. NNE. of Catania, and 130 m. E. of Palermo. Pop. 36,000. Lat. 38. 11. N. Long. 15. 48. E. Situated on a strait called the Faro di Messina, which separates Italy from Calabria. The finest part of the city is the Marina, a long line of buildings facing the harbour, intersected by 19 openings, leading to the same number of small streets, each entered by a gate. The Marina, being lofty, suffered much by the earthquake of 1783; but it has risen from its ruins, and is again the admiration of travellers. The public establishments consist of thirty convents, one hospital, four seminaries of education, six asylums for the poor, two *Monti di Pieta*, or loan banks, four libraries, and a public prison, which is a fine structure. Among the churches, which amount to 50, there are several beautiful buildings, containing a number of admired paintings. The cathedral has a fine Gothic front, and a granite pillar which supports the roof. The royal palace, near the extremity of the harbour, the senate house, and the episcopal palace are all buildings of interest. The harbour is the finest in the Mediterranean, its circumference from 4 to 5 m., defended by a strong citadel. The staple commodities of the island are shipped here; in particular, the Faro wine, of which not less than 10,000 pipes are said to be shipped annually. The other exports are oil, fruit, corn, and the various productions of the island. Silkworms are cultivated in the vicinity, and there are several extensive manufactories of silk in the city. Messina is most remarkable in history for its misfortunes: the plague of 1743, and the earthquake of 1783, were the most melancholy; the former carried off more than half the inhabitants. In consequence of these calamities, several immunities were granted to the inhabitants. They were exempted in 1783 from the payment of taxes for a period of 25 years, and their harbour was declared a free port.

MESSING, par. England, hund. Lexden, Witham div., co. Essex. Acres, 2230. Real prop. £3657. Pop. 755. Coggeshall (P. T. 44). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MESSINGHAM, par. England, wapentake Manley, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 6130. Real prop. £5137. Pop. 1250. Glandford Bridge (P. T. 156). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MESTRE, or Maestro, tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Treviso, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 14 m. NE. of Padua. Pop. 6000.

MESURADO, riv. Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic at the western extremity of the Grain coast. On its banks is a kingdom of the same name, the capital of which is called Kingstown, about 8 m. up the river.

META, riv. S. America, prov. New Granada, repub. Colombia. It rises in a mountain opposite Santa Fe de Bogota; and, flowing through prov. San Juan, receives many other rivers, and falls into the Oroonoco, 450 m. from its source, in Lat. 6. 10. N., Long. 67. 45. W. Its banks are chiefly occupied by Indians.

META, riv. N. America, U. S., Arkansas territory. It traverses the whole length of the Great Prairie, and falls into the Arkansas several miles above the post of Arkansas.

METFIELD, par. England, hund. Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2360. Real prop. £3001. Pop. 733. Harleston (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £70.

METHERINGHAM, par. England, wapentake Largoe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4590. Real prop. £4253. Pop. 880. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £120.

METHILL, burgh of barony, seaport, and mkt.-tn. Scotland, par. Wemyss, sh. Fife. Pop. 509. Leven (P. T. 22). Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Two annual fairs. In the vicinity are extensive salt-works and collieries, from which has been made a road to the pier, where vessels can be loaded with great convenience.

METHLEY, par. England, wapentake Agbrigg, lower div. co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3240. Real prop. £7023. Pop. 1593. Wakefield (P. T. 182). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of York. In the vicinity is Methley Park, the seat of the earl of Mexborough.

METHLICK, par. Scotland, sh. Aberdeen. Real prop. £2471. Pop. 1439. Tarves (P. T. 139). Liv. in presb. of Ellore, and synod of Aberdeen. Here is a manufactory of knit stockings, made for the Aberdeen market.

METHVEN, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Perth. Real prop. £1364. Pop. 2714. Perth (P. T. 40). Liv. in presb. of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Seated on the Almond, where mills have been erected. The principal manufacture is linen; and a good weekly market is held in the village for butchers' meat.

METHWOLD, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Grimeshoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 13,530. Real prop. £9212. Pop. 1266. London, 84 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Norwich. Market-day, Tuesday. Fair, April 23, for cattle and toys.

METINGHAM, par. England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £2367. Pop. 406. Bungay (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £130. Here are the ruins of a castle, built by John de Norwich; in which he also founded a college, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, in the reign of Edward III.

METTON, par. England, hund. North Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 620. Real prop. £495. Pop. 81. Cromer (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

METZ (anc. Divodurum), tn. France, depart. Moselle, prov. Lorraine, seated at the confluence of the Seille and Moselle; 96 m. WNW. of Strasburg, and 210 m. EbN. of Paris. Pop. 41,000. Lat. 49. 7. N. Long. 6. 10. E. It is the capital of the department of Moselle, and is accounted one of the principal military depôts, defended by a great number of bastions and other works, partly of ancient construction, but considerably augmented by Vauban and other engineers. Here is a fort situated on the E. side of the town called the Forte de Sainte Croix. The circumference of the town and fortifications is between 3 and 4 miles. The public squares are small. The principal are the Place d'Armes, the Place de la Comedie, and the Place Mazelle on the ramparts. The governor's residence is a fine edifice. The cathedral, situated almost in the centre of the town, is admired for its antiquity, having, it is said, existed as far back as the ninth century. The other public buildings are the theatre, the hotel de ville, the residence of the intendant, the hospitals, and a number of churches and religious houses. Here are likewise extensive barracks. The chief establishments for education are a royal college, or a provincial school, and an artillery and engineers' school. The public library is said to contain 60,000 volumes. Manufactures, cotton, linen, muslin, gauze, fustians, chintz, calico, and different kinds of woollens, starch, hair powder, artificial flowers, sweetmeats, and liqueurs. The leather trade employs 34 tanning yards; and the neighbourhood affords the means of a traffic in corn, wine, brandy, and vinegar.

METZENSEIFEN, Upper and Lower, two tns. Hungary, prov. Aba-Ujvar. Pop. 1600, Upper. Pop. 3100, Lower. Manufactures, iron tools and rude agricultural instruments.

MEUDON, tn. or vil. France; 6 m. SW. of Paris. Pop. 2200. It has a magnificent palace and park belonging to the king, situated on an eminence near the Seine.

MEULAN, tn. France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Isle de France, on the Seine; 28 m. NW. of Paris. Pop. 2100. Lat. 49. 1. N. Long. 1. 53. E. Here is a stone bridge over the Seine of 21 arches.

MEULEBEEK, tn. Belgium, prov. West Flanders; 14 m. SbE. of Bruges. Pop. 7000.

MEUN, tn. France, depart. Loiret, prov. Orleanois; 14 m. WSW. of Orleans. Pop. 4300. Manufactures, leather and paper.

MEURS, princip. Prussia. Area, 126 sq. m. 28,000 inhabitants, chiefly Calvinists.—*Meurs*, chief tn. of preceding district; 16 m. NNW. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2200.

MEURTHE, depart. France, composed of part of prov. Lorraine; bounded by the departments of the Moselle, the Vosges, and the Meuse. Area, 2500 sq. m. Pop. 403,038. It is watered by the Moselle, the Seille, the Meurthe, the Mortagne, and a number of smaller streams. Its soil is productive; its climate less mild than some of the surrounding provinces, but is temperate and healthy. The productions are corn, flax, hemp, rape-seed, hops, fruit, and wine; timber also is exported in quantities. Salt is procured from eight great salt-works to the amount of nearly 40,000 tons annually, and yields a considerable revenue to the government. Manufactures are carried on less for export than for home consumption. This department is divided into five arrondissements, viz., Nancy, Toul, Chateau-Salins, Sarrebourg, and Luneville.—*Meurthe*, riv., which rises among the Vosges mountains, and falls into the Moselle to the NW. of Nancy.

MEUSE, or Maese, depart. France, including the duchy of Bar and the bpk. of Verdun; bounded by the grand duchy of Luxemburg, and the departments of the Moselle, the Vosges, the Marne, and the Ardennes. Area, 2500 sq. m. Pop. 306,339. The surface is hilly; the soil hard and stony in the N., in the S. tolerably fertile. The products are corn, flax, hemp, rape-seed, wine, and fruit. Manufactures, linen, woollens, and hardware. It is divided into four arrondissements, viz. Bar sur Ornain (the cap.), Commercy, Montmedy, and Verdun.

MEVAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Killmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 648. Ramelton (P. T. 156). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £375.

MEVAGISSEY, par. England, hund. Powder, E. div., co. Cornwall. Acres, 1250. Real prop. £4489. Pop. 2169. Tregoney (P. T. 253). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by the pilchard fishery.

MEWAN, St., par. England, hund. Powder, E. div., co. Cornwall. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £1633. Pop. 1306. Anstel (P. T. 243). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

MEXBOROUGH, par. and tnship. England,

wapentake Strafforth, and liberty of St. Peter, York, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2340. Real prop. £2030. Pop. 2410. Rotherham (P. T. 160). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £60. Mexborough gives the title of earl to the Saville family.

MEXICO, or New Spain, ter. North America, formerly subject to Spain, but now forming a new independent republic; bounded E. and SE. by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea; W. by the Pacific; S. by Guatemala, which occupies a part of the isthmus of Darien; and N. by the U. S. It extends over 27 degrees of N. Lat., and 70 degrees W. Long., comprising an area of 1,700,000 sq. m. By the census of 1820, the total pop. was 9,638,226, of whom 1,538,118 were slaves, and 233,557 free people of colour. This population is divided into 7 distinct castes. First, old Spaniards; second, Creoles; third, Indians; fourth, Mestizos, or mixed breeds of whites and Indians; fifth, Mulattoes, or descendants of whites and Negroes; sixth, Zambos, or descendants of Negroes and Indians; and seventh, African Negroes, either manumitted or slaves. The former division of New Spain, into what was denominated the kingdom of Mexico and the eastern or western internal provinces, was never very distinct, and is now of little importance, as the republic is distributed under the present system into the different states of which the federal government is composed. These commence with the peninsula of Yucatan or Merida to the E.; and Tabasco, Las Chiapas, Oaxaca to the S. and W.; which are followed in regular succession towards the N. by Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, New Leon, Cohahuila, and Texas, which comprise the whole territory to the frontiers of the U. S., on the gulf side; La Puebla, Mexico, Valladolid, Gaudalagara, Sonora, and Cinaloa, the western extremities of which border on the Pacific; and Queretaro, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, and New Mexico, which occupy the centre of the country, and extend between the two oceans towards the northern frontier. Beyond these are Old and New California (which in some maps is called New Albion), and the Indian territory, the extent and inhabitants of which are almost equally unknown. In general Mexico is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich valleys: the highest mountains, many of which are volcanoes, are near the coast of the Pacific ocean. The eastern shore is a flat country, full of impenetrable forests, with bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is from April to September. Although a considerable portion is within the torrid zone, the climate in general is temperate and healthy; abounding with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables, many of them peculiar to the country, or at least to America. The most valuable of the agricultural commodities is the cochineal insect. It is raised only in the district of Misteca, in the prov. Oaxaca, and wholly by the labour of the Indian inhabitants. One of the most popular plants cultivated in Mexico is a species of the opuntia, from which is derived the beverage called pulque (the common drink). Among the quadrupeds are the puma, jaquar, bears, elks, wolves, deer, &c. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here almost with incredible rapidity. The whole country was long under the dominion of Spain and governed by a viceroy. The first attempt to assume independence took place in 1810. In 1824, a federal government was established. Numerous disturbances have since arisen, and the country is far from being in a settled state. But most of the states have acknowledged the existing government, and hopes are entertained that the measures of the present administration will secure the prosperity and improvement of the country.

MEXICO, city, N. America, capital of the above republic; seated on several islands in a salt water lake, called Tescuco, to which there is no entrance but by three causeways, 2 m. in length each; 200 m. ENE. of St. Juan de Ulhua. Lat. 20. 4. N. Long. 100. 40. W. It is 69 leagues from Vera Cruz, and the same distance from Acapulco. Pop. 160,000. The site of Mexico is elevated 7470 feet above the ocean. The ancient city was divided into four quarters, Teopan or Xochimilco, Atzacualco, Moyotla, and Creepopan, and the old limits are preserved in St. Paul, St. Sebastian, St. John, and St. Mary. The present streets have for the most part the same direction with the old ones, running from N. to S., and from E. to W. It only receives by navigable canals the fresh water of the Xochimilco. A canal, dug at a prodigious expense, under the mountains, contributes to drain it. The streets are straight, and so exactly disposed that in point of regularity it is the finest city in the world. The houses are spacious and built of porphyry and amygdaloid. Many of the palaces and private mansions have an imposing show, and glitter with metallic riches. Before the revolution, the cathedral was the richest in the world; altars, candlesticks, and images of the saints were of colossal size and solid silver, and ornamented with precious stones. Palaces, mansions of great families, beautiful fountains, and extensive squares, adorn the interior of this city. Near the suburbs, to the N. is the Alameda, or chief promenade. The situation is highly favourable for carrying on commerce both with Europe and Asia, being about mid-distance between Vera Cruz on the one hand, and Acapulco on the other. The working of gold and silver has long been carried to great perfection here, and here are also manufactures of calico, cloth, soap, and tobacco.

MEXICO, Gulf of, a large bay or gulf of the Atlantic; extending N. to S., from the coast of Florida to the coast of Tabasco and Yucatan, about 600 m.; and E. and W. from Cuba, to the coast of Mexico, about 700 m.

MEXTITLAN, town, Mexico, prov. Mexico; 95 m. ENE. of Mexico. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 20. 37. N. Long. 98. 2. W. Situated in a pleasant and fertile glen, through which runs a riv.

MEY, dist. Scotland, par. of Canisbay, sh. Caithness. Pop. with par. In this district is the Lock of Mey; and the adjacent bay abounds with lobsters.

MEYNIAC, tn. France, depart. Correze, province of Limousin; 9 miles W. of Ussel. Pop. 3000.

MEZIERES, tn. France, cap. depart. Ardennes, prov. Champagne; 14 m. SE. of Rocroy, and 160 m. NE. of Paris. Lat. 49. 45. N. Long. 4. 44. E. Seated on the Meuse. It is well fortified, and has some fine fountains. It carries on a brisk trade in leather, and has a large manufactory of arms.

MEZZENILE, tn. Italy, prov. Turin, kingd. Sardinia; on the Stura. Pop. 3100.

MGLIN, tn. European Russia, gov. Czernigov; 72 m. NNW. of Novgorod-Sieverskoi. Pop. 5100. Lat. 53. 12. N. Long. 32. 34. E. It has a considerable trade in hemp.

MHEYSHUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwar, on the Nerbudda; 70 m. SbW. from Oojein. Lat. 22. 8. N. Long. 75. 32. E. The fort stands to the W. of the town, within it are several Hindoo temples, and the palace, which was long the chief residence of the celebrated princess Alia Bhye.

MIAMI, riv. N. America, U. S., Ohio; which after a course of 100 miles enters Ohio near the SW. corner of the state. It is navigable 75 m.—*Miami*, riv. Ohio, which joins Ohio riv. 7 m. above Cincinnati.—*Miami*, co. Ohio; bounded on the N. by Shelby; E. by Champaign and Clarke cos.; S. by Montgomery; and W. by Dark co. Area, 400 sq. m. Pop. 12,806. Chief town, Troy.

MICHAEL, St., borough tn. England, in the pars. of Newlyn and St. Enoder, hund. Pyder, co. Cornwall. Pop. with par. Disfranchised. London, 247 m. Fairs, July 28th, and Oct. 15th, for sheep. Market disused.

MICHAEL, St., par. England, hund. Cashio, co. Hertford. Real prop. £5966. Pop. 1527. St. Albans (P. T. 20). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

MICHAEL, St., par. England, soke of Winchester, Fawley div., co. Southampton. Real prop. £5587. Pop. 552. Winchester (P. T. 62). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Winchester.

MICHAEL, St., THE ARCHANGEL, IN BEDWARDINE, par. England, hund. Oswaldslow, lower div., co. Worcester. Acres, 25. Real prop. £1827. Pop. 726. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Worcester.

MICHAEL, St., CARKAIS, par. of England, hund. Powder; E. div. co. Cornwall. Acres, 820. Real prop. £1144. Pop. 197. Tregoney (P. T. 253). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

MICHAEL, St., CHURCH, par. England, hund. Wormelow, lower div. co. Hereford. See TRETIRE. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Hereford.

MICHAEL, St., CHURCH-UPON-ESKLEY, par. England, hund. Ewyas Lacy, co. of Hereford. Acres, 4850. Real prop. £2305. Pop. 406. Hay (P. T. 156). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. St. David's.

MICHAEL, St., PENKEVILLE, par. England, hund. Powder, W. div., co. Cornwall. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £847. Pop. 179. Tregoney (P. T. 253). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £106.

MICHAEL, St., SOUTH ELMHAM, par. England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 930. Real prop. £924. Pop. 147. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

MICHAEL, St., TROY, par. England, hund. Ragland, upper div., co. Monmouth. Acres, 2050. Real prop. £1967. Pop. 375. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Llandaff.

MICHAEL, St., UPON-THE-WYRE, par. England, hund. Amounderness, co. Lancaster. Acres, 18,330. Pop. 4708. Garstang (P. T. 229). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chester.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Pain's castle, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Pop. 157. Kington (P. T. 155). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. St. David's.

MICHAEL'S, St., or TEMPLE-MICHAEL, par. Ireland, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster, Pop. 529. Cork (P. T. 166). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Cork. Ann. val. £129.

MICHAEL'S, St., or St. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, chap. England, hund. Penwith, W. div., co. Cornwall. Acres, 70. Pop. 161. Marazion (P. T. 281). Most of the inhabitants are employed in the pilchard fishery, carried on in the bay. At high tides this place appears a completely insulated mass of rocks, with the tower of the chapel on the summit, which assumes altogether the form of a pyramid; but at low water is approachable by a causeway of sand and rocks, which are submerged by every rising tide. Here are the remains of a priory, founded by Edward the Confessor, for Benedictine monks.

MICHAEL'S, St., now included in that of Cupar, anc. par. Scotland, shire of Fife. Pop. with par.

MICHAEL'S, St., island off the S. coast of the Isle of Man. Castle Town (P. T. 3).

MICHAEL'S, St., or MICHAEL CHURCH, par. England, hund. N. Petherton, co. Somerset. Acres, 50. Pop. 32. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells.

MICHAEL'S, St., par. Ireland, bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2377. Wexford (P. T. 94). Liv. an impropriate cur. in the dioc. Ferns.

MICHAELSTON-LE-PIT, par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powys, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 600. Real prop. £444. Pop. 105. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £53.

MICHAELSTON-SUPER-AFON, par. Great Britain, hund. Neath, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 2500. Real prop. £351. Pop. 793. Neath (P. T. 198). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £60.

MICHAELSTON-SUPER-ELY, par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powys, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Real prop. £338. Pop. 60. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £117.

MICHAELSTON VEDW, or LLANVIHANGEL VEDW, par. England, hund. of Wentlloog, co. Monmouth. Acres, 940. Real prop. £857. Pop. 208. Newport (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £150.

MICHAELSTOW, par. England, hund. Lesnewth, co. Cornwall. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £1564. Pop. 215. Camelford (P. T. 228). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

MICHIGAN, lake, N. America, U. S.; on the NE. it communicates with lake Huron, through the straits of Michillimackinack; and on the NW. it branches out into two bays, one called Noquet's, and the other Green bay; 260 m. long, 55 m. broad, and 800 m. in circumference. Area, 16,200 sq. m. This lake is navigable for ships of any burden. Lat. 41. 35. to 45. 50. N. Long. 84. 30. to 87. 0. W.

MICHIGAN, ter. N. America, U. S., bound., N. by the straits of Michillimackinack; E. lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, and their waters; S. Ohio and Indiana; and W. Michigan. Area, 33,950 acres. Pop. 31,260. Containing the counties of Bervien, Cass, Jackson, Lenawee, Macomb, Michillimackinack, Monroe, Oakland, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne, Detroit, Brown, Chippewa, Crawford,

and Jowa. Within the few last years a great many emigrants have begun to spread themselves over this fine and fertile country, which produces wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, peas, apples, pears, plums, cherries, and peaches, in great abundance. No inland country according to its age, pop. and circumstances, has a greater trade. A number of steam-boats and lake vessels are constantly plying in this trade, which is with Mackinack, Detroit, Chicago, and Ohio. The amount of foreign exports in 1831 was 53,290 dollars. Detroit is the capital.

MICHILLIMACKINACK, island and fort, N. America, U. S., Michigan, on the riv. Michillimackinack; 200 m. NNW. from Detroit. Lat. 45. 33. N. Long. 14. 30. W.

MICKFIELD, par. England, hund. Bosmere and Claydon, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1790. Real prop. £1796. Pop. 257. Needham (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

MICKLEFIELD, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Sherburne, wapentake of Barkston Ash, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1690. Real prop. £1330. Pop. 228. Ferrybridge (P. T. 177). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York.

MICKLEHAM, par. England, hund. Copthorne and Effingham, co. Surrey. Acres, 2910. Real prop. £3495. Pop. 709. Leatherhead (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester. Containing the most part of Box-hill, rising abruptly from the river Mole. Here is Norbury-park, which is planted with much taste, and extensively and agreeably diversified.

MICKLEOVER, par. England, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Acres, 5330. Real prop. £3824. Pop. 1526. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

MICKLETON, par. England, hund. Kiftsgate, upper div., co. Gloucester. Acres, 3600. Real prop. £6856. Pop. 679. Chipping Campden (P. T. 90). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Gloucester.

MICKLEY, tnshp. and chap., England, par. Ovingham, Tindale ward, E. div., co. Northumberland. Pop. 211. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 274). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Durham.

MIDDLE, par. England, hund. Pimhill, co. Salop. Acres, 5880. Real prop. £4616. Pop. 1205. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

MIDDLEBIE, par. Scotland, dist. Annandale, sh. Dumfries. Acres, 12,600. Real prop. £8083. Pop. 2107. Ecclesfechan (P. T. 72). Liv. in the presb. Annan, and syn. Dumfries. Freestone and limestone are found here in abundance. Here are clear vestiges of Roman stations; and statues of the goddess of the Brigantes, and of Mercury, with an altar, and other curious remains of antiquity have been discovered.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Plymouth, Massachusetts; 10 m. W. from Plymouth, 39 m. S. from Boston. Pop. 5008. It contains a rolling and slitting mill, a shovel manufactory, two forges, two furnaces, two cotton manufactories, a town-house, an academy, and several houses of public worship for Congregationalists and Baptists.

MIDDLEBURG, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. Zealand; 46 m. SW. of Rotterdam, and 85 m. SW. of Amsterdam: situated in the small island of Walcheren. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 51. 30. N. Long. 3. 37. E. The form of the town is nearly circular; some of its streets are wide and handsome, while the whole are tolerably regular. The market place forms a spacious square, and part of the town is traversed by canals, across several of which there are drawbridges. The public buildings are capacious, particularly the town-house and several churches. The chief literary institution is the academy, a seminary of late establishment, and affording nearly the same course of instruction as a university.

MIDDLEBURY, tn. North America, U. S., capital of Addison co., Vermont; situate on Otter Creek; 11 m. SE. from Vergeness, 31 m. S. from Burlington. Lat. 44. 0. E. Long. 73. 6. W. Pop. 3468. It is the seat of various manufactures, especially of marble. It contains two flourishing academies, one for each sex, several churches, and Middlebury college, the most considerable seminary of learning in the state. Number of students from 80 to 100.

MIDDLEHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, wapentake of Hang West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £4062. Pop. 914. London, 232 m. Liv. a deanery in the dioc. Chester. Market day, Monday. Four annual fairs for cattle. Here are the remains of a once formidable castle, built, about the year 1190, by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, and which afterwards became the property of the Earl of Warwick, the famous king-maker. It is still an object of great interest; the keep being inclosed by a lofty quadrangle, must have rendered it a dark and uncomfortable residence.

MIDDLEHAM, Bishop's. See Bishop's Middleham.

MIDDLE QUARTER, tnshp. England, par. Kirklinton, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £3017. Pop. 520. Longtown, (P. T. 309).

MIDDLE QUARTER, tnshp. England, par. Hartington, wapentake of Worksworth, co. of Derby. Real prop. £3006. Pop. (with Earl Sterndale), 354. Bakewell (P. T. 153).

MIDDLE QUARTER, tnshp. England, par. Kirkby Irelith, hund. Lonsdale, co. palat. Lancaster. Pop. 654. Ulverstone (P. T. 273).

MIDDLESBOROUGH, par. and tnshp. of England, in the liberty of St. Peter of York, W. div., wapentake of Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2300. Real prop. £2353. Pop. 383. Stockton-upon-Tees (P. T. 241). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £75.

MIDDLESEX, co. England. Acres, 179,590. Pop. 1,358,330. Length from E. to W. 24 m.; N. to S. 18 m. Circumference, 95 m. Hundreds, six. Cities, two. Market-towns, seven. Parishes, 75. Members of Parliament, eight. Dioc. of London, province of Canterbury. Bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire; on the E. by Essex; on the S. by Surrey; and on the W. by Buckinghamshire. On three sides the boundaries are indicated by the rivers Lea, on the E., and Colne, on the W., uniting with the Thames, which forms the irregular southern outline. Before the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this county seems to have constituted part of the territories occupied by a Belgic tribe of people. When the Roman government was established here, Middlesex was comprehended in the prov. of Flavia Cæsariensis, but it owes its present appellation to the Saxons. The soil of this dis-

trict is not naturally fertile, but the copious supply of manure, in consequence of the vicinity of the metropolis, has produced a kind of artificial soil, so that the whole tract consists, in a great proportion, of luxuriant gardens, fertile corn fields, &c. Part of Middlesex was formerly a vast forest, well stocked with deer and other wild animals. The whole county may now be regarded as a sort of demesne to the metropolis, being interspersed with villas, and intersected by a multitude of roads leading to it. The quantity of corn grown here is comparatively inconsiderable, the land being more profitably appropriated to the purposes of the nursery-man and market-gardener. The county in general is populous, its villages being numerous and extensive; but there are no large towns except the metropolis. The rivers are numerous, but those already mentioned are the most important. The Thames, by means of its junction with other rivers, and with canals, extends the benefits of inland communication throughout a considerable part of the county; its water is peculiarly adapted for brewing and some other purposes, and it produces abundance of fish of various kinds, among which the salmon, smelts, white-bait, and flounders, are in particular estimation. The Lea is navigable, and canals have been made connecting different parts of it. The Brent rises in the northern part of the county, and, after a very tortuous course, falls into the Thames between Old and New Brentford. The six hundreds are, Elthorne, Gore, Edmonton, Spelthorne, Isleworth, and Ossulston. The cities are London and Westminster; and the market tns. Barnet, Brentford, Edgware, Enfield, Hounslow, Staines, and Uxbridge; but the markets of Enfield and Hounslow have been discontinued. Four members are returned to parliament for the city of London, two for Westminster, and two for the county. Middlesex gives the title of earl to the Duke of Dorset.

MIDDLESEX, co. N. America, U. S., New Jersey. Length, 32 m. Width, 11 m. Pop. 23,157. Chief tn. New Brunswick.—*Middlesex*, co. Connecticut. Length, 28 m. Width, 12 m. Pop. 27,845. Connecticut riv. intersects it, and separates it into two sections. Chief tn. Middletown.—*Middlesex*, co. Massachusetts. Length, 40 m. Width, 20 m. Pop. 77,968. Chief tns. Cambridge and Charlestown.—*Middlesex*, co. Virginia. Length, 35 m. Width, 6 m. Pop. 4122. Chief tn. Urbana.

MIDDLESMOOR, tnshp. and chap. of England, par. Kirkby Malzeard, wapentake of Claro, co. York, W. riding. See FOUNTAIN'S EARTH. Middleham (P. T. 232). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. At a short distance hence is a celebrated chasm, called Goyden Pot Hole, into which the river Nidd falls through a natural net of limestone rock.

MIDDLETHIRD, bar. Ireland, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. It includes 21 parishes, the city of Cashel, and tn. of Fethard. Pop. 44,103.

MIDDLETHIRD, bar. Ireland, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. It contains 10 parishes, the town of Tramore, and village of Annestown. Pop. 14,034.

MIDDLETON, vil. and par. Ireland, barony Turaney, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 735. Tynan (P. T. 91). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Armagh. Six annual fairs.

MIDDLETON, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 5566. Dublin, 182 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Cloyne. Four annual fairs. The tn. is regularly built, possesses a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and was a military station. A free school was founded by Elizabeth, countess of Orkney, in 1696, and endowed with a rent charge of £200 per annum. Besides the free school, there are six poor schools in the town. An abbey called the Abbey of St. Mary of Chore, was founded in 1180, to which Gerald, bishop of Cloyne, appropriated several vicarages in 1476. Middleton sent two members to the Irish parliament. This place gives title of viscount to the family of Broderick.

MIDDLETON, tnshp. England, par. Youlegreave, wapentake of Wirksworth, co. Derby. Acres, 2300. Real prop. £2405. Pop. 302. Bakewell (P. T. 153). Here are extensive lead-mines.

MIDDLETON, tnshp. England, par. and wapentake of Wirksworth, co. Derby. Pop. 1014. Wirksworth (P. T. 140).

MIDDLETON, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 680. Real prop. £1171. Pop. 103. Sudbury (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

MIDDLETON, post vil. Scotland, par. Borthwick, sh. Edinburgh. Pop. with par. Edinburgh, 12 m. A prebend, belonging to the collegiate church of Crichton.

MIDDLETON, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, hund. Salford, co. Lancaster. Acres, 11,510. Pop. 14,397. London, 192 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chester. Mkt.-day, Friday; and three annual fairs. This place was formerly of little importance, but, in consequence of the extension of the cotton trade, has become a considerable manufacturing town. The church is an ancient structure, with a screen carved in high relief, separating the nave from the choir or chancel, the window of which is decorated with painted glass. There are two chapels of ease, and places of worship for Independents, Unitarians, Methodists, the followers of Lady Huntingdon, and the Swedenborgians. Here is a school, founded in 1572, called Queen Elizabeth's Free School, with an endowment. Cotton spinning, and the manufacture of nankeens, ticking, ginghams, and other kinds of cotton fabrics, are largely carried on here, with silk factories, dyeing-houses, and bleaching-works. In the vicinity of the tn. are mines of coal.

MIDDLETON, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Freebridge, Lynn div., co. Norfolk. Acres, 3020. Real prop. £3667. Pop. 681. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich.

MIDDLETON, tnshp. England par. Cottingham, hund. Corby, co. Northampton. Pop. 433. Rockingham (P. T. 83).

MIDDLETON, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. See FORDLEY. Yoxford (P. T. 94). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

MIDDLETON, par. England, hund. Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 380. Real prop. £545. Pop. 43. Arundel (P. T. 55). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £130.

MIDDLETON, par. England, hund. Hemlingford, Tamworth div. co. Warwick. Acres, 3540. Real prop. £3800. Pop. 550. Tamworth (P. T. 114). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

MIDDLETON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kirkby-Lonsdale, Lonsdale ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 5180. Real prop. £4130. Pop. 286. Kirkby-Lonsdale (P. T. 253). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £120. Here is a small school, with an endowment. Middleton-hall, partly in ruins, is a castellated mansion, formerly the seat of the Middleton family.

MIDDLETON, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Pickering Lythe, W. div. co. York, N. riding. Acres, 25,450. Real prop. £1636. Pop. 1742. Pickering (P. T. 226). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £90.

MIDDLETON, tnshp. England, par. Rothwell, wapentake of Agbrigg, lower div. co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £4774. Pop. 976. Wakefield (P. T. 182).

MIDDLETON, or Milton Kreynes, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £4386. Pop. 334. Newport Pagnell (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

MIDDLETON CHENCY, or Chendait, par. England, hund. King's Sutton, co. Northampton. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £5088. Pop. 1450. Banbury (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough.

MIDDLETON SAINT GEORGE, par. England, Stockton ward, SW. div. co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 3100. Real prop. £2626. Pop. 299. Yarm (P. T. 237). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £140. Here is a school, with a house for the master, erected in 1777, with an endowment.

MIDDLETON HALL, tnshp. England, par. Ilderton, Coquetdale ward, N. div. co. Northumberland. Pop. 56. Wooler (P. T. 320).

MIDDLETON ON THE HILL, par. England, hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford. Acres, 2280. Real prop. £2639. Pop. 413. Leominster (P. T. 137). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £32.

MIDDLETON UPON LEAVEN, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Rudby, liberty Langbaurgh, W. div. co. York, N. riding. Acres, 850. Real prop. £1679. Pop. 89. Yarm (P. T. 237). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £43.

MIDDLETON, North and South, tnshp. England, par. Ilderton, Coquetdale ward, N. div. co. Northumberland. Pop. 225. Wooler (P. T. 320).

MIDDLETON, North and South, tnshp. England, par. Hartburn, Morpeth ward, W. div. co. of Northumberland. Pop. 141. Morpeth (P. T. 286).

MIDDLETON QUERNHOW, tnshp. England, par. Wath, wapentake Hallikeld, co. of York, N. riding. Acres, 590. Real prop. £1840. Pop. 123. Rippon (P. T. 212).

MIDDLETON SCRIVEN, par. England, hund. Stottesden, co. of Salop. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1759. Pop. 99. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £113.

MIDDLETON, Stony, tnshp. and chap. of England, par. Hathersage, hund. High Peake, co. Derby. Acres, 1316. Real prop. £1438. Pop. 479. Bakewell (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

MIDDLETON, Stony, par. England, hund. Ploughley, co. Oxford. Acres, 2530. Real prop. £2311. Pop. 307. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Oxford.

MIDDLETON IN TEESDALE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, Darlington ward, co. Durham. Acres, 38,410. Real prop. £2446. Pop. 3714. London, 255 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Durham. Courts' leet and baron are held here annually, under the authority of the lord of the manor, the marquis of Cleveland. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. Besides an endowed free school, there is a school established by a smelting-lead company for the gratuitous instruction of their workmen's children. The lead-mines are the sources of profitable industry in this parish.

MIDDLETON TYAS, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Gilling East, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 5420. Real prop. £4867. Pop. 811. Richmond (P. T. 233). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chester.

MIDDLETON ON THE WOLDS, par. England, wapentake of Harthill, Bainton Beacon div. co. York, E. riding. Acres, 3340. Real prop. £3714. Pop. 527. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York.

MIDDLETOWN, city, N. America, U. S., cap. co. Middlesex, on the Connecticut riv.; 14 m. s. from Hartford, and 325 m. from Washington. Pop. 6892. Lat. 41. 35. N. Long. 72. 54. W. It has a trade, and manufactures of cotton, woollen, swords, rifles, &c. Two miles from the city there is a lead mine.

MIDDLEWICH, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp England, hund. Northwich, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 13,336. Real prop. £1569. Pop. 4785. London, 167 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £130. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Fairs, St. James's, Aug. 5, and Holy Thursday, for cattle. This place is celebrated for the great quantities of salt manufactured from the salt springs. Here is a cotton manufactory established, three meeting-houses for Dissenters, and a free school. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here.

MIDDLEZOY, or Middle Sowy, par. England, hund. Whitley, co. Somerset. Acres, 2520. Real prop. £3583. Pop. 679. Langport (P. T. 128). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £120.

MIDGELEY, tnshp. England, par. Halifax, wapentake Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £2287. Pop. 2409. Halifax (P. T. 197).

MIDGHAM, chap. England, par. Thatcham, hund. Faircross, co. Berks. Acres, 1730. Pop. 349. Speenhamland (P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salisbury.

MIDHOPE, chap. England, par. Ecclesfield, wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill, upper div. co. York, W. riding. See Ecclesfield. Barnsley (P. T. 172). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £40.

MIDHURST, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, hund. Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 700. Real prop. £2716. Pop. 1478. London, 50 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £150. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Fairs, April 5, Oct. 29, and Whit-Tuesday, for cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. Sends one member to parliament. The tn. is generally well built, and seated near the riv. Arun. A grammar-school was founded here by Gilbert Hannam, in 1672, for twelve boys. The picturesque ruins of Cowdry-house, once the magnificent seat of the noble family of Montague, are si-

tuated a short distance E. of the town. The petty sessions are holden here.

MID-LAVANT, par. England, hund. Westbourn Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 350. Pop. 278. Chichester (P. T. 62). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chichester.

MIDLEY, par. England, lib. Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £3850. Pop. 52. New Romney (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Canterbury.

MID-MAR, par. Scotland, dist. Kincardine O'Neil, sh. Aberdeen. Acres, 9780. Real prop. £1800. Pop. 1056. Banchory Tarnan (P. T. 110). Liv. in the presb. Kincardine O'Neil, syn. Aberdeen. Near this par. a battle was fought, in the reign of queen Mary, between the marquis of Huntley and the earl of Murray.

MIDNAPOOR, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, but attached to Bengal; 130 m. long, from 40 to 50 m. broad. Area, between 5000 and 6000 sq. miles. Pop. 1,500,000. In 1814, the net jumma, or land assessment to the revenue, was 1,491.240 rupees; and the abkarry, or excise, 10,405 rupees. The manufactures are few, and much declined from what they were a century ago. The principal towns are Jellasore and Pipley.—*Midnapoor*, cap. of the preceding dist.; 70 m. WbS. from Calcutta. Lat. 22. 25. N. Long. 87. 25. E. It had formerly a fort, but it has since been converted into a criminal prison. The civil gaol and hospital are thatched buildings, at a distance from the old fort.

MIDRIDGE, tnshp. England, par. Heighington, Darlington ward, SE. div. co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £1378. Pop. 307. Bishop's Auckland (P. T. 248). The Wilton, Darlington, and Stockton railway passes near this place.

MIDRIDGE GRANGE, tnshp. England, par. St. Andrew Auckland, Darlington ward, SE. div. co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 860. Real prop. £1106. Pop. 55. Bishop's Auckland (P. T. 248). A school was built here in 1817, which, in 1821, was enlarged for the purpose of a chapel of ease, and endowed by the late bishop of Durham.

MIEN, tn. China, of the second rank, in Setchuen. Lat. 51. 28. N. Long. 104. 29. E.

MIFFLIN, co. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania; length 39 m., width 21 m. Pop. 21,529. Chief tn. Lewistown.

MIGVIE, ancient par. Scotland, dist. Kincardine O'Neil, now annexed to the par. of Tarland, sh. Aberdeen. Pop. (with Tarland), 1074.

MIHIEL, St., tn. France, depart. Meuse, p. ov. Lorraine; 33 m. NW. of Nancy. Pop. 5600.

MILAN, or Milanese, a territory of Austrian Italy, formerly a duchy, but now forming one of the two governments into which the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is divided. Area, 7700 sq. m. Pop. 2,280,063. It is divided into eight delegations, Milan, Pavia, Lodi, Como, Sondrio, Bergamo, Brescia, and Mantua. The delegation of Milan contains 670 sq. m.; pop. 463,477. This gov. comprises one of the finest tracts in Europe, consisting of fertile villages and luxuriant plains. It is watered by the Po and by the various rivers which flow from the N. and S. into that grand receptacle, as the Ticino, the Adda, the Oglio, &c. The principal lakes are the Maggiore, Como, Garda, and Iseo. The climate is agreeable, the soil rich, and yields abundance of corn, rice, maize, vines, mulberries, &c. The pastures are excellent, and the cheese, called Parmesan, made in the neighbourhood of Lodi, is esteemed throughout the whole of Europe.

MILAN (anc. Mediolanum), city, Austrian Italy, cap. of the above gov. and of the kingdom. Seated on the riv. Olona, in a beautiful plain, between the Ticino and the Adda; 75 m. ENE. of Turin, 145 m. NW. of Florence, and 280 m. NWbN. of Rome. Pop. 124,647. Lat. 45. 28. N. Long. 9. 11. E. The circumference of the peopled part of the city is nearly 5 m.; that of the outer wall is not less than 10 m. The most frequented public walk is the Corso and the adjacent gardens, near the eastern gate. The fortifications, consisting of a wall and some other works, are by no means of sufficient strength to stand a siege. The streets are in general narrow and winding, but some of them are tolerably broad and paved. The cathedral is the most imposing specimen of Gothic architecture extant, and, except St. Peter's at Rome and St. Paul's of London, the finest church in Europe. It is built of white marble, and is remarkable for the extreme lightness of its construction. It is 490 feet long, 298 feet broad, and 260 ft. high. Several of the other churches are worth attention both for their architecture and the statues and paintings of celebrated masters which decorate their interior. Milan is the residence of an Austrian viceroy, and the seat of the different offices of the Austrian government in Italy. It is also the see of an archbishop. The hospitals and charitable institutions are numerous: the *Ospedale Maggiore*, or great hospital, is an immense edifice, capable of containing 1200 patients; the foundling hospital receives about 4000 children; the Lazzaretto, outside of the city, is likewise on a vast scale, but is open only in the case of epidemic disease. There are in Milan no less than four or five theatres: that called the *Scala* rivals in size and magnificence the famous theatre of Naples. The other principal buildings are, the archiepiscopal palace, adorned with fine paintings; the royal palace; that of the regency; the palace Marini, now possessed by the minister of finance; the palace, or court of justice; and the mint, a building in point of architecture unworthy of Milan, but remarkable for its fine collection of medals and Italian coins. The barracks, which were built by Eugene Beauharnois, when viceroy of Italy, are admitted to be the finest in Europe; 12 or 14 palaces, of elegant architecture and richly decorated, belong to different individuals, and evince the opulence of some Milanese families. The two most frequent theatres are the Opera and the theatre of Girolamo. In the esplanade, or *Piazza di Castello*, is an arena in imitation of the amphitheatre of the Romans, made by order of Bonaparte in 1806, and capable of containing 30,000 spectators. Of the literary and scientific institutions of Milan, the first is the Ambrosian College, with its valuable library of 60,000 volumes, and about 15,000 MSS., with a fine gallery of paintings, statues, antiques, medals, and curiosities. Here is to be seen Raphael's famous design of the school of Athens, and various works of Leonardo da Vinci. The university of Milan was constituted by the empress Maria Theresa in 1766; its classes and sittings are held in the fine edifice built for the Jesuits—the College of Brera; this seminary, in

which are taught painting, sculpture, drawing, architecture, and engraving, is of vast extent and considerable magnificence. The *Collegio Helvetico*, or Swiss College, is also an interesting institution on a smaller scale. Milan contains likewise an academy of arts and sciences, academies of sculpture, architecture, and agriculture, a conservatory of music, a museum, and a cabinet of natural history. The trade of Milan is confined to the import of articles of consumption, and to the export of a few manufactures: these consist of rich silk stuffs, ribbons, printed cottons, leather, and paper; also of earthenware, porcelain, &c.

MILBORN STILEHAM, ham. England, par. and hund. Bere Regis, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Real prop. £429. Pop. 313. Bere Regis (P. T. 112).

MILBORNE, tithing, England, par. St. Paul, Malmsbury, hund. Malmsbury, co. Wilts. Pop. 163. Malmsbury (P. T. 96).

MILBOURNE, tnsh. and chap. England, par. Kirkby Thore, E. ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £1707. Pop. 325. Appleby (P. T. 270). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle. Ann. val. £94. At a short distance hence is Howgill Castle, the ancient manor house. In the neighbourhood is a large intrenchment, called Green Castle, near which a Roman altar was discovered, incribed "Deo Silvano."

MILBOURNE, St. Andrew, par. England, lib. Dewlish, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 3320. Real prop. £2911. Pop. 240. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Bristol.

MILBOURNE, or Milborne Port, bor. mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Horethorne, co. Somerset. Acres, 3150. Real prop. £3239. Pop. 2072. London, 114 m. Fairs, June 5 and Oct. 25, for cattle and toys. Anciently a place of some importance, and formerly sent two members to Parliament, but disfranchised by Reform Act. It comprises three hamlets, called Milbourne Port, Kingsbury Regis, and Milbourne Wyke, which have each distinct customs, privileges, and modes of assessment. There is a guildhall and market-house, though the market is fallen into decay. Manufactures of dowlas, ticking, sail-cloth, &c. were prosecuted here, but they have been discontinued, and leather dressing and glove making have been introduced.

MILBROOK, chap. England, par. Maker, hund. East, S. div. co. Cornwall. See Maker. Saltash (P. T. 220). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter. Fairs, May 1 and Sept. 29.

MILBURN and MILBURN GRANGE, two tnshps. England, par. Ponteland, Castle ward, W. div. co. Northumberland. Pop. 145. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 274).

MILBY, tnshp. England, pars. Alborough and Kirkby Hill, co. York, N. and W. riding. See Humberton. Boroughbridge (P. T. 206).

MILCOMBE, chap. England, par. and hund. Bloxham, co. Oxford. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £1650. Pop. 230. Deddington (P. T. 69). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Oxford.

MILDEN, par. England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £1473. Pop. 177. Bildeston (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

MILDENHALL, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Lackford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 13,710. Real prop. £12,200. Pop. 3267. London, 70 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich. Mkt.-day, Friday. Fair, Oct. 10. for wool. Situated on the riv. Larke, a branch of the Ouse, navigable for barges. The town large and well built. The church is a large handsome structure, the roof richly carved. Sir H. W. Bunbury has a handsome seat in this place. The petty sessions are holden here.

MILDENHALL, par. England, hund. Selkley co. Wilts. Acres, 3770. Real prop. £3316. Pop. 427. Marlborough (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury. Here is a free-school, endowed by the late rector, the Rev. Charles Francis.

MILE-END, par. England, in lib. of bor. Colchester, co. Essex. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £3293. Pop. 477. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

MILE-END, dist. of metropolis, England, consisting of the hamlets of Mile-End Old Town and Mile-End New Town, par. Stepney, hund. Ossulston, Tower div. co. Middlesex. Real prop. £72,410. Pop. 41,281. London, 1 m. The dissenting places of worship are a chapel for Whitfieldite Methodists, built in 1780, and Brunswick Chapel, for Independents.

MILEHAM, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3110. Real prop. £2373. Pop. 566. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

MILETO, tn. Italy, prov. Calabria Ultra, kingd. Naples; 8 m. NE. of Nicotera. In 178 it was almost entirely destroyed by the shock of the earthquake which proved destructive to Messina.

MILFORD, village, England, partly in tnshp. Belper, and partly in the ham. Makering, hund. Appleton, co. Derby. See Belper. This has been rendered a place of importance by the erection of a cotton-mill by Messrs. Strutt, who also support a school.

MILFORD, par. England, hund. Christchurch, New Forest, E. div. co. Southampton. Acres 4430. Real prop. £6936. Pop. 1533. Lymington (P. T. 88). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Winchester.

MILFORD, ham. England, par. Laverstock hund. Underditch, co. Wilts. Acres, 1090. Pop. 523. Salisbury (P. T. 81).

MILFORD HAVEN, seaport, Great Britain, par. Stainton, hund. Rhos, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. See Stainton. London, 273 m. Here are a custom-house, town-hall, a market-house, and a handsome church, built and endowed by the Hon. Fulk Greville, the founder of the tn. The dissenters have erected four chapels here, and amongst the charitable institutions are to be enumerated several free-schools, and an institution for the relief of poor women in childbirth. The town is governed by a resident magistrate, and a court-leet is held annually by the lord of the manor. The trade of this place consists in the export of stone-coal for drying malt. Milford Haven is esteemed one of the best and most capacious asylums for shipping in the British dominions. The British navy, and all the shipping of the empire, might ride together in ample room. Milford possesses an astronomical observatory, well furnished. The whale fishery has been carried on successfully by a company of Quakers from Nantucket, in N. America, who settled here upon the invitation of Mr. Greville. The dock-yards are about to be abandoned for a station higher up the haven, called Pater. Two batteries, mounting seven guns each, now protect

the haven. This place gives the title of baron to the family of Phillips.

MILFORD, South, tnshp. England, par. Sherburn, lib. St. Peter, York, wapentake Barkston Ash, co. York, W. riding. Acres. 2240. Real prop. £2218. Pop. 719. Ferry Bridge (P. T. 177).

MILFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Hillsborough, New Hampshire: on the Sowhegan; 48 m. NW. from Boston. Pop. 1303. It contains two cotton manufactories, and two houses of public worship.—*Milford*, co. New Haven, Connecticut; 9 m. SW. from New Haven. Pop. 2256. The harbour has sufficient depth of water for vessels of 200 tons. Here is a very valuable quarry of marble.—*Milford*, tn. co. Otsego, New York; 76 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 3025.

MILHAU, tn. France, depart. Aveyron, prov. Guyenne and Gascony: on the Tarn; 27 m. SW. of Rhodez. Pop. 6100. Lat. 44. 6. N. Long. 3. 6. E.

MILL-FIELD, tnshp. England, par. Kirk Newton, Glendale ward, W. div. co. Northumberland. Real prop. £1690. Pop. 262. Wooler (P. T. 320). This was a place of residence for the Saxon kings of Bernicia. In 1823 an urn made of Roman pottery was discovered.

MILLAND, extra-parochial village, England, soke Winchester, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Real prop. £1250. Pop. 149.

MILLAND, or Tuxleigh, ham. and chap. England, par. Trotton, hund. Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. See Trotton. Midhurst (P. T. 50). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chichester.

MILLBROOK, par. England, hund. Redborne-Stoke, co. Bedford. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £2097. Pop. 602. Ampthill (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

MILLBROOK, par. England, hund. Buddlesgate, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2900. Real prop. £8308. Pop. 2735. Southampton (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Winchester. Here is a school on the national system, and iron-works at Shirly for the manufacture of spades, shovels, and edge-tools. Ship-building is also carried on here. A court is held annually by the lord of the manor for the recovery of debts.

MILLBURY, town, N. America, U. S., co. Worcester, Massachusetts; 6 m. S. from Worcester. Pop. 1611. Contains a woollen manufactory, nail manufactory, paper mills, oil mills, &c.

MILLEDGEVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Baldwin, cap. of Georgia; 87 m. SW. from Augusta, and 170 m. NW. of Savannah. Pop. 1599. It is situate on the W. bank of the Oconee. Here is an academy, a state house, an arsenal, a gaol, and two houses of public worship.

MILLENLAGH, or Melina, par. Ireland, bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1201. Gorey (P. T. 61). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns.

MILLINGTON, tnshp. England, par. Rosthern, hund. Bucklow, E. div. co. palat. Chester. Acres, 750. Real prop. £1487. Pop. 330. Nether Knutsford (P. T. 172).

MILLINGTON, par. England, lib. St. Peter of York, and wapentake of Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2750. Real prop. £1751. Pop. 255 Pocklington (P. T. 212). Liv. a disch. cur. a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York. Ann. val. £17.

MILLOM, Upper and Lower, par. and two tnshps. England, Allerdale ward, above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 32,780. Real prop. £6449. Pop. 2037. Ravenglass (P. T. 279). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Chester. Here is an endowed school for poor boys and girls. The chief business carried on here is at the iron-mill and mines in the vicinity. Millom Castle has long been in ruins.

MILLSTREET, tn. Ireland, par. Drishane, and bar. W. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1935. Dublin, 203 m. Four annual fairs. Here is a subscription charity-school, for 20 boys and 20 girls. Near this is Drishane Castle, the seat of — Wallis, Esq. The river Blackwater runs close by the town.

MILLTOWN, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Ards, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Acres, 4274. Portaferry (P. T. 128). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Down.

MILLTOWN, vil. Ireland, par. St. Kevin's, bar. Upper Cross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 673. Dublin, 2 m. Seated on the river Dodder. Here are a woollen factory and a large flour-mill. From this place the family of Leeson take the title of earl.

MILLTOWN, mkt.-tn. Ireland, par. Killcoleman, bar. Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. Pop. 1429. Dublin, 196 m. Here are six annual fairs.

MILLTOWN, vil. Ireland, par. Rathgroff, bar. Demifore, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Castle Pollard (P. T. 62). Two annual fairs. The earls of Fitzwilliam take the title of viscount from this place.

MILLTOWN-DUNLAVIN, a townland, Ireland, bar. Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 712. Dunlavin (P. T. 33).

MILLTOWN-MALBAY, vil. Ireland, parish Killfarboy, bar. Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. of Munster. Pop. 726. Dublin, 170 m. Three annual fairs. Here is a large church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a good inn, and hot and cold baths. It is an agreeable watering-place, and an excellent fishing station.

MILNATHORT, or Milln-athwart, village, Scotland, par. Orwell, sh. Kinross. See Orwell. Kinross (P. T. 25). Here are four places of worship, for as many denominations. The inhabitants are employed in weaving linen and cotton.

MILNROW, ham. and chap. England, par. Rochdale, hund. Salford, co. palat. Lancaster. See Rochdale. Rochdale (P. T. 198). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £109.

MILNTHORP, or Milthorp, mkt.-tn. and tnshp. England, par. Heversham, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 2590. Real prop. £5348. Pop. 1509. London, 255 m. Market-day, Friday. Fairs, May 12th and Oct. 17th, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. In the town and neighbourhood are several extensive flax-mills, and large quantities of twine and linen thread are spun, and manufactured into sheetings, sacking, bed-ticks, sails, &c. Wool is carded at Stainton-mill, and spun into stockings and blanket yarn; and on the Belo are two paper-mills. The only place of worship is an Independent chapel. A national school was established here in 1819. A short distance from the town is the large incorporated workhouse,

erected in 1813, for the use of sixteen townships. The petty sessions are held here.

MILO (anc. Melos), island, Mediterranean, in the Greek Archipelago; 100 m. SSE. of Athens. Pop. 1000. Lat. of the harbour, 36. 42. N. Long. 24. 13. E. It is subject to the Turks since the 15th century.

MILSON, par. England, hund. Overs, co. Salop. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £1341. Pop. 156. Tenbury (P. T. 130). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford.

MILSTED, par. England, hund. Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 950. Real prop. £841. Pop. 214. Sittingbourne (P. T. 40). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £120.

MILSTON, par. England, hund. Amesbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £1019. Pop. 107. Amesbury (P. T. 77). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury. This place gave birth to the celebrated Joseph Addison.

MILTENBERG, tn. Germany, principality of Leiningen, kingd. Bavaria; 28 m. W. of Wurzburg. Pop. 2700. Lat. 49. 40. N. Long. 9. 15. E.

MILTON, parish, England, hund. Ock, co. Berks. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £2281. Pop. 413. Abingdon (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury. Here is a free-school.

MILTON, or Middleton, parish, England, hund. North Stow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1378. Real prop. £2793. Pop. 377. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Livs. a rect. and disch. vic. in the dioc. of Ely. Ann. val. £100.

MILTON, hund. England, lathe of Scray, co. Kent; containing 18 parishes. Acres, 29,680. Pop. 10,689. Situated on the S. bank of the river Medway, including the isle of Sheppy.

MILTON, parish, England, hund. Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. See Thanington. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

MILTON, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 2340. Real prop. £6193. Pop. 2233. London, 39 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury. Market-day, Saturday. Fair, July 24th. It is a place of great antiquity; and in the time of Alfred the Great was exposed to the attacks of the Danes, who, about 893, built a castle near it. A school was founded and endowed by John Knott in 1718. Here is a port which will admit barges, and which, with the tn., is under the government of a portreeve, whose authority extends over the hundred. On the river Swale is a valuable oyster fishery; the Milton oysters being held in high esteem.

MILTON, by Gravesend, parish, England, hund. Toltintrough, lathe of Aylesford, N. div. co. Kent. Acres, 650. Real prop. £8052. Pop. 4348. Gravesend (P. T. 22). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester. In 1703 property was left by David Varchell, of Gravesend, to found and endow a free-school for 10 boys from Gravesend and 10 from Milton, with £20 per annum for the master. A hospital was founded about 1320 by the earl of Pembroke, which at length became the property of the Crown. The corporation of Gravesend and Milton preside over the town of Gravesend.

MILTON, ham. England, par. Castor, lib. Peterborough, co. Northampton. See Castor. Peterborough (P. T. 81). It gives the title of viscount to earl Fitzwilliam.

MILTON, ham. and chap. England, parish Adderbury, hund. Bloxham, co. Oxford. Acres, 1160. Pop. 779. Deddington (P. T. 69). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the vic. of E Adderbury.

MILTON, ham. England, par. Shipton-under-Whichwood, hundred Chadlington, co. Oxford. Acres, 2130. Real prop. £1986. Pop. 568. Burford (P. T. 72).

MILTON, or Park-Hill, post-vil. Scotland, par. Kilmuir Easter, shire Ross and Cromarty. Pop. with par. Edinburgh, 194 m.

MILTON, parish, England, hundred Christchurch, New Forest, E div. co. Southampton. Acres, 4560. Real prop. £4875. Pop. 906. Christchurch (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester. Ann. val. £36.

MILTON, or Middleton Abbas, parish, England, hund. Whiteway, Cerne div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £3739. Pop. 846. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar. Ann. val. £150. Here are a well-endowed almshouse and free-school. Milton Abbey, an elegant seat, is the principal object in this part of the county; the apartments are numerous, and adorned with a collection of paintings from ancient masters. The abbey church, now a private chapel, belonging to this mansion, is a beautiful structure.

MILTON, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Saratoga, New York; 30 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 3079. It contains valuable mills, woollen manufactory, and five houses for public worship.—*Milton*, large vil., co. Litchfield, Connecticut; 5 m. W. of Litchfield. Here is an elegant Gothic church belonging to the Episcopalians.—*Milton*, tn., co. Norfolk, Massachusetts; 7 m. S. from Boston. Pop. 1565. Here are several paper mills, and a chocolate mill.

MILTON ABBOTS, par. England, hund. Tavistock, co. Devon. Acres, 5320. Real prop. £7511. Pop. 1205. Tavistock (P. T. 207). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter.

MILTON BRYANT, par. England, hund. Manshead, co. Bedford. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £1763. Pop. 373. Woburn (P. T. 41). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MILTON CLEVEDON, par. England, hund. Bruton, co. Somerset. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £1702. Pop. 242. Bruton (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

MILTON DAMERELL, par. England, hund. Black Torrington, co. Devon. Acres, 5260. Real prop. £2084. Pop. 761. Holmsworthy (P. T. 214). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

MILTON ERNEST, par. England, hund. Stodden, co. Bedford. Acres, 2070. Real prop. £1468. Pop. 372. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of London.

MILTON, Great, par. England, hund. Thame, co. Oxford. Acres, 3210. Real prop. £2055. Pop. 1170. Tetsworth (P. T. 42). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MILTON LILBORNE, par. England, hund. Kinwardstone, co. Wilts. Acres, 2740. Real prop. £4536. Pop. 660. Pewsey (P. T. 76). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Salisbury. Ann. val. £70.

MILTON, Little, ham. England, par. Great Milton, hund. Thame, co. Oxford. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £2817. Pop. 473. Tetsworth (P.T. 42).

MILTON, or Middleton Malsor, par. England, hund. Wymersley, co. Northampton. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £2811. Pop. 541.

Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Peterborough.

MILTON PODIMORE, par. England, hund. Whitley, co. Somerset. Acres, 1130. Real prop. £1712. Pop. 175. Ilchester (P. T. 121). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

MILTON, South, par. England, hund. Stanborough, co. Devon. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £2800. Pop. 415. Kingsbridge (P. T. 208). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Exeter.

MILTON, West, chap. England, par. Poorstock, lib. Poorstock, Bridport div., co. Dorset. See Poorstock. Bridport (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Salisbury.

MILVERTON, hund. England, sw. extremity of co. Somerset. containing nine parishes. Acres, 15.250. Pop. 4635.

MILVERTON, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Milverton, co. Somerset. Acres, 6400. Real prop. £11,113. Pop. 2233. Wiveliscombe (P. T. 153). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Market-day, Friday. Three annual fairs for cattle. The town is ancient, and governed by a portreeve. The trade consists chiefly in the manufacture of flannel, serges, and druggets. The petty sessions are holden here.

MILVERTON, par. England, hund. Knightlow, Kenilworth div., co. Warwick. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £3009. Pop. 537. Warwick (P. T. 90). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £58.

MILWICH, par. England, hund. Pirehill, s. div., co. Stafford. Acres, 2230. Real prop. £3019. Pop. 551. Stone (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £100.

MINAB, seaport-tn. Persia, prov. Kerman, on the Persian gulf. Lat. 27. 8. N. Long. 56. 40. E. The town is large, and the houses built in a commodious manner. The territory, for 45 m. round, is covered with villages, abounds in dates, and supplies all the neighbouring country with grain.

MINARD, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Corcaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 1474. Dingle (P. T. 214). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe.

MINAS GERAES, capitania, S. America, emp. Brazil; from 600 to 700 m. from. N. to S., and the same distance from E. to W. Bounded on the N. by Bahia, W. by Goyaz, and on the S. by the riv. Paraibuna. Pop. 360,000. It is separated from the district of Espiritu Santo by an immense chain of mountains. It contains four districts, St. Joao del Rey, Sabara, Villa Rica, and Cerro do Fio, all of which produce gold; besides which it yields iron, antimony, bismuth, platina, chromate of lead, &c. It is also rich in vegetable productions, of sugar, cotton, wheat, and all sorts of European grain.

MINCHINHAMPTON, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Longtree, co. Gloucester. Acres, 6270. Real prop. £9001. Pop. 7255. London, 99 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Gloucester. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Two annual fairs for cattle, &c. The church is a cruciform edifice, the foundation of which may be attributed to the ruins of Caen. There is a place of worship for Baptists, a charity school, and free-school, on the national plan, supported by voluntary subscription; and, at a hamlet in this parish, a free-school, founded by N. Cambridge, a Hamburgh merchant, for the instruction of children in writing and arithmetic. The manufacture of woollen cloth has been extensively carried on in many parts of the parish; and clothing mills erected on the numerous streams, with which the surrounding vales are intersected. On the waste tract, called Hampton Common, are extensive entrenchments, supposed to have been the fortifications of a Danish camp. The Danes are supposed to have sustained a terrible defeat near this place, probably by Alfred the Great, in 879. Gatcomb Park, near this town, was long the residence of David Ricardo, Esq., M. P., a distinguished writer on Political Economy.

MINCIO, riv. Italy, which, flowing S. from the lake Garda, falls into the Po, 8 m. below Mantua.

MINDEN, gov. Prussia, comprising the NE. part of Westphalia. Area, 2000 sq. m. Pop. 330,000. Divided into 13 districts or circles; viz., Minden town, Minden district, Rahden, Bunde, Herford, Bielefeld, Halle, Wiedenbruck, Paderborn, Buren, Warburg, Hoxter, and Brakel. The soil is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. Manufactures of linen and thread form the chief branches of industry. The principal minerals are iron, lead, and salt. The chief river is the Weser.—*Minden*, tn., cap. of the above gov., on the bank of the Weser, over which is a bridge 600 feet in length; 34 m. W. from Hanover. Pop. 6800. Lat. 52. 17. N. Long. 8. 53. E. It is one of the oldest towns in Germany. Here are one Lutheran, one Calvinist, and two Catholic churches, a gymnasium, an orphan house, and four hospitals. The manufactures are linen, woollen, leather, &c., all on a small scale.

MINDEN, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Montgomery, New York, on the Mohawk; 62 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 2567. It contains three Dutch reform churches.

MINDORO, island in the E. seas, one of the Philippines; 110 m. in length by 25 m. in breadth; S. from the island of Lucon. Lat. 12. 21. to 13. 30. N. Long. 120. 24. to 121. 24. E.

MINDTOWN, par. England, hund. Purslow, co. Salop. Acres, 87. Real prop. £626. Pop. 36. Bishop's Castle (P. T. 159). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £60.

MINE RIVER, N. America, U.S., co. Howard, Missouri. It flows into the S. side of the Missouri, 200 m. above its mouth. It is navigable 40 miles.

MINEHEAD, seaport, mkt.-tn., and par. England, hund. Carhampton, co. Somerset. Acres, 3780. Real prop. £4255. Pop. 1481. London, 164 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £140. Market-day, Wednesday. Fair, Wednesday in Whitsun-week for pedlers' ware. It had the privilege of returning two members to Parliament until 1832, when it was disfranchised. The harbour is safe, commodious, and easy of access. Here is a free-school for thirty boys, and some charitable benefactions for the poor. The chief commerce in corn, malt, flour, and timber, exported; and imports of grocery, coal, limestone, and live stock is carried on coastwise. Within a few years past, Minehead has been much frequented as a watering-place.

MINEO, tn. island Sicily, prov. Val di Noto, situated on a hill; 32 m. NW. of Syracuse. Pop. 3300. Lat. 37. 14. N. Long. 14. 39. E.

MINETY, par. England, hunds. Crowthorne

and Minety, co. Gloucester, and partly in that of Malmsbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 3470. Real prop. £4934. Pop. 585. Malmsbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Salisbury.

MINEWITHIN, one of the Scilly islands, England, co. Cornwall; containing 15 acres.

MINGRELIA (anc. Colchis), country of Asia, situated on the southern side of the Caucasian mountains, between the Caspian and Black seas. It has Georgia, N.; Immeretia, E.; the river Phasis, S., and the Black Sea on the W. Its length 140 m., breadth 40 to 50 m. Pop. estimated at 4,000,000. It produces vines and other fruits plentifully, and the wine made is of good quality. One of the most extensive branches of trade is that of slaves. It has few towns worthy of the name: the largest is Zalikara; Rugh and Egers are well-fortified places, and Rhœzia carries on a considerable trade.

MINHO, riv. Spain and Portugal, rising near Mondonedo, in the N. of Galicia. At the frontiers of Portugal it takes a western direction, and falls into the Atlantic, 15 m. SW. of Tuy.

MINIET EBN KASIB, tn. Upper Egypt, on the Nile: 22 m. S. of Abu Girge. It is a large handsome town, containing a manufactory of earthen vessels, used in this country for cooling water, and exhibits a considerable appearance of commercial activity.

MININGSBY, par. England, soke Bolingbroke, W. div., co. Lincoln. Acres, 730. Real prop. £1360. Pop. 354. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £132.

MINISH, or MOYNISH, island, Ireland, par. Moyrus, bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 9942. Oughterard (P. T. 150).

MINNIEHIVE, post-vil. Scotland, par. Glencairn, sh. Dumfries. Pop. 2068. Edinburgh, 66 m. On the high road from Edinburgh to Wigton.

MINNIGAFF, par. Scotland, sh. Kirkcudbright. Real prop. £10,914. Pop. 1855. Newton-Stewart (P. T. 98). Liv. in presb. of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. The country is adapted for sheep, of which it is supposed 30,000 are fed here. The mountains afford lead ore, one mine of which is very productive. The military road from Carlisle to Port Patrick passes through this parish.

MINOLA, vil. Ireland, par. Ballagh, bar. Carra, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1750. Hollymount (P. T. 141).

MINORCA, island, Mediterranean, the largest of the Balearic group; 37 m. E. of Majorca, and 120 m. from the coast of Spain. See BALEARES. It is in the form of an oblong. Area, 240 sq. m. Pop. 31,000. It is intersected by the parallel of 40. 0. N. Lat. Water is scarce, and the climate the least propitious in the Balearic islands. Vegetation is luxuriant; but the plains are less fertile than the gentle elevations. The principal species of corn are wheat and barley, but not sufficient for the internal consumption. Wine, on the other hand, is made in a quantity that admits of export. The other products are olives and olive oil, salt, honey, fruit, pulse, and vegetables. Marble, slate, clay, and limestone are found here. The greatest natural curiosities in the island are a large cave and subterraneous salt lake to the S. of Ciudadella. Coins, medals, and other antiquities are occasionally found. The English took possession of this island in 1708; since then it has been frequently taken and retaken, but was restored to Spain at the peace of Amiens in 1802.

MINPOOREE, tn. Hindoostan, walled and of considerable size, the modern capital of the Etaweh district; 62 m. E. from Agra. Lat. 27. 14. N. Long. 78. 54. E. It stands in a fertile and productive country, on the banks of the Issa, and has a considerable population.

MINSHULL CHURCH, par. England, hund. Nantwich, co. palat. Chester. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £3500. Pop. 468. Nantwich (P. T. 164). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £135.

MINSHULL VERNON, tnshp. England, par. Middlewich, hund. Northwich, co. palat. Chester. Acres, 2630. Real prop. £3146. Pop. 385. Middlewich (P. T. 167).

MINSK, prov. or gov. European Russia. It extends from the Dwyna N. to Volhynia S. Lat. 51. 20. to 54. 40. N. Long. 25. 40. to 30. 0. E. Area, 37,000 sq. m. Pop. 950,000. See LITHUANIA.—*Minsk*, tn. cap. of the above gov., on the Swislocz; 310 m. ENE. of Warsaw. Pop. 2000. Lat. 53. 43. N. Long. 27. 40. E. It has an abbey of the united Greek church.

MINSTEAD, par. England, hund. New Forest, co. Southampton. Acres, 8590. Real prop. £2146. Pop. 1074. Lyndhurst (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Winchester. Within this par. is a stone, marking the site of the tree from which the arrow glanced that killed William Rufus.

MINSTER, or TALCARN, par. England, hund. Lesnewth, co. Cornwall. Acres, 3140. Real prop. £2089. Pop. 497. Bassiney (P. T. 230). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

MINSTER, par. England, hund. Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 5640. Real prop. £8949. Pop. 911. Ramsgate (P. T. 72). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Canterbury. The church is an ancient cruciform edifice; the nave of Roman architecture, and the transept and chancel Gothic. It has a tower with a lofty spire. In the church is a curious and ancient altar tomb, with an inscription in old French, commemorating Editha de Thorne.

MINSTER, par. England, hund. Ford, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 7510. Real prop. £17,754. Pop. 7983. Queenborough (P. T. 45). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £120. Fair, Monday before Easter. The church was formerly a minster or monasterial church, having belonged to a nunnery originally founded in the seventh century by Sexburga the widow of Ercombert, king of Kent. The monastery having been utterly destroyed by the Danes was rebuilt, and replenished with nuns of the Benedictine order, by William Corboil, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1130. The port of Sheerness is at the western extremity of this parish.

MINSTER LOVELL, par. England, hund Chadlington, co. Oxford. Acres, 1560. Real prop. £2597. Pop. 355. Witney (P. T. 65). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Oxford.

MINSTER, SOUTH, par. England, hund. Dengey, co. Essex. Acres, 6700. Pop. 1422. Burnham (P. T. 49). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of London. Three annual fairs.

MINSTERLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Westbury, hund. Ford, co. Salop. Acres, 17,920. Real prop. £15,123. Pop. 2228.

Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Hereford.

MINSTERWORTH, par. England, duchy Lancaster, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1810. Real prop. £2621. Pop. 496. Gloucester (P. T. 104). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Gloucester. Ann. val. £83.

MINTERN MAGNA, par. England, lib. Piddletrenthide, Cerne div., co. Dorset. Acres, 2670. Real prop. £1755. Pop. 331. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bristol. Ann. val. £117.

MINTERN PARVA, tithing, England, par. and hund. Buckland Newton, Cerne div., co. Dorset. Dorchester (P. T. 119).

MINTING, par. England, s. div., wapentake Gartree, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £2556. Pop. 301. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

MINTLYN, par. England, Lynn div., hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £1125. Pop. 31. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a donative in dioc. of Norwich.

MINTO, par. Scotland, dist. Jedburgh, sh. Roxburgh. Acres, 5213. Real prop. £4515. Pop. 481. Howick (P. T. 47). Liv. in presb. Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Gives titles of earl and baron to the family of Elliot.

MINTOW, ch. tn. island Banca (see BANCA), stands near the sea, at the base of mount Monapin. Pop. 2000. Lat. 2. 0. S. Long. 105. 15. E.

MINVER, ST., HIGH-LAND, par. England, hund. Trigg, co. Cornwall. Acres, 6890. Real prop. £8354. Pop. 1110. Padstow (P. T. 246). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter.

MINVER, ST., LOW-LAND, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Minver, hund. Trigg, co. Cornwall. See MINVER, ST., HIGH-LAND. Padstow (P. T. 246). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Exeter.

MINWORTH, tnshp. England, par. Curdworth, hund. Hemlingford, Birmingham div., co. Warwick. Acres, 1550. Real prop. £2067. Pop. 324. Coleshill (P. T. 104).

MIRABELLA, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Ultra, kingd. Naples; 10 m. SE. of Benevento. Pop. 5500. A number of Roman antiquities are to be seen in the neighbourhood.

MIRAMICHI, bay and riv. N. America, U.S., off the E. coast of New Brunswick; 60 m. S. from Chaleur Bay. The river rises about 120 miles inland.

MIRANDELA, fortified tn. Portugal, prov. Tras los Montes, on the Tua; 22 m. SW. of Braganza. Pop. 4700. Lat. 41. 25. N. Long. 6. 58. W.

MIRANDOLA, tn. Italy, duchy Modena, on the Burana; 16 m. NNE. of Modena. Pop. 8200. Lat. 44. 50. N. Long. 11. 5. E. It is regularly fortified, and defended by a citadel and castle called La Rocca. It contains a cathedral and 15 churches. Silk and linen are manufactured here in great quantities.

MIRANO, tn. Austrian Italy, delegation of Treviso, Lombardo-Venetian kingd., on the Musone; 11 m. NE. of Padua. Pop. 3200. Lat. 45. 30. N. Long. 12. 8. E.

MIRECOURT, tn. France, depart. Vosges, prov. Lorraine, on the Maudon; 30 m. S. of Nancy. Pop. 5100. Lat. 48. 18. N. Long. 6. 9. E. It has manufactures of lace and musical instruments, and deals in light wines.

MIRFIELD, par. England, wapentake Agbrigg, lower div., co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3390. Real prop. £7405. Pop. 6496. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £150. The woollen and clothing manufactures are carried on here, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. There is an endowed school here.

MIROPOLJE, tn. European Russia, gov. Kursk; 88 m. NNW. of Charkov. Pop. 6300. Lat. 51. 22. N. Long. 34. 34. E. It contains seven churches. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in gardening and agriculture.

MIRZAPOOR, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad, one of the fiscal and judicial subdivisions of the Benares prov. Pop. 900,000. Chief town, Mirzapoor; but the district contains many smaller, of from 5000 to 10,000 persons.—*Mirzapoor*, large tn. in the above dist., on the Ganges; 35 m. WSW. from Benares, 50 m. from Calcutta. Pop. 50,000. Lat. 25. 10. N. Long. 83. 35. E. It is one of the greatest inland trading towns, and has long been the grand mart for cotton. A considerable quantity of filature silk is imported from Bengal, and passes to Upper and Central Hindoostan. In the vicinity, a durable carpeting and various fabrics of cotton are manufactured. The modern town consists of handsome European houses, native habitations, and the Hindoo temples.

MISERDEN, par. England, hund. Bisley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2410. Real prop. £2167. Pop. 441. Painswick (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Gloucester. Near this place is Miserden-park, the seat of the Sandys family, a beautiful place, 7 m. in circumference. In the middle of a deep valley is a circular mound, on which stood an ancient castle, surrounded by a moat. This mansion was garrisoned for the parliament by 300 men during the civil wars.

MISITRA, tn. kingd. Greece, SE. part of the Morea; 28 m. SSE. of Tripolizza: at the foot of Mount Taygetus. Pop. 4000. It is the see of a Greek bishop. The Turks have here a mosque and hospital, and the Jews a synagogue.

MISKOLCZ, tn. N. Hungary, cap. of co. Borschod; 33 m. W. of Tokay. Pop. 13,600. Lat. 48. 6. N. Long. 20. 37. E. The majority of the inhabitants are Hungarians proper; but there are also Slowacs, Russniaks, Walachians, Germans, Greeks, Jews, and Gypsies.

MISSENDEN, or MENLESDENE, chap. England, par. and hund. Hitchin, co. Hertford. Pop. with par. Hitchin (P. T. 34). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln.

MISSENDEN, GREAT, par. England, hund. Aylesbury, co. Buckingham. Acres, 5320. Real prop. £5538. Pop. 1827. Amersham (P. T. 26). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £130. Here was formerly a Benedictine monastery, built by the families of the D'Oileys.

MISSENDEN, LITTLE, par. England, hund. Aylesbury, co. Buckingham. Acres, 3350. Real prop. £1787. Pop 937. Amersham (P. T. 26). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val £93.

MISSIN, or MISNE, par. England, wapentake of Bassetlaw, Hatfield div., co. Nottingham. Acres, 6170. Real prop. £6870. Pop. 841. Bawtry (P. T. 153). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Situated on the Idle, and has a water communication with the Trent. It has an extensive plain perfectly level, being one of those tracts from which the sea, in the course of ages,

has retired; it ranges many miles in every direction.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the United States of North America; situate between 30. and 34. N. Lat., and 11. and 14. W. Long. from Washington; bounded on the N. by Tennessee; E. by Alabama; S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana; W. by Louisiana and the Mississippi. Area, 28,000,000 of acres. Population, 136,806. It contains the counties of Adams, Natchez, Amite, Claiborne, Copiah, Covington, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Hinds, Jackson, Jefferson, Jones, Lawrence, Lowndes, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Perry, Pike, Rankin, Simpson, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkinson, and Yazoo. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Pearl, Pascagoula, Yazoo, Black, Tennessee, and the W. branches of the Tombigbee. The soil is generally sandy, sometimes gravelly and clayey. It is capable of producing cotton, corn, indigo, sugar, garden vegetables, &c. Cotton is the staple production of the state. The climate is temperate, and in the elevated parts generally healthy. The Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians possess a large portion of this state, embracing the northern and eastern parts; they have well-cultivated fields, and numbers of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep. Many of them are mechanics, and their women spin and make cloth. There are eight banks and branches in this state. Jefferson College, at Washington, was established in 1802, and has received liberal endowments in public lands from the federal government. There are other seminaries in different parts. The number of periodical papers in 1831 was 10. The Methodists have 23 preachers, and 5981 members; the Baptists, 58 churches, 12 ministers, and 1714 communicants; the Presbyterians, 25 churches, 21 ministers, 950 communicants; the Episcopalians, 4 ministers, and there are some Roman Catholics. The legislative power is vested in a senate and a house of representatives, and styled the general assembly of the state of Mississippi. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and such superior and inferior courts of law and equity as the legislature may, from time to time, establish. This state sends two representatives to congress.

MISSISSIPPI, river, U. S., North America. It rises in high table land in the great NW. territory, W. of Lake Superior. Its origin is in Lat. 47. 47. N. It is 1600 m. from its source to its junction with the Missouri, and 1310 m., from that junction to its mouth at the Gulf of Mexico, making 2910 m. Its general course is south. Its most important branches, beginning at its mouth, are the Red river, the Arkansas, and the Missouri, on the W., the latter of which is, by far, the greatest tributary it receives. Its two principal branches on the E. are Ohio and the Illinois. Ships rarely ascend the Mississippi higher than Natchez, which is 322 m. by the river above New Orleans; but it is navigated by steam-boats to the falls of St. Anthony, a distance more than 2000 m. from its mouth. Down these falls the river, which is here about half a mile wide, precipitates its waters in a perpendicular descent of 16 or 17 feet. Where it receives the Missouri it is a mile and a half wide. It has then a furious and boiling current, a turbid and dangerous mass of sweeping waters, ragged and dilapidated shores, and, wherever its waters have receded, deposits of mud. In its course, accidental circumstances shift the impetus of its current, and propel it upon the point of an island, bend, or sand-bar. In these instances, it tears up the islands, removes the sand-bars, and sweeps away the tender alluvial soil of the bends, with all their trees, and deposits the spoils of another place. Boats propelled by steam power, which can be changed in a moment, to reverse the impulse and direction of the boat, are exactly calculated to obviate the dangers of this river. The navigation upon it is very great. The number of steam-boats upon the Mississippi and its tributaries are about 300. Their size is from 540 tons downward. The passage from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back has been made in 19 days. From New Orleans to Louisville the shortest passage has been eight days and two hours, the distance being 1650 m., and against the current. The steam-boats have generally high-pressure power, and many fatal explosions have happened upon these waters. New Orleans is the out-port of this river, and the largest city on its banks. Its waters pass into the gulf by several channels, which intersect a flat marshy tract. The main entrance is at the Balize.

MISSOLONGHI. See MESOLONGI.

MISSOURI, one of the U. S., North America: situated between 36. 0. and 40. 30. N. Lat., and between 11. 17. and 17. 30. W. Long. Bounded N. and W. by the Missouri territory; E. and NE. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Illinois; SE. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Kentucky and Tennessee; and S. by Arkansas territory. Area, 60,000 sq. m. Pop. 140,074. It contains the following counties, Boon, Callaway, Cape Girardeau, Chariton, Clay, Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Franklin, Gasconade, Howard, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lincoln, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Montgomery, New Madrid, Perry, Pike, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, St. Charles, St. François, St. Genevieve, St. Louis, Saline, Scott, Washington, and Wayne. The climate is remarkably serene and temperate, and very favourable to health. The most remarkable feature in Missouri is its lead-mines, which are probably the most extensive on the globe. They occupy a district between 37. and 38. N. Latitude and between 89. and 92. W. Longitude; extending from the head waters of St. Francis river in a NW. direction, to the Merimack, a distance of 70 m. in length, and about 45 m. in breadth. They cover an area of more thnn 3000 sq. m. The ore is of the richest and purest kind, and exists in quantities sufficient to supply all the demands of the U. S., and allow a large surplus for exportation. Besides the great rivers Mississippi and Missouri, this state is watered by the Osage, Grand, Chariton, Gasconade, Merimack, or Maramec, Washita, and St. Francis, &c. The most considerable literary seminaries are St. Louis College and another seminary at Bois Brule Bottom, in the S. part of the state, both Catholic institutions. The Baptists have nine associations, 111 churches, 67 ministers, and 3955 communicants; the Methodists, 23 preachers, and 3403 members; the Presbyterians, 17 churches, 10 ministers, and 605 communicants; the Roman Catholics, a considerable number of churches and priests; the Episcopalians, three ministers. There are 12 periodical papers in this state. The

legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected for four years. This state sends two representatives to congress.

MISSOURI, the longest river in North America; formed of three principal branches, the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin, which rise among the Rocky Mountains, between 42. and 48. N. Latitude, and unite at one place in Latitude 45. 10. N., and Longitude 110. W. From this confluence, its course is northerly about 250 miles to the great falls; thence easterly to the Mandan villages; thence it runs, first S. and then SE. to its junction with the Mississippi, in Lat. 38. 51. N. Long. 90. W. Its whole length, from its source to the Mississippi, is 3,217 m. Although it loses its name at its confluence with the latter, it is much the longest stream of the two, but the Mississippi having been first discovered and explored, it has retained its name to the Gulf of Mexico. During the whole distance there is no cataract or considerable impediment to the navigation, except at the great falls, which are 2575 m. from the Mississippi. At these falls the river descends, in the distance of 18 m., 362 feet. About 100 m. above the falls is the place called the Gates of the Rocky Mountains. The rocks here rise perpendicularly from the water's edge, to the height of nearly 1200 feet, through a distance of more than 5 m., and the river is compressed to the width of 150 yards.

MISTASSIN, Lake, lake of New Britain, N. America; lying E. of the S. part of James's Bay, surrounded by the Great Mistassin mountains. It is about 250 m. in circuit, and contains several islands.

MISTERTON, par. England, hund. Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Acres, 3580. Real prop. £6041. Pop. 587. Lutterworth (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

MISTERTON, tnshp. and par. of England, wapentake of Bassetlaw, North Clay div., co. Nottingham. Acres, 5420. Real prop. £3210. Pop. 1579. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. vic. with the cur. of West Stockwith, and a peculiar of the dean of York. Ann. val. £57.

MISTERTON, par. England, hund. Crewkerne, co. Somerset. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £2882. Pop. 460. Crewkerne (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £111.

MISTLEY, par. England, hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 1890. Real prop. £4710. Pop. 876. Manningtree (P. T. 60). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. London. It has a port on the river Orwell, which connects it with Manningtree; several vessels are employed in the London and coasting trade. Here is Mistley-hall, an ancient mansion.

MISTROTTA, tn. island Sicily, prov. Val di Demona. Situated on a small river, about 5 m. from the great road from Palermo to Messina; 50 m. EBS. of Palermo. Pop. 6000.

MITCHAM, par. England, hund. Wallington, co. Surrey. Acres, 2670. Real prop. £13,549. Pop. 4387. London, 6 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Winchester. Here are corn, tobacco and snuff, and spinning-mills, with calico printing grounds. Mitcham-grove, a handsome seat, was presented to the late Lord Loughborough, by Lord Clive, for his excellent defence of that nobleman in the House of Commons.

MITCHELDEVER, hund. England, Basingstoke div., co. Southampton; containing four parishes. Acres, 14,780.

MITCHELDEVER, par. of England, hund. Mitcheldever, Basingstoke div., co. Southampton. Acres, 9340. Real prop. £8334. Pop. 936. Winchester (P. T. 62). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Winchester.

MITCHELMARSH, par. and ham. England, hund. Buddlesgate, Fawley div., co. Southampton. Acres, 5440. Real prop. £3554. Pop. 962. Romsey (P. T. 73). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Winchester.

MITCHELSTOWN, town, Ireland, par. Brigown, bar. Condons and Clongibbons, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 3545. Dublin, 132 m. Two annual fairs. Here is a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and several schools for the benefit of the poor; but what chiefly distinguishes this place is the college for 12 decayed gentlemen, and 16 gentlewomen, with each a stipend of £40 per ann. Here is the noble mansion of the Earl of Kingston, erected by the present lord, at an expense exceeding 60,000.

MITCHELSTOWN, or Strokestown, par. Ireland, bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1303. Nobber (P. T. 42). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Meath. Ann. val. £46.

MITCHEL-TROY, par. England, hund. of Ragland, upper div., co. Monmouth. Acres, 2050. Real prop. £1967. Pop, 375. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Llandaff.

MITFORD, hund. of England, co. Norfolk. Acres, 33,570. Pop. 11,495. It contains 18 parishes.

MITFORD, par. and tnshp. England, partly in W. div. Morpeth ward, and partly the W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 9790. Real prop. £9704. Pop. 895. Morpeth (P. T. 288). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Durham. Situate on the river Font, over which there is a stone bridge. The ruins of Mitford old castle are at a short distance.

MITOMBA, kingd. W. Africa, situated on the upper part of the course of the river Sierra Leone, which is also called Mitomba.

MITROWITZ, tn. Austrian States, in Sclavonia, on an island in the riv. Save; 16 m. SSW. of Peter Waradein. Lat. 45. 0. N. Long. 19. 39. E. Pop. 3500. It is the chief place of the military frontier district of Peter Waradein, and has a considerable trade with Servia, in hides and cattle.

MITTAU, tn. European Russia, cap. of the gov. Courland, prov. Semigallia, on the riv. Aa; 140 m. N. of Konigsberg, and 56 m. W. of Riga. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 56. 39. N. Long. 23. 43. E. Here is a Catholic, a Calvinist, and two Lutheran churches. Manufactures of linen, leather, stockings, and soap. It was for several years the residence of Louis XVIII. of France, during his exile.

MITTON, par. and tnshp. England, partly in the hund. Blackburn and partly in the W. div. of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 18,540. Pop. 5277. Clitheroe (P. T. 217). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of York. Ann. val. £140. Here is an endowed school.

MITTON, Little, township, England, parish Whalley, hund. Blackburn, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £1028. Pop. 70. Clitheroe (P. T. 217).

MITTON, Lower, ham. and chap. England, par. Kidderminster, hund. Halfshire, lower div.

co. Worcester. See KIDDERMINSTER. Pop. 2952. Kidderminster (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Worcester. Here is a manufactory of worsted yarn, an iron foundry, a tannery, and vinegar yard.

MITTONS, ham. and chap. England, par. Breedon, hundred Oswaldslow, middle div. co. Worcester. See BREEDON. Tewkesbury (P. T. 103). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester.

MITTWEYDA, tn. Germany, circle Leipsic, kingd. Saxony; 32 m. WBS. of Dresden. Lat. 50. 59. N. Long. 12. 58. E. Pop. 3800. It has manufactures of cotton, muslin, linen, and worsted stockings; also of hats. Old Mittweyda is an adjoining village. Pop. 380.

MIXBURY, par. England, hund. Ploughley, co. Oxford. Acres, 2630. Real prop. £1790. Pop. 387. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford.

MIZEN-HEAD, headland, Ireland, parish of Killmoe, bar. West Carbery, W. div. co. Cork, prov. Munster. It is the Notium of Ptolemy. Skibbereen (P. T. 219). Lat. 51. 14. N. Long. 9. 35. W.

MIZQUE, prov. S. America, gov. Santa Cruz, repub. Peru; bounded S. by the prov. Yamparaes, SW. by Charcas, W. by Cochabambas, and N. by the Andes. Pop. 12,000. It produces wheat, maize, pulse, some sugar-cane, and vines.

MOAT, tnshp. England, par. Kirk Andrews-upon-Esk, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £1050. Pop. 170. Longtown (P. T. 109). Here are the ruins of Liddle Strength, a square tower.

MOBBERLEY, par. England, hund. Bucklow, E. div. co. palat. Chester. Acres, 4680. Real prop. £8373. Pop. 1271. Nether Knutsford (P. T. 172). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Chester.

MOBILE, riv. N. America, U. S., Alabama; formed by the union of the Alabama and Tombigbee, 40 m. above Mobile. After a course of 3 m. it enters Mobile Bay in several channels. The main W. channel is called Mobile; the main eastern channel is called the Tensaw.—*Mobile*, co. Alabama, bounded by the gulf of Mexico S., Mississippi W., Baldwin and Monroe cos. in Alabama N.; and West Florida E.; length 58 m., width 45 m. Pop. 3071. Chief towns, Mobile and Blakely.—*Mobile*, city and port of entry, and cap. of Mobile co. Alabama, on the Mobile river; 1033 m. from Washington; from Blakely 15 m. WNW. Pop. 3194. Lat. 30. 40. N. It is a great shipping port for cotton; and a large number of vessels take their freight from this city. There is no other port, perhaps, in the U. S. of the same size, that has so large an amount of export. The public buildings are the court-house and the gaol, 4 churches for different denominations. A Roman Catholic college is erecting at Spring Hill, 6 m. from the city.—*Mobile Bay*, a bay at the mouth of the Mobile river, 30 m. long, and 12 m. broad. It communicates with the gulf of Mexico by two straits, one on each side Dauphin island.—*Mobile Point*, a long, sandy peninsula, which bounds Mobile Bay on the S. A military post has been erected on its extreme W. extension, called Fort Bowyer. —*Mobile Island*, formed by the divided streams of the river Mobile; 26 m. long, and 5 m. wide. Lat. 31. 0. N. Long. 87. 55. W.

MOBLUSK, or MOYLUSK, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 1457. Pop. 766. Ballyclare (P. T. 118). Liv. a grange in the dioc. of Connor.

MOCCAS, par. England, hund. Webtree, co. Hereford. Acres, 1550. Real prop. £1043. Pop. 217. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £150.

MOCHA, an extensive city and port, Arabia, prov. Yemen, on the Red Sea. Pop. 5000. Lat. 13. 20. N. Long. 43. 20. E. The Dutch were the first who established a factory here. They were followed in 1708 by the French, and soon after by the English and Americans. Mocha is situated on a dreary plain, bounded by mountains, and consisting entirely of arid sand, covered with a saline efflorescence. The appearance of the town from the sea is handsome; the houses are built of unburnt bricks, with little lime; hence constant care is requisite to prevent the introduction of moisture. The residence of the Dola, the principal edifice, is large and lofty, having one front to the sea and another to the square, which forms the only regular place in the tn. Another side is filled up by the official residence of the secretary of state, and by an extensive serai, built by the Turks while they were masters of Mocha. The town is enclosed by a wall, extending for about half a mile in nearly a straight line facing the sea, and afterwards taking a circular direction. The main and almost the sole staple of Mocha is coffee, of which this part of Arabia was the original country, and produces it of an excellence which is still unrivalled. Here are also sold gum arabic, myrrh, and frankincense, which are brought from the opposite coast of Berbera in Africa. Other articles are balm of Gilead or of Mecca, senna, sharks' fins, rhinoceros' horns and hides, acacia, and civet from the interior of Africa. The imports from Bombay are very considerable, chiefly in grain and piece goods. The trade is carried on by Banians, or Hindoo merchants, who are subject to great oppression, but the profits are so great as to induce them to continue.

MOCHA, island, S. America, coast of Chili; 60 m. in circumference. Lat. 38. 40. S. It is not inhabited, but frequented by the whalers from the U. S. and England.

MOCHRUM, par. Scotland, dist. Machers, shire Wigtown. Real prop. £8316. Pop. 2105. Wigtown (P. T. 105). Off the coast are caught abundance of fine fish of various kinds. At Port William is a small but convenient harbour, which will admit vessels of 200 tons burden. By the sea side are the ruins of a small building called St. Finian's Chapel; and in the moorland is an ancient castle, styled the Old Place of Mochrum, formerly the seat of the Dunbars, knights of Mochrum.

MOCHTRESF, par. Great Britain, hund. and co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Real prop. £1425. Pop. 544. Newtown (P. T. 175). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's.

MOCOMOCO, tn. SW. coast of Sumatra, dist. Anak Sungei, on the Si Luggan riv. Lat. 2. 31. S. Long. 101. 10. E. The first English settlement was formed here in 1717, since which time there has been a standing engagement of reciprocal protection between the Company and the chiefs.

MODAIN, UL., vil. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak-Arabi, the site of Seleucia and Ctesiphon, the ancient capitals of Syria, and afterwards of Persia: on the eastern bank of the Euphrates; 20 m. SE. of Bagdad. Lat. 33. 9. N. Long. 44. 44. E. Little now remains except part of

the palace of Chosroes, called Tank Kesra, presenting a front 300 feet in length.

MODANIA, town, European Turkey, Asia Minor, on a gulf of the same name, connected with the Sea of Marmora. It was anciently called Myrlea and Apamea, the ruins of which are still visible; 15 m. NW. of Bursa.

MODBURY, mkt.-tn. and parish, England, hund. Ermington, co. Devon. Acres, 5910. Real prop. £12,616. Pop. 2116. London, 208 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. Mkt.-days, Thursday and Saturday. Fair, May 14th. Here is a manufacture of woollen goods, and there is considerable business done in the general market in corn and malt. This town is governed by a portreeve, constables, and subordinates, who are annually appointed at one of the half-yearly courts leet. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, having a spire 134 feet in height. Here are two dissenting meeting-houses, one for Presbyterians and the other for Baptists. Here are the remains of Modbury-house, built about the reign of Henry II. The petty sessions are holden here.

MODELIGO, or MODELRIDGE, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. 2645. Lismore (P. T. 136). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Cashel. An annual fair, Aug. 26. Here are the ruins of a mountain castle, and also of Castle Sledy, built 1688, both belonging formerly to the family of Magraths.

MODENA, a duchy, N. Italy, extending from 44. 6. to 44. 55. N. Lat., and from 9. 54. to 11. 20. E. Long.; bounded on the E. by the States of the Church, on the W. by Parma: 84 m. in length, and 25 m. in breadth. Area, 1740 sq. m. Pop. 352,000. Consisting of six districts:—Modena, Reggio, Mirandola, Correggio, Carpi, and Navellara. Principal towns are, Modena (pop. 20,000), Reggio (pop. 13,300), Massa (pop. 10,000), Mirandola (pop. 8200), Navellara (pop. 4100), and Correggio (pop. 3500). Its principal rivers are the Crostolo, the Panaro, and the Secchia. The climate is mild and pleasant, the soil rich and fruitful, except in the elevated districts. Products, corn, wine, fruit, olives, mulberry-trees, hemp, &c. This duchy, though small, forms an independent state, possessed, in full sovereignty, by a lateral branch of the house of Austria. It was united to the Cisalpine republic in 1796, and formed afterwards a part of the kingd. Italy. But the archduke Francis, who succeeded by right of his mother to the anc. duchy, took possession of it in 1814.

MODENA, tn. Italy, cap. of the above duchy, situated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Panaro and Secchia; 22 m. WNW. of Bologna, and 30 m. ESE. of Parma. Pop. 27,000. Lat. 44. 34. N. Long. 11. 12. E. Here is a citadel, surrounded by ramparts. The houses are well built; its streets clean and regular. The Strada Maestra is the finest in the town: the ducal palace is the handsomest public edifice. The cathedral is a mean building, in the Gothic style. Here is a college, the apartments of which are spacious and handsome. The library contains about 80,000 vols. and some valuable MSS. The other objects of interest are the hospitals, the citadel, the theatre, and some good scientific collections. Manufactures are hemp, woollens, leather, and glass.

MODEREENY, parish, Ireland, bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 3682. Borrisokeane (P. T. 91). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Killaloe. Ann. val. £533.

MODESHIL, vil. and parish, Ireland, bar. Sliebhardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 998. Callan (P. T. 80). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £260. It is one of the 4 pars. which forms the corps of the archdioc. Cashel.

MODICA, CONTADO DI, dist. SE. island Sicily, prov. Val di Noto; about 30 m. in length, and 10 m. in breadth. Pop. 80,000.—*Modica*, town and cap. of the above district, situated near the river Scieli; 30 m. WSW. of Syracuse. Lat. 36. 51. N. Long. 14. 43. E. Pop. 23,500. The environs produce corn, wine, oil, and a great variety of fruit, such as oranges, lemons, and almonds.

MODON, or MOTHONE, seaport-town, kingd. Greece, in the SW. part of Morea; 15 m. WSW. of Coron, and 55 m. SW. of Tripolizza. Lat. 36. 48. N. Long. 21. 42. E. It is built at the foot of a mountain, projecting into the sea. The harbour is secure, but not large; and vessels frequently anchor at the opposite island of Sapienza.

MODUGNO, tn. kingd. Naples, prov. Bari; 15 m. SW. of Bari. Pop. 4600.

MOEL-FAMMA, Clwydian Hill, Great Britain, co. Denbigh, N. Wales; 1845 feet above the level of the sea.

MOEL-Y-MWNT, or MOUNT, parish, Great Britain, hund. Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, South Wales. Acres, 2000. Pop. 131. Cardigan (P. T. 239). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £54.

MOEN, island, Denmark, in the Baltic; separated from the islands of Falster and Zealand by a narrow strait. Area, 90 sq. m. Pop. 7000. It is comprised in the bishoprick of Zealand, and contains a small town called Stege.

MOFFAT, par. and post vil., Scotland, shires of Dumfries and Lanark. Acres, 28,865. Real prop. £9976. Pop. 2221. Edinburgh, 49 m. Liv. a rect in the presb. Lochmaben, and synod Dumfries. Four annual fairs. This place is much visited by invalids, on account of the neighbouring mineral springs. Moffat Well, situated about 1½ m. from the village, is a sulphurous spring. Hartfell Spa, about 4 m. off, is strongly chalybeated. At the extremity of the vil. is a third mineral spring of the chalybeate kind. The water of the sulphurous spa is used, both internally and externally, with advantage in cutaneous and scrofulous diseases. This par. affords pasturage for between 18,000 and 20,000 sheep. The earl of Hopetoun, who is proprietor of nearly half the parish, has a mansion near the village.

MOGEALY, par. Ireland, bar. Kintaloon, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 3094. Fallow (P. T. 141). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Cloyne. Here is an Hibernian Society school for 183 boys.

MOGEALY, or IMOGEELY, or MACALUE, par. Ireland, bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2217. Castle-Martyr (P. T. 164). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Cloyne. Ann. val. £390.

MOGEASAH, or MOGEESY, or IMOGEESY, par. Ireland, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1830. Middleton (P. T. 182). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Cloyne.

MOGNANO, tn. kingd. Naples, prov. Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 3800.

MOGODOR, seaport-town, empire Morocco,

situated on the Atlantic. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 31. 50. N. Long. 9. 20. W. It is called by the natives Suerrah. Most of the commerce between Europe and the empire of Morocco is carried on through Mogodor, which is built on a low flat desert, on which it is impossible to raise fruits or vegetables sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants; these supplies are, therefore, brought from a distance. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses present chiefly a mass of dead wall; the roofs are flat. There are two towns, one of which may more properly be called a citadel, containing the custom-house, treasury, the residence of the alkaid, and the houses of the foreign merchants. The harbour is formed by an island to the S. of Mogodor, about two m. in circumference. The town is defended on the land side by a battery of considerable force, sufficient to keep the Arabs in check. The imports are chiefly of sugar, spices, iron, tin, lead, copper, woollens, linens, raw silks, gums, hardware, glass, &c. The exports are almonds, gums, bees-wax, goats' skins, oil of olives, cow and calf' skins, sheeps' wool, ostrich feathers, pomegranate peels, and dates.

MOGOO, seaport, Persia, prov. Laristan; 80 m. S. of Lar. It has one of the most secure roadsteads in the gulf, formed by Cape Bostana E., and Point Certes W. It is so extensive as to be capable of holding the largest fleets. Lat. 3. 45. S. Long. 120. 40. E.

MOGORBAN, par. Ireland, bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 1392. Cashel (P. T. 100). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of Cashel.

MOGUER, tn. Spain, prov. Seville, on the Tinto; 51 m. W. of Seville. Pop. 5000. Lat. 37. 12. N. Long. 6. 58. W.

MOHACS, tn. SW. Hungary, palat. of Baranya, near the Danube; 56 m. W. of Segedin. Lat. 45. 59. N. Long. 18. 12. E. Inhabited by Hungarians, Germans, and Rascians; and has a Catholic, a Calvinist, and a Greek church.

MOHAUN, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude; containing many brick houses, and a bridge over the Sye; 16 m. W. from Lucknow. Lat. 26. 50. N. Long. 81. 0. E.

MOHAWK, riv. N. America, U. S. New York. It rises 20 m. N. from Rome, and flows into the Hudson, by three mouths, between Waterford and Troy. About 2 m. W. of the Hudson. This riv. has remarkable falls, called Cahoes, or Cohoes. Just above the falls it is from 300 to 400 feet wide, and descends at high water in one sheet near 70 feet. Its length from Rome to the Hudson is about 117 m.

MOHAWK, vil. N. America, Upper Canada, on the Grand River, or Ouse. It is the principal vil. of the Six Nations; the residence of their principal chief. It has a church, a school-house, and a council house; and not far from it is a grist and saw-mill.—*Mohawk*, settlement, Upper Canada, on the bay of Quinte; W. of Richmond, comprehended between the river Shanon and Bowen's creek.

MOHEGAN, vil. N. America, Upper Canada, on the Thames; 5 m. below Norwich. Here are the remnant of the Mohegans.

MOHEGAN, vil. N. America, U. S. co. New London, Connecticut, W. side of the Thames; 4 m. S. of Norwich. Here are some remains of the Mohegans.

MOHILEV, or Mohilef, gov. W. of European Russia between Lat. 53. 5. and 55. 10. N. and Long. 28. 50. and 32. 40. E. Area, 18,500 sq. m. Pop. 800,000, of whom the majority are Poles. It forms a part of the great level tract of Russia, and has an immense extent of forests and marshes. Soil in general fertile, producing rye, barley, oats, maize, hemp, and flax. Principal rivs. the Dnieper, Druz, and Sosha; the largest lake is the Sennoje. By means of the rivs. the timber is conveyed to Riga, and the ports of the Black Sea. The exports are corn, cattle, leather, glass, and paper. Manufactures and trade inconsiderable. It is divided into 12 circles, and includes part of Lithuania.—*Mohilev*, cap. of the above government, situated on the Dnieper; 420 m. S. of St. Petersburg, and 330 m. SW. of Moscow. Pop. 12,500. Lat. 48. 28. N. Long. 27. 46. E. It is divided into four quarters, of which the castle is the most conspicuous. The government offices, the magazines, and the archbishop's palace are handsome edifices. Here are a Greek and Latin archbishop; the latter is the superior of all the Catholics in Russia and Poland.—*Mohilev*, tn. government Podolia, on the Dniester; 57 m. SSE. of Caminiec. Pop. 7000. It is the chief place of a circle.

MOHILL, mkt.-tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. Pop. 16,666. Dublin (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Armagh. Seven annual fairs.

MOHILLA, island, Indian Sea, one of the Commorros; situated between Madagascar and the E. coast of Africa. There are two towns, one on the N. and the other on the E. part of the island. Soil fertile, and pop. once considerable, but now reduced. Lat. 12. 36. S. Long. 44. 4. E.

MOHURBUNGE, a zemindary, Hindoostan, prov. Orissa, bounded N. by Midnapoor, E. by Balasore, S. by Neelghur, and W. by Gond mountains; length 150 m., breadth 100 m. The hills yield timber, which is floated to Balasore and other parts. Iron, dammer, and lac are procured in considerable quantities; and the country is susceptible of much improvement. By the arrangements of 1803 the chief of this territory had his estates guaranteed on condition of his faithfully fulfilling his duty as a tributary to the British government.

MOIDART, or Moydart, dist. Scotland, sh. Inverness; including the country bordering Loch Moidart, which forms a safe and spacious harbour. A road extends 34 m. from this bay to that of Saline upon Loch Sunart.

MOINTAGLIS, or Moyntaghs, par. Ireland, bar. O'Neiland East, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2891. Lurgam (P. T. 85). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Cashel.

MOIRA, mkt-tn. Ireland, par. St. Iris Moira, bar. Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 3014. Dublin, 90 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Armagh. Here are meeting-houses for Dissenters. This is an excellent linen market. The inhabitants are almost wholly occupied in the linen manufacture. There are also valuable limestone quarries within the par. The family of Rawdon, Marquis of Hastings, derive the title of earl from this place. Their noble mansion is adjacent to this town.

MOIRUS, par. Ireland, bar. Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 9942. Oughterard (P. T. 150). Liv. a rect. and vic. in

dioc. of Tuam. Ann. val. £50. This par. includes ten inhabited islands. Here are famous salmon and herring fisheries.

MOISSAC, tn. France, depart. Tarn and Garonne, prov. Guyenne and Gascony, on the Tarn; 18 m. NW. of Montauban. Lat. 44. 7. N. Long. 1. 6. E. It has a considerable trade in the manufacture of linen.

MOIVORE, or MOYVORE, or TEMPLE-PATRICK, mkt.-tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Rathcourath, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 765. Ballymore (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Armagh. Three annual fairs.

MOJAISK, tn. European Russia, near the Moskwa; 63 m. W. of Moscow. Pop. 4000. Lat. 56. 36. N. Long. 35. 44. E. Here is a depot for salt and spirituous liquors, and nine churches or chapels. It has a brisk traffic, and a yearly fair on the 27th June, much frequented.

MOKSCHAN, tn. European Russia, gov. Penza, on the Moksha; 36 m. WNW. of Penza. Pop. 4100. Lat. 58. 40. N. Long. 44. 50. E. It has five churches and a monastery. The inhabitants are chiefly empl yed in agriculture and the cattle trade.

MOLA, or MOLA DI GAETA, tn. Italy, prov. Terra di Lavoro, kingd. Naples; 37 m. NW. of Naples. Pop. 2000. The town is situated on the Via Appia, and all around are seen the ruins of tombs and other structures.—*Mola*, tn., prov. Bari, kingd. Naples; 12 m. SE. of Bari. Pop. 7700. Situated on the Adriatic, and has a good harbour. The chief trade is in the products of the adjacent country.

MOLAHIFFE, par. Ireland, bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 3708. Milltown (P. T. 196). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Cashel. Ann. val. £320.

MOLD, tn. Great Britain, par. and hund. Mold, co. Flint, N. Wales. Real prop. £14,292. Pop. 9385. London, 191 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Five annual fairs. The church is a graceful edifice, adorned with a tower, and containing several interesting monuments. The Wesleyans, Baptists, &c. have chapels here. The great sessions for the county are held here, and quarter sessions. Chief trade depends on the lead and coal mines. Cotton-spinning factories employ a number of hands; and some woollens are manufactured in the vicinity. The castle of Mold was anciently a strong garrison. It was dismantled in 1267.

MOLDASH, par. England, hund. Felborough, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1660. Pop. 391. Charing (P. T. 47). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

MOLDAU, riv. kingd. Bohemia; rises near the mountains that separate that kingdom from Bavaria, to the SW. of Prachatitz, passes by Prague and other places, and joins the Elbe a little above Melnik. It receives in its course the Buschnitz, Woltawa, Malsch, Meiss, and Sazawa, and is navigable as far as Hohenfurt.

MOLDAU, or MOLDAVA, riv. rises in the Carpathian mountains, traverses the prov. of Bukowine in Austria, enters the prov. Moldavia, (to which it gives the name), and joins the Sereth at Romans.

MOLDAVIA, prov. European Turkey; between Lat. 45. 28. and 48. 13. N. and Long. 26. 16. and 28. 30. E. Bounded E. by Russia, S. by Turkey, W. by Transylvania, and N. by Austrian Poland. Area, 17,000 sq. m. Pop. 300,000. Divided into Upper Moldavia, or Zara de Suss, and Lower Moldavia, or Zara de Schoss. Principal rivs. are the Danube, the Pruth, and the Sereth. The chief lakes are those of Bratetsch and Dorohoe. The productions are wheat, barley, millet, maize, wine, and tobacco. The greater part of the country is in pasture, and supports large herds of cattle and horses, and still larger flocks of sheep. The mineral productions are numerous, but few of the mines are wrought. It has no manufactures but for home consumption. The established religion is that of the Greek church; there is a Greek archbishop at Jassy (the capital), and two bishops, the one at Romans, and the other at Husch. In Moldavia are numbers of Turks, Armenians, Jews, and gypsies. The sovereign, who is styled hospodar, is tributary to the Grand Seignior.

MOLE, THE, port and fortress, St. Domingo, situated on the NW. part of the island; 14 m. S. by W. of Jean Rabel, and 69 m. W. of Cape François. Lat. 19. 51. N. Long. 73. 26. W. It is a beautiful and safe port, and is considered as the healthiest situation in St. Domingo, by reason of the purity of its springs.

MOLEFETA, or MOLFETTA, tn. Italy, prov. Terra di Bari, kingd. Naples; situated on the Adriatic; 8 m. SE. of Trani. Pop. 11,500. Lat. 41. 18. N. Long. 16. 39. E. It has a cathedral, a number of churches, is tolerably built, and is the see of a bishop. Here are manufactures of linen, and the maritime trade is respectable.

MOLESEY, EAST, par. England, hund. Elmbridge, co. Surrey. Acres, 730. Real prop. £2350. Pop. 546. Walton-upon-Thames (P. T. 16). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Winchester. Ann. val. £120.

MOLESEY, WEST, par. England, hund. Elmbridge, co. Surrey. Acres, 650. Real prop. £1365. Pop. 441. Walton-upon-Thames (P. T. 16). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Winchester. Ann. val. £42.

MOLESWORTH, par. England, hund. Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £1486. Pop. 222. Kimbolton (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MOLIERES, tn. France, depart. Tarn and Garonne, prov. Guyenne and Gascony; 14 m. N. of Montauban. Pop. 2500.

MOLINA, tn. Spain, prov. Cuenca, on the Molina; 108 m. ENE. of Madrid, and 60 m. NNE. of Cuenca. Pop. 448. Lat. 41. 8. N. Long. 2. 1. W. It had formerly the title of a duchy, and contains several churches.—*Molma*, tn., prov. Murcia, 7 m. NbW. of Murcia. Pop. 3200.

MOLISE (anc. Samnium), a prov. kingd. Naples, bounded by the provs. Abruzzo, the Capitanata, the Principato Ultra, and the Terra di Lavoro. Area, 1200 sq. m. Pop. 207,000. Watered by the Trigno, the Biferno, and the Tammaro. Products, corn, maize, millet, rice, wine, fruit, and olives. It has extensive forests, and a large stock of sheep, goats, and hogs, though but few cattle.

MOLITERNO, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Citra, kingd. Naples; 25 m. NE. of Policastro. Pop. 2500.

MOLL, tn. Belgium, prov. Antwerp; 30 m. E. of Antwerp. Pop. 3800. Lat. 51. 12. N. Long. 5. 6. E. It has manufactures of woollen and lace.

MOLLAND, parish, England, hund. South Molton, co. Devon. Acres, 5170. Real prop. £2071. Pop. 531. South Molton (P. T. 178). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter.

MOLLINGTON, chap. England, par. Cropredy, hunds. Bloxam, co. Oxford, and Burton Dasset, div. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £2869. Pop. 360. Banbury (P. T. 69). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Oxford.

MOLSHEIM, town, France, depart. Lower Rhine, prov. Alsace, on the Brusch; 10 m. W. of Strasburg. Pop. 2500. Lat. 48. 32. N. Long. 7. 30. E. The church is a striking edifice. It has some manufactures.

MOLTON, North, par. England, hund. South Molton, co. Devon. Acres, 15,330. Real prop. £8528. Pop. 1937. South Molton (P. T. 178). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Exeter.

MOLTON, South, hundred, England, co. Devon; containing 14 parishes. Acres, 67,930. Pop. 13,825.

MOLTON, South, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. South Molton, co. Devon. Acres, 6160. Real prop. £9906. Pop. 3826. London, 178 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter. Situated on the river Moule. Manufactures of serges, shalloons, and felts. Iron ore and flag stones are produced in the vicinity. A free-school was founded here in 1614, in which judge Buller received the rudiments of his education. The petty sessions are holden here.

MOLUCCAS, or Spice Islands, in the eastern seas, lying E. of Celebes. In its most extensive sense this term includes those from Mortay in the N. to Banda S., and from Mysol E. to Bouro W. In its more limited sense, it is usually restricted to the Dutch spice islands, which are Amboyna, Banda, Ceram, Ternate, Tidore, and Batchian. On the shores there are large rocks of coral, of great variety and beauty. The islands were discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements, but were driven out in 1607 by the Dutch, to whom the islands are at present subject.

MOLYSCAR, or Molescar, par. Ireland, bar. Fartullaugh, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 255. Mullingar (P. T. 48). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Meath.

MOMBACA, or Mombaza, tn. E. Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar; 75 m. SSW. of Melinda. Lat. 3. 15. S. Long. 39. 30. E. It was seated on a peninsula, which has since been turned into an island, by cutting through the isthmus. It has a strong citadel, a commodious harbour for large vessels, and carries on a great commerce with the islands and kingdoms adjacent, in gold, ivory, rice, &c. In 1729 the Portuguese became masters of this territory, but since that time the natives have regained possession of it, and have treated in the most treacherous and hostile manner all christians who have attempted to land.

MOMPOX, tn. S. America, prov. Carthagena, gov. New Granada, repub. of Colombia, on the river Magdalena; 110 m. SSE. of Carthagena. Lat. 9. 19. N. Long. 74. 11. W. It has a custom-house with a fine quay. It is inhabited by various noble and rich families.

MONA, island, Denmark, in the Baltic; SW. of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Stege is the chief town.

MONA and MONITA, *i. e.* The Monkey and its Cub, two islands of the W. Indies, in the middle of the great passage between Hispaniola and Porto Rico.

MONACO, fortified seaport, Italy, capital of a principality of the same name, kingd. Sardinia; 12 m. ENE. of Nice. Lat. 43. 44. N. Long. 7. 30. E. The harbour is good, but not deep enough for large vessels; the principal export is olive-oil. It is seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea.

MONADNOC, a lofty mountain, N. America U. S., in the SW. corner of New Hampshire between Jaffrey and Dublin. It is 3254 feet above the level of the sea.

MONAGHAN, county, Ireland, prov. Ulster. Acres, 277,472. Pop. 195,536. Bars. 5. Mkt.-tns. 6. Pars. 27. Members of parliament, 2. The surface is uneven, bog, hill, and mount occupying the whole. The most elevated ground is the range of Sliebhbaught, which separates this co. from Tyrone. The rivs. are the Lagan, Annalee, Ballyhays, Fin, Fane, Myrvale, and Blackwater: none of these are navigable. This county is favourable to the culture of flax, a favourite crop here; and the linen manufacture forms the staple commodity of the co. Adjacent to the town of Monaghan is an extensive district containing lead. The 5 bars. are Cremourne, Dartry, Farney, Monaghan, and Trough.

MONAGHAN, mkt.-tn. and par. Ireland, bar. and co. same name, prov. Ulster. Pop. 11,873. Dublin, 84 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £553. This is the capital of the co. It is irregularly built, and contains the county gaol, court-house, parish church, and dissenters' chapels. It is a regular military station. The Blackwater flows to the N. of the town. Here is an excellent linen market, and much traffic in small wares; likewise a classical endowed school, and other charitable schools. An abbey was founded here at an early period. The family of Blaney take the title of barons from this place.

MONAINCHA, a place, Ireland, bar. Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Roscrea (P. T. 75). Situated in the centre of a bog. It is very anc. being mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis in 1185. Here are the ruins of a monastery, occupying two acres. The passage over the bog is difficult.

MONANCE, a burg of barony, tn. and par. Scotland, dist. St. Andrews, sh. Fife. Pop. 1110. Pittenween (P. T. 33). Liv. in the presb. of St. Andrews, syn. Fife. It has a small but commodious harbour, and is among the more considerable fishing tns. of Fifeshire. On a rocky promontory, half a mile from the town, is the ruined castle of Newark, which formerly gave the title of baron to a branch of the family of Leslie. The church is part of a conventual church founded by David II.

MONANIMY, par. Ireland, bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Acres, 8676. Pop. 2751. Mallow (P. T. 163). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Cashel. Here are the ruins of an ancient church, and a castle, supposed to have been a preceptory of the Knights Templars.

MONASTERBOYCE, parish, Ireland, bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Pop. 705. Drogheda (P. T. 30). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Armagh. Here are the ruins of an ancient abbey, founded, A. D. 521, by St. Bætius; and near this stands one of the ancient Irish pillar towers. At the S. side of the church are two

enormous stone crosses; that termed "St. Boyne's Cross" is the most ancient religious relic in Ireland.

MONASTEREVAN, market-tn. Ireland, par. same name, bar. W. Ophaly, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1441. Dublin, 38 m. Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin. Situated upon the riv. Barrow. An inland trade is carried on here. The Barrow is navigable to the Athy, and the Grand Canal intersects it at Monasterevan. At a little distance from the town is Moore Abbey, a noble mansion in the Gothic style.

MONASTERNENAGH, par. Ireland, bars. Coshma, Pobblebrien, and Small County, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 2800. Croom (P. T. 131). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick. Ann. val. £138.

MONASTIR, Toli, or Bistolia, tn. and prov. European Turkey; 35 m. WNW. of Salonica. Lat. 40. 59. N. Long. 21. 16. E. Pop. 15,000. Watered by one of the tributary streams of the Vistritza, or Hebrus. It is inhabited by the descendants of Bulgarians, and though nearly 100 m. from the sea, it may be called rich and commercial. It did not, however, escape the rapacity of its southern neighbour, Ali Pacha, who took forcible possession of the town, and carried away the most valuable property.

MONAVAR, tn. Spain, prov. Valencia; 20 m. W. of Alicant. Pop. 8000. Here is a manufacture of linen.

MONBERCELLO, town, Italy, prov. Asti, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, on the Tion; 35 m. ESE. of Turin. Pop. 2500.

MONBLANC, tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia, on the Francoli; 17 m. N. of Taragona. Pop. 3600. Lat. 47. 22. N. Long. 1. 15. E.

MONBUI, fortified tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia; 18 m. N. of Barcelona. Pop. 2000. The two mineral springs of this place, the one hot and the other cold, were known to the Romans.

MONCAGLIERI, town, Italy, prov. Turin, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, on the Po; 4 m. S. of Turin. Pop. 7300. Lat. 45. 2. N. Long. 7. 44. E. It has several good churches and a royal palace.

MONCALVO, town, Italy, prov. Montferrat, kingd. of Piedmont and Sardinia; 30 m. E. of Turin. Pop. 3500. Lat. 45. 5. N. Long. 8. 16. E.

MONCARET, tn. France, depart. Dordogne, prov. Guyenne and Gascony. Pop. 2500.

MONCHABOO, town, Burmese dominions; 500 m. from Rangoon by the Irawady. Lat. 22. 40. N. Long. 96. 20. E. Much venerated as having been the birth-place of Alompra, the founder of the present dynasty, and during his short and active reign the cap. of the empire.

MONCHIQUE, tn. Portugal, prov. Algarva; 15 m. W. of Silves. Pop. 4800.

MONCUQ, town, France, depart. Lot, prov. Guyenne and Gascony; 12 m. SW. of Cahors. Pop. 2000.

MONDARDIER, tn. France, depart. Gard, prov. Languedoc; to the S. of Vigan. Pop. 2500.

MONDEGO, riv. Portugal, prov. Beira; rises in the Sierra de Estrella, flows westward, and falls into the Atlantic at the seaport of Buarcos. Its banks were the scene of great military movements between the British and French in 1810 and 1811.

MONDONEDO, tn. Spain, prov. Galicia, on the Sisto and Ruzos; 75 m. W. of Oviedo. Pop. 6000. Lat. 43. 20. N. Long. 7. 10. W. Inclosed with walls; has 5 gates, 2 bridges, 7 churches, a chapter of canons, 2 hospitals, and is a bishop's see. On the adjoining heights stands the castle of Castro Oro. Here is some trade in flax, horses, and sheep.

MONDONEDO, Sierra de, a chain of mountains in the NW. of Spain, occupying the whole of the N. of Galicia, and taking its name from the town of Mondonedo.

MONDOVI, tn. Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, near the river Ellero; 15 m. ENE. of Coni, and 45 m. SSE. of Turin: cap. of prov. same name. Pop. of tn. and suburbs, 20,000. Lat. 44. 24. N. Long. 7. 56. E. It is divided into four parts; the town proper, called Piazza, on the mntn., and the three suburbs, Carassone, Bred, and Piano della Valle, built at the bottom. The town proper has a small citadel, and is surrounded with walls; containing a great number of religious houses and churches. The suburbs have manufactures of woollen and muslin, as well as tanneries and iron forges; but the chief branch of industry is the spinning of silk. It is the see of a bishop. In 1796 Bonaparte obtained here an advantage over the Piedmontese, which led the court of Turin to separate from its alliance with Austria. The celebrated Beccaria was a native of this town.

MONDRAGON, tn. Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, on the Deva; 30 m. SSW. of St. Sebastian. Lat. 43. 5. N. Long. 2. 27. W. About 3 m. from the town is a mine of excellent iron and native steel, from which were made the famous sword-blades of Toledo and Salamanca.

MONEAH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. and dist. of Bahar, at the junction of Sone and Ganges; 21 m. W. from Patna. Lat. 25. 39. N. Long. 84. 52. E. This place is remarkable for the beautiful mausoleum of Mukdoom Shah Dowlet, built of a sort of freestone, and the most elegant specimen of Mogul architecture below the Doab. In the neighbourhood various Hindoo remains are scattered about, particularly an enormous mutilated image of the Singh, a fabulous lion, devouring an elephant.

MONEDIE, or Moneydie, par. Scotland, sh. Perth. Acres, 5760. Pop. 1028. Perth (P. T. 40). Liv. in the presb. Perth, and syn. of Perth and Stirling.

MONEGEA, or Monegay, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Acres, 21,440. Pop. 4711. Newcastle (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Limerick.

MONEINS, town, France, department Lower Pyrenees, prov. Bearn, on the Baisse; 9 m. W. of Pau. Pop. 5200.

MONEMOINTER, or Ballycloghy, parish, Ireland, bar. Gaultier, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Waterford (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Waterford.

MONESTIER, town, France, depart. Upper Alps, prov. Dauphiny; 9 m. NW. of Briançon. Pop. 2800. Lat. 44. 56. N. Long. 5. 37. E. It is noted for a curious mineral spring.

MONEWDEN, par. England, hund. Loes, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £1571. Pop. 207. Market Wickham (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

MONEYASH, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Bakewell, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Real prop. £2388. Pop. 409. Bakewell (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield.

MONEYMORE, mkt. and post-tn. Ireland, par. Desertlin and Artnea, bar. Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 1025. Dublin, 114 m. Fairs, Jan. 4 and May 8. The Drapers' Company of London enjoy a rental of £11,000 per annum in the bar. Loughinsholin.

MONFALONT, or Momflot, town, Upper Egypt, on the Nile. Lat. 27. 42. N. Long. 31. 36. E. It is handsomely built and of very considerable magnitude, carrying on an extensive commerce in every species of grain. There is also a very large manufactory of cloth.

MONFLANQUIN, tn. France, depart. Lot and Garonne, prov. Guyenne and Gascony; 19 m. N. of Agen. Pop. 5000. The public edifices are four churches and an hospital.

MONGALLOU, riv. Eastern Africa, with a country and town of the same name, situated on its banks. The mouth of the river is situated between Quiloa and Cape Delgado, in Lat. 10. 7. S. The town is the theatre of a considerable trade carried on by the Arabs in slaves, ivory, &c.

MONGEHAM, Great, par. England, hund. Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 780. Real prop. £1453. Pop. 310. Deal (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Canterbury. Fair, Oct. 29, for cattle and pedlery.

MONGEHAM, Little, par. England, hund. Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £1559. Pop. 96. Deal (P. T. 74). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Canterbury.

MONGEWELL, par. England, hund. Langtree, co. Oxford. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £1925. Pop. 162. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford.

MONGHIR, town and fortress, Hindoostan, dist. Boglipoor, prov. Bahar, on the Ganges; 275 m. from Calcutta. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 25. 23. N. Long. 86. 26. E. The fort is large, and surrounded by a deep ditch. Since the expansion of the British dominions beyond Delhi, and the selection of Allahabad for a depôt, the fort of Monghir has been suffered to go to decay, and is now degraded to an invalid station, a lunatic asylum for the native military, and a depôt for the army clothing, the neighbourhood being a noted resort of tailors. The town consists of 16 different market places, scattered over a space of about 1½ m. long, and 1 m. wide. The gardeners of Monghir are noted throughout Bengal for their expertness. The blacksmiths occupy about 40 houses, and make goods after the European fashion. The hot spring named Seetacoond is situated in a plain near the Ganges, about 5 m. from the town.

MONGHOA, or Munghoa, city of the first rank, China, prov. Yunan. It is surrounded by high mountains, which produce abundantly the animals from which musk is obtained.

MONGOLIA, extensive region in the N. of Central Asia, to the NNW. of China. It is chiefly distinguished by being traversed by the wandering hordes of Mongols or Moguls, since formidable in the annals of Asia, under Zengis Khan and Timur. At present the Mongols have lost all this widely extended dominion, and are split into a number of petty states, dependent upon the empires either of Russia or China. Nearly the whole of this immense range of territory consists of a level plain, which borders, however, on the Altai, and other mountain chains that form the frontier of Asiatic Russia. Almost the only valuable vegetable produce are some bitter roots, particularly rhubarb. This region contains the heads of some of the greatest rivers which water the Russian and Chinese empires, as the Hoangho, the Amour, and the Irtysch. The Mongols compose one of the distinct races into which naturalists have divided the human species: they are of the middle size, but muscular and strongly built; their face is broad, square, and flat; their nose is particularly low and flat; their eyes small, oblique, black, and keen. They have thick lips, a short chin with very little beard, and large and prominent ears. Their hair, which is black and strong, is almost wholly shaven off except a little tuft on the crown. They lead an entirely wandering life, remaining on one spot only so long as it affords pasturage for their cattle, then laying their tents upon wagons and conveying them to another district. Their food consists entirely of milk and flesh, of which horse flesh is considered by far the most delicate. They are nominally subject to the empire of China; but the internal government is entirely carried on by their native princes, who are called *Khutuktus*, or Regulos. Besides the Mongols proper, there is a number of other nations who are considered as included in the same race; of which the principal are the Kalkas, the Eluths, the Bureats, &c.

MONGRANDE, tn. Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, on the road from Vercelli to Biella. Pop. 3200.

MONHEIM, tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg; 9 m. SSE. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2800. Lat. 48. 50. N. Long. 10. 52. E.

MONI, river, S. America, prov. Maranham, empire Brazil, which empties itself into the gulf of San Luis de Maranham.

MONIFIETH, par. Scotland, sh. Forfar, on the Firth of Tay. Acres, 3710 (of which 400 are sandy downs). Real prop. £6481. Pop. 2635. Liv. in the presb. Dundee, syn. of Angus and Mearns. Manufacture of coarse linen cloth is carried on here; and on the Tay are valuable fisheries. The castle of Broughty, now in ruins, stood near E. Ferry, on a point of land projecting into the Tay. There are some vestiges of the fort of Balligillo, which was dismantled in 1550.

MONIKENDAM, or Monnikedam, seaport-tn. kingd. Holland, prov. N. Holland, on an arm of the Zuyder Zee; 23 m. N. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2100.

MONIKIE, par. Scotland, sh. Forfar. Real prop. £3089. Pop. 1322. Dundee (P. T. 40). Liv. in presb. Dundee, syn. Angus and Mearns. This parish includes the vils. of Camus-town, Craig-town, and Gouldie.

MONIMAIL, par. Scotland, sh. Fife. Real prop. £10,229. Pop. 1230. Cupar of Fife (P. T. 30). Liv. in presb. Cupar, syn. Fife. In this parish are Ruthven castle, the seat of lord Ruthven; and Melville house, erected in 1692, the seat of the family of the Leslies, earls of Leven and Melville.

MONINGTON, or Ewlwys-Wythur, parish, Great Britain, hundred Cemaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £811. Pop. 102. Cardigan (P. T. 239). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £12.

MONINGTON-UPON-WYE, par. England, hund. Grimsworth, co. Hereford. Acres, 1040. Pop. 104. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Hereford.

MONISTROL, town, France, depart. Upper

Loire, prov. Languedoc, on the Piat; 19 m. NE. of Le Puy. Pop. 4000. Lat. 45. 17. N. Long. 4. 10. E.

MONISTROL, town, Spain, prov. Catalonia; 4 m. W. of Manresa. It has large manufactures of woollen stuffs.

MONITO, island, W. Indies, between Hispaniola and Porto Rico, close to the island of Mona. Lat. 18. 10. N. Long. 67. 51. W.

MONIVAIRD, or MOIVARD, parish, Scotland, dist. Stratherne, sh. Perth. Real prop. £10,691. Pop. 531. Crieff (P. T. 56). Liv. in the presb. Auchterarder, syn. of Perth and Stirling. The country is mountainous, the hills being Benchonzie and Torleum, the summit of the former of which is 2922 feet above the level of the sea.

MONIVEA, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Athenry, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Dublin, 127 m. Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. Tuam. Fairs, May 12 and Oct. 12.

MONJOUS, a people inhabiting the interior of Eastern Africa, in a NE. direction from Mosambique. They occupy but a small space of country and are little known. They are negroes of a deep shining black, with high cheek bones, thick lips, and small knots of woolly hair on their heads.

MONKLAND, par. England, hund. Stretford, co. Hereford. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £1893. Pop. 180. Leominster (P. T. 137). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Hereford.

MONKLAND, NEW, or EAST MONKLAND, par. Scotland, sh. of Lanark. Real prop. £13,903. Pop. 9867. Airdrie (P. T. 32). Liv. in presb. Hamilton, and syn. of Glasgow and Ayr. Coal, iron-stone, freestone, and moor-stone are found in abundance and good quality.

MONKLAND, OLD, or WEST MONKLAND, par. Scotland, sh. of Lanark. Real prop. £19,806. Pop. 9580. Airdrie (P. T. 32). Liv. in presb. Hamilton, syn. Glasgow and Ayr. Iron-stone is dug in quantities, which supply the extensive works of the Clyde Company, established in 1786. Through this par. passes the great road from Edinburgh, by Whitburn to Glasgow.

MONKLEIGH, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. of Devon. Acres, 2040. Real prop. £1629. Pop. 562. Great Torrington (P. T. 194). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter.

MONK-NASH, or GREAT NASH, par. Great Britain, hund. Agmore, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1250. Real prop. £494. Pop. 121. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £48.

MONKNEWTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 700. Slane (P. T. 38). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of Meath and archdioc. of Armagh.

MONK'S-GRANGE, par. Ireland, bar. Balyadams, co. Queen's, prov. Leinster. Pop. 240. Carlow (P. T. 49). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin.

MONK-SILVER, par. England, hund. Williton and Freemanners, co. Somerset. Acres, 840. Real prop. £1801. Pop. 322. Wiveliscombe (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

MONKSLAND, or MONKSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Upper-Third, or Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. 1024. Killmacthomas (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Cashel.

MONKSTON, par. England, hund. Andover, Andover div., co. Southampton. Acres, 960. Real prop. £1433. Pop. 276. Andover (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester.

MONKSTOWN, par. Ireland, bars. Upper Cross and Half Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 9815. Dublin, 6 m. Liv. a cur. to which five others are united, dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £642. This par. is occupied with elegant villas, noble demesnes, and tasteful bathing lodges, the favoured retreat of the wealthy citizens of Dublin. Here is the seat of the right hon. lord Ranelagh, and near, the ruins of an ancient church.

MONKSTOWN, or MOUNTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Skyrne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 429. Cavan (P. T. 30). Liv. a lay impropriation, in dioc. Meath and Armagh.

MONKSWOOD, chap. England, hund. Usk, lower div., co. Monmouth. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £709. Pop. 193. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff.

MONKTON, par. England, hund. Colyton, co. Devon. Acres, 2090. Real prop. £1757. Pop. 120. Honiton (P. T. 148). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £60.

MONKTON, par. England, hund. Kingslow Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £4452. Pop. 376. Ramsgate (P. T. 71). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Canterbury.

MONKTON, FARLEY, par. England, hund. Bradford, co. Wilts. Acres, 1970. Real prop. £2161. Pop. 396. Bradford (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Salisbury. Here are some remains of an ancient priory.

MONKTON MOOR, par. and tnshp. England, upper div. ainstey of the city of York, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 4230. Real prop. £2838. Pop. 484. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York. Here is the Red House, built by Sir H. Illingsby in the reign of Charles I.

MONKTON, NUN, par. England, wapentake of Claro, upper div., co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1250. Real prop. £2580. Pop. 398. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a cur. and peculiar, in dioc. Rippon. Here was formerly a convent of Benedictine nuns.

MONKTON, TARRANT, par. England, hund. Monkton-up-Wimborne, Shaston div., co. Dorset. Acres, 3210. Real prop. £966. Pop. 220. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bristol.

MONKTON-UP-WIMBORNE, hundred of England, Shaston div. co. Dorset. Acres, 4720. Pop. 349. Containing two parishes.

MONKTON, WEST, par. England, hund. Whitley, co. Somerset. Acres, 3410. Real prop. £8386. Pop. 1155. Taunton (P. T. 141). Liv a rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Here are the spital alms-houses, founded in the 13th century, for 11 widows. The navigable riv. Tom and the Taunton and Bridgewater canal run through this parish.

MONKTOWN, or MONKTON, par. Scotland, district Kyle, sh. Ayr. Real prop. £6377. Pop. 1818. Ayr (P. T. 76). Liv. in the presb. Ayr, synod Glasgow and Ayr. The united par. includes the villages of Monktown and Prestwick.

MONKWEARMOUTH. See WEARMOUTH MONK.

MONMOHEMACK, or DUNMANOGE, par. of Ireland, bars. Kinkea and Moone, co. Kildare.

prov. Leinster. Castledermot (P. T. 43). Liv. a half rect. and vic. in the dioc. Dublin.

MONMOUTH, co. England. Acres, 324,310. Pop. 98,130; containing six hundreds, 127 parishes, three boroughs, two members of parliament, six mkt.-tns. Before the conquest of Britain by the Romans, Monmouthshire was included within the territories of the Silures, who were finally reduced to subjection by Julius Frontinus. Early in the fifth century, the country became divided into a number of independent states, one of which, called Gevent, or Gwentland, seems to have nearly corresponded in its limits with this county. This part of the country contained more Roman settlements of importance than most other districts of similar extent; and, as these were fortified places, the princes or chiefs of Gwent were enabled to defend their territories from the encroachments of the Anglo-Saxons. Monmouthshire continued under the sovereignty of the Welsh princes till the entire subjugation of Wales, by Edward I.; it was afterwards a part of the marches of Wales; and its inhabitants, together with those of the principality, were admitted to a participation in the legislative authority of the kingdom, by the act of parliament of the 27th of Henry VIII. This county displays abundant traces of its occupation by the Romans, in the vestiges of their military roads, camps, and villas, with the tessellated pavements, coins, urns, &c. Welsh is yet the general language of the lower classes of the inhabitants and the country people. The western portion is mountainous, and the eastern well furnished with wood. The river Usk divides the county into two portions; the largest, reaching from the borders of the Wye and Munnow to those of the Usk, is fertile and comparatively level; the western division is mountainous, and chiefly appropriated for the pasturage of sheep or goats. Here are mines of coal and iron, many of which are worked with great advantage. The principal rivers are the Wye, the Munnow, the Usk, the Ebwy, and the Rumney. All the rivers abound with fish; and on the Wye and Usk are salmon fisheries. The six hundreds are those of Abergavenny, Skenfreth, Ragland, Caldicott, Usk, and Wentloog. The co.-tn. Monmouth, is the only borough; and the mkt.-tns. are, Abergavenny, Caerleon, Chepstow, Newport, Pontypool, and Usk. Six only of the 127 pars. belong to the dioc. Hereford, the remainder to Llandaff.

MONMOUTH, co.-tn. and borough, England, hund. Skenfreth, co. Monmouth, on the rivers Wye and Munnow. Acres, 2700. Real prop. £12,968. Pop. 4916. London, 129 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Hereford. Mkt.-day, Sat. Fairs, June 18th, Whit-Tuesday, Sept. 4th, Nov. 22nd, for cattle, wool, cheese, &c. Member of parliament, one. Monmouth has a commission of the peace according to the provisions of the municipal corporation act. Here was a Norman castle, now in ruins, the birth-place of Henry V. A charter of privileges was granted to the inhabitants by Henry III., and Henry V. was also benefactor to the tn., on which Charles I. bestowed a charter of incorporation. The county assizes, sessions, and other county courts are held in this town. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome stone structure, with a spire 200 feet in height. There is another church dedicated to St. Thomas, but there is no benefice attached to it. Here are three places of worship for Protestant Dissenters, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A free grammar-school was founded here in the reign of James I. by William Jones, of Newland, in Gloucestershire, who also founded and endowed alms-houses for 20 poor persons. There is likewise a national school for the education of both sexes. Monmouth consists of four principal streets, diverging at nearly right angles from a common centre. Both the rivers Wye and Munnow are crossed by stone bridges. Among the public buildings is the town-hall, and the prison, or town and county gaol, a massive stone structure. Within a few miles of the town are several extensive iron foundries; on the neighbouring streams have been erected many paper-mills and corn-mills; and by means of the Monmouth rail-way, coal, timber, and bark are brought hither from the forest of Dean. Commerce is carried on with Bristol to a considerable extent, by the river Wye. Near the town are the remains of a Benedictine priory; and about half a mile N. of Monmouth is Troy-house, a seat of the duke of Beaufort. Geoffrey ap Arthur, usually called Geoffrey of Monmouth, the author of a traditional history of Britain, was born here.

MONMOUTH, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Kenneback, Maine; 17 m. WSW. from Augusta, 156 m. NNE. from Boston. Pop. 1882. Here is an academy.—*Monmouth*, co. of New Jersey; bounded NW. by Middlesex co., N. by Raritan-bay, E. by the Atlantic, and SW. by Burlington county. Pop. 29,233. Chief town, Freehold.

MONOMIES CASTLE, fort, N. America, U. S., North-west territory, on the Winebago riv. Lat. 44. 18. N. Long. 87. 34. W.—*Monomies River*, riv. North-west territory, which gives name to a tribe of Indians and runs into Green-bay. Lat. 44. 46. N. Long. 87. 21. W.

MONOMOLING, par. Ireland, bars. Ballagheen and Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, Pop. 1986. Gorey (P. T. 61). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Ferns.

MONONGAHELA, riv. N. America, U. S.; rises from the Laurel mntns. in Virginia, runs N. into Pennsylvania, and unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburg to form the Ohio. Length nearly 300 m.

MONONGALIA, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia; bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Maryland, S. by Randolph co., W. by Harrison co., and NW. by Ohio co. Pop. 14,056. Chief tn. Morgan town.

MONOPOLI, tn. Italy, prov. Terra di Bari, kingd. Naples, on the Adriatic; 26 m. ESE. of Bari. Pop. 15,600. Lat. 41. 8. N. Long. 17. 19. E. It is well built, contains a cathedral and a number of churches. Manufactures consist of hempen and cotton stuffs; its export trade, in these articles and in wine and olives. At a small distance are several subterraneous villages, hollowed out of a bed of calcareous spar, doubtless of great antiquity. About 6 m. from Monopoli are to be seen the vestiges of the ancient town of Egnatia.

MONREALE, tn. Sicily; 2 m. WSW. of Palermo, of which city it is sometimes considered a suburb. Pop. 8000. Lat. 38. 3. N. Long. 13. 12. E. The cathedral is one of the finest specimens extant of Gothic architecture. In the neighbourhood is a richly endowed convent.

MONROE, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Orange, New York; 19 m. s. from Newburgh, 50 m. N. from New York. Pop. 3671. It contains two churches, one for Quakers and one for Presbyterians. Here are extensive iron-works.—*Monroe*, co. New York, bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Ontario co., S. by Livingston co., and W. by Genesee. Pop. 49,862. Chief town, Rochester. —*Monroe*, co. Alabama, on the Alabama. Pop. 8781. Chief tn. Claiborne. — *Monroe*, co. E. part of Mississippi. Pop. 3853. Chief tn. Hamilton.—*Monroe*, co. Virginia; length 35 m., width 13 m. Pop. 7798. Chief tn. Uniontown. —*Monroe*, co. Ohio; length 38 m., breadth 18 m. Pop. 8770. Chief tn. Woodsfield.—*Monroe*, co. Indiana; length 24 m., breadth 18 m. Pop. 6578. Chief tn. Bloomington. — *Monroe*, co. Kentucky. It occupies the dividing ground between Cumberland and Big Barren river; length 28 m., breadth 25 m. Chief tn. Tomkins-ville.—*Monroe*, co. Tennessee; bounded by N. Carolina E., the Cherokee Land S., M'Minn W., and Tennessee riv. N. Chief tn. Madisonville.—*Monroe*, co. Michigan Territory. Pop. 3187. Chief tn. Monroe.—*Monroe*, tn. Illinois, on the first high ground above the junction of the Illinois with the Mississippi; 28 m. above St. Louis, and 10 m. from St. Charles: on the Missouri.—*Monroe*, co. Illinois, on the Mississippi. Pop. 2119. Chief tn. Waterloo.—*Monroe*, tn. and capital, Monroe co. Michigan Territory, on the Raisin; 35 m. S. from Detroit.

MONS, tn. kingd. Belgium, cap. of the prov. Hainault, on the riv. Trouille; 23 m. ENE. of Valenciennes, and 36 m. SSW. of Brussels. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 50. 27. N. Long. 3. 57. E. It is surrounded by an earthen mound, ditch, and other fortifications, which render it one of the principal barrier towns against France. It is a well built tn. with several squares and tolerably regular streets. The market-place is spacious, and contains the government-house; also the house of the provincial council. The hotel de ville is a large old building with a fine steeple. The church of St. Elizabeth is remarkable as occupying the site of an ancient castle, said to have owed its origin to Julius Cæsar. The charitable institutions are, a large hospital, a commodious foundling hospital, and a workhouse. The library of the gymnasium is extensive. Mons has a great variety of manufactures; woollens, cotton, linen and lace; and its command of coal has led also to the establishment of iron foundries, with works for salt, earthenware, oil, and soap. In these articles, and in coals, its trade is very considerable; it communicates with Paris by the canal of St. Quentin. In former times, particularly the war of the French revolution, Mons was successively taken and retaken by the opposing parties.

MONSEA, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 2209. Nenagh (P. T. 95). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £450.

MONSELICE, tn. Austrian Italy, delegation of Padua, gov. Venice, Lombardo-Venetian kingd. on a navigable canal; 10 m. SSW. of Padua. Pop. 9000. Lat. 45. 13. N. Long. 11. 46. E. Situated in a tract of country N. of the Adige and Po. It has considerable manufactures of woollen and linen; and a brisk trade by its canal, which extends to Padua.

MONSON, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Hampden, Massachusetts, on the line of Connecticut, 72 m. WSW. from Boston. Pop. 2264. It contains two churches, one for Congregationalists and one for Baptists, and a flourishing academy; also manufactories of cotton and wool.

MONTA, tn. Italy, prov. Asti, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia. Pop. 2500.

MONTACUTE, par. England, hund. Tintinhull, co. Somerset. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £4735. Pop. 1028. Yeovil (P. T. 122). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £127. Fair, May 8th, for leather, sheep, and cattle. Here are extensive quarries of freestone.

MONTAGNAC, tn. France, depart. Herault, prov. Languedoc; 21 m. WSW. of Montpelier. Pop. 2700. Lat. 43. 28. N. Long. 3. 30. E. It has some woollen manufactures, and a considerable trade in wool.

MONTAGNANA, tn. Austrian Italy, delegation of Padua, gov. Venice, Lombardo-Venetian kingd., on the Fiume Novo; 20 m. SW. of Padua. Pop. 6200. Lat. 45. 14. N. Long. 11. 30. E. It has considerable manufactures of silk thread; also some traffic in silk, wool, hemp, and corn.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, island, N. Pacific ocean, 50 m. long, and 10 m. broad; near the W. coast of North America, at the entrance of Prince William's Sound. Lat. 59. 50. to 60. 30. N. Long. 147. to 148. W.

MONTAIGU, tn. France, depart. Vendee, prov. Poitou; 16 m. SSE. of Nantes. Pop. 1100. Lat. 46. 58. N. Long. 1. 20. W. It was formerly much more considerable, but reduced in the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries.

MONTAIGUT, tn. France, depart. Lot and Garonne, prov. Guyenne and Gascony, on the Senne; 28 m. NW. of Montauban. Pop. 4100. It has some manufactures of woollen stuffs and leather.—*Montaigut*, tn. depart. Puy de Dome, prov. Auvergne; 27 m. WNW. of Clermont. Pop. 1500.

MONTALCINO, tn. Italy, prov. Sienna, duchy Tuscany; 45 m. SSE. of Florence. Pop. 2700. Lat. 43. 8. N. Long. 11. 28. E.

MONTALTO, tn. Italy, prov. Calabria Citra, kingd. Naples; 10 m. NNW. of Cosenza. Pop. 4600.—*Montalto*, tn. and castle, States of the Church; on the Fiora; 55 m. NW. of Rome. Lat. 42. 22. N. Long. 11. 35. E.—*Montalto*, tn. States of the Church; 40 m. S. of Ancona.

MONTALVAO, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, near the Tagus; 108 m. NE. of Lisbon. Lat. 39. 34. N. Long. 7. 18. W.

MONTANARO, tn. Italy, prov. Turin, kingd. of Piedmont and Sardinia. Pop. 3500.

MONTANVERT, mountain, Italy, in Savoy. Height 6100 feet; 4 m. N. of Mont Blanc.

MONTARGIS, tn. France, depart. Loiret, prov. Orleanais, on the Loing; 40 m. EbN. of Orleans. Pop. 6400. Lat. 48. 0. N. Long. 2. 43. E. Situated near the forest of Montargis, and adjacent to the canal of Briare. The public buildings are the churches, a small theatre, and an old castle. Here are manufactures of woollen and paper, and also a traffic in corn and wood, and in saffron, mustard, and other productions of the vicinity.

MONTAUBAN, tn. France, capital of the depart. Tarn and Garonne, prov. Guyenne and Gascony, on the Tarn; 30 m. N. of Toulouse. Pop. 24,600. Lat. 44. 1. N. Long. 1. 21. E. It consists of three parts, of which two, called

the Old and New Town, are situated on the right bank of the Tarn, and communicate with the third part, called the Ville-Bourbon, by a bridge built of brick, remarkable for the boldness of its construction. Most of the gates retain their architectural ornaments. In the centre of the tn. is a square, surrounded with good buildings; the interior of which forms an agreeable public garden. The most remarkable object at Montauban, is the elevated public walk called the Falaise. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and the college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits. Here are also an astronomical observatory, a society of arts and sciences, and a public library. Its celebrated Protestant university, suppressed in 1629, was re-established by Bonaparte in 1810, and has four professors of theology. The manufactures consist of silk stuffs and stockings, linen, serge, and other woollen stuffs. Its trade consists in these and other articles of manufacture, as well as in the corn, wine, and brandy of the neighbouring country. The tn. was formerly one of the principal strongholds of the Huguenots in the civil wars. It is the see of a bishop, restored in 1817.—*Montauban*, tn. depart. the Ille and Villaine, prov. Brittany, on the Arriege; 5 m. NW. of Montfort. Pop. 2800.

MONTAUD, town, France, depart. Arriege, prov. co. Foix; on the Arriege; 12 m. NW. of Mirepoix. Pop. 1300.—*Montaud*, tn. depart. Loire, prov. Anjou; 9 m. S. of St. Etienne. Pop. 2600.

MONTBART, tn. France, depart. Cote d'Or, prov. Burgundy; 34 m. NW. of Dijon. Pop. 2200. It has manufactures of gloves and woollen stuffs; also some paper-mills and iron-works. It was the birth-place of Buffon.

MONTBELLIARD, tn. France, depart. of Doubs, prov. Franche Comte, near the Aleine; 10 m. SSW. of Befort. Pop. 3700. It has manufactures of cotton stuffs and caps; also of watches, of which no less than 10,000 are said to be made annually. It is the ancient cap. of a principality; near it is a considerable iron-mine.

MONT-BLANC, mntn., Savoy, the loftiest in Europe, situated in Lat. 45. 51. N. Long. 6. 52. E. Its elevation, according to M. Saussure, is 15,670 feet. It may be divided into three regions: the lower consisting of the central mass, 6000 or 7000 feet; the middle dome, 12,000 feet; and the Bosse du Dromedaire, or most elevated summit of all. Various attempts had been made to ascend the summit, but all without success, until the 7th August, 1786. It was immediately after that M. de Saussure made his celebrated expedition, and remained on the top of the mount between four and five hours; since then this task, though repeatedly attempted, has been seldom accomplished. The view from the top extends to a distance of more than 150 miles around. The glaciers on and around Mont-Blanc are to the number of 17 or 18, and several of them are more than 20 m. in length.

MONTBRISON, tn. France, cap. of depart. Loire, prov. Anjou, on the Vigez; 40 m. SSW. of Lyons. Pop. 5200. Lat. 45. 37. N. Long. 4. 4. E. Here are extensive manufactures of printed linen. It is celebrated for its medicinal waters.

MONT DE MARSAN, tn. France, cap. of depart. Landes, prov. Guyenne and Gascony, near the confluence of the Mi and Douze; 72 m. S. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 4,500. Lat. 43. 56. N. Long. 0. 35. W. It has manufactures of druggets and different sorts of woollens, and trades also in corn, wine, brandy, and fruit.

MONTDIDIER, tn. France, depart. Somme, prov. Picardy; 18 m. SE. of Amiens. Pop. 4200. Lat. 49. 37. N. Long. 2. 32. E. It has manufactures of caps, stockings, hats, and woollen stuffs.

MONT D'OR, mntn., France, depart. Puy de Dome, prov. Auvergne; 25 m. SW. of Clermont. Lat. 45. 30. N. Long. 2. 50. E. Belonging to the Auvergne chain. At its base are a number of warm springs. Height 6700 feet.

MONTEBELLO, tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Vicenza, gov. Venice, Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; 20 m. ENE. of Verona. Pop. 1500. It was the scene of an engagement between the French and the Austrians in 1796, when Marshal Lannes obtained the title of duke of Montebello.

MONTEBOURG, tn. France, depart. Calvados, prov. Normandy; 4 m. SE. of Valognes. Pop. 2400. Lat. 49. 28. N. Long. 1. 25. W. Situated on a height.

MONTECALVO, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Ultra, kingd. Naples; 10 m. ENE. of Benevento. Pop. 4500.

MONTECERVOLI, tn. Italy, duchy of Tuscany. Remarkable for its warm baths.

MONTECH, tn. France, depart. Tarn and Garonne, prov. Guyenne and Gascony, on the Garonne; 38 m. NbW. of Toulouse. Pop. 2800.

MONTE CHIARO, tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Brescia, gov. Milan, on the Chiese; 10 m. SE. of Brescia. Pop. 6000. In 1796, the Austrians were defeated here by the French with considerable loss.

MONTE CHRISTI, tn. S. America, depart. Guayaquil, gov. Quito, repub. Colombia; 110 m. NW. of Guayaquil. Lat. 1. 0. S. Long. 81. 6. W. At first built near the Pacific Ocean, and called *Manta*, but since removed to the foot of a mount, where it now stands, and from whence it had its name.

MONTE CHRISTI, cape, bay, and tn. N. side of St. Domingo, W. Indies. The cape in Lat. 19. 54. N. and Long. 71. 44. W. Pop. of tn. and territory, 3000.—*Monte Christi*, a chain of mntns., which extend parallel to the N. coast of the island, from the bay of Monte Christi to the bay of Samana on the E.

MONTEFALCONE, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Ultra, kingd. of Naples; 9 m. NNE. of Avellino. Pop. 3600.

MONTE-FIASCONE, tn. Italy, States of the Church; 50 m. NNE. of Rome. Pop. 3000. Lat. 42. 34. N. Long. 12. 4. E. Situated near the lake Bolsena. It is the see of a bishop.

MONTEFIDGE, a tribe of Arabs, who occupy the pachalic of Bagdad, that part of the dist. between Korna and Bassora. Lat. 31. 0. N. Long. 46. 0. E.

MONTEFORTE, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Ultra, kingd. Naples; 18 m. SSW. of Benevento. Pop. 3500.

MONTEGLIO, tn. Italy, prov. Asti, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia; 20 m. WbN. of Turin. Pop. 2600. Lat. 45. 9. N. Long. 8. 5. E.

MONTEGO BAY, seaport-tn. island Jamaica, on the N. coast, in a bay which gives name to the town. It has about 230 houses.

Lat. 18. 33. N. Long. 78. 10. W. 150 vessels clear out here annually.

MONTE GRANDE, tn. Italy, prov. Biella, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, on the small riv. Vionna. Pop. 3200. It has some manufactures of linen and cotton.

MONTEGROSSO, tn. Italy, prov. Asti, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, on the Tiol. Pop. 2500.

MONTEITH, Stewartry of, dist. or div. Scotland, sh. Perth. It formerly gave the title of earl to the family of Graham.

MONTEITH, Fort of, par. Scotland, stewartry of Monteith, sh. Perth. Pop. 2456. Stirling (P. T. 35). Liv. in the presb. Dunblain, syn. Perth and Stirling.

MONTE LEONE, tn. Italy, prov. Calabria Ultra, kingd. Naples, near the guif of Eufemia; 12 m. NNE. of Nicotera, and 25 m. SW. of Squillace. Pop. 8000. Lat. 38. 44. N. Long. 16. 7. E. It has manufactures of silk, and is the see of a bishop.—*Monte Leone*, tn. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra; 9 m. N. of Benevento. Pop. 2100. Lat. 41. 17. N. Long. 14. 46. E.

MONTELIMART, tn. France, depart. of Drome, prov. Dauphiny, on two small rivers, left side of the Rhone; 50 m. N. of Avignon, and 100 m. S. of Lyons. Pop. 6400. Lat. 44. 30. N. Long. 4. 51. E. Manufactures, silk, woollen, cotton, and leather.

MONTELLA, tn. Naples, prov. Principato Ultra. Pop. 5800. The birth-place of Bartoli, commonly considered the inventor of the thermometer.

MONTELLUPO, tn. Italy, duchy Tuscany, on the Arno; 11 m. WSW. of Florence. Manufacture, vases, urns, &c. for the decoration of gardens.

MONTELOVEZ, city, N. America, cap. prov. Cohahuila, repub. Mexico. Pop. 3500. Lat. 29. 10. N. Long. 100. 50. W. Has seven churches, two squares, powder magazines, &c.

MONTE-MAGGIORE, tn. island of Sicily, prov. Val de Mazzara; 25 m. SE. of Palermo. Pop. 4000. Lat. 37. 50. N. Long. 13. 38. E.

MONTEMORO, mntn. Switzerland, Upper Valais. Height, 10,000 feet above sea level.

MONTEMOR O NOVO, tn. Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the riv. Canha; 55 m. E. from Lisbon. Pop. 4000. Lat. 38. 36. N. Long. 8. 6. W.

MONTEMOR O VELHO, tn. of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Mondego; 108 m. NbE. from Lisbon. Pop. 4000. Lat. 40. 7. N. Long. 8. 33. W.

MONTENEGRO, dist. of European Turkey, having Albania S., Herzegovina N. Area, 3000 sq. m. Pop. 40,000. Soil fertile, but agriculture much neglected. Inhabitants subsist chiefly by their flocks and herds. The district contains seven small towns, with each a pop. of 2000, and 110 villages.

MONTENOTTE, mntn. NW. Italy, between the ter. of Genoa and Montferrat. Lat. 44. 24. N. Long. 8. 28. E. Chiefly remarkable as the scene of the first military exploit of Bonaparte, in 1796.

MONTEPELOSO, tn. Italy, prov. Basilicata, kingd. Naples; 18 m. NW. of Matera. Pop. 5800. Lat. 40. 44. N. Long. 16. 7. E. It is the see of a bishop.

MONTEREAU-FAULT YONNE, tn. France, depart. Seine and Marne, prov. Isle of France, situated at the junction of the Seine and Yonne; 10 m. NE. of Nemours. Pop. 3500. Manufactures, porcelain and stone ware.

MONTE ROSSI, tn. Italy, delegation Civita Vecchia, States of the Church. It has a castle on a hill, near which are many Etruscan antiquities.

MONTE ST. GIULIANO, tn. island Sicily, prov. Val di Mazzara; 20 m. S. of Trapani. Pop. 6600. Lat. 37. 42. N. Long. 12. 23. E.

MONTESANO, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Citra, kingd. Naples; 20 m. NNE. of Policastro. Pop. 4600. Lat. 40. 22. N. Long. 15. 41. E.

MONTESARCHIO, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Ultra, kingd. Naples; 25 m. ENE. of Naples. Pop. 56 0.

MONTESQUIOU DE VOLVESTRE, tn. France, depart. Upper Garonne, prov. Languedoc, on the river Reze; 33 m. S. of Toulouse. Pop. 2800. Lat. 43. 11. N. Long. 1. 12. E. It has considerable manufactures of woollens, leather, and hats.

MONTEVARCHI, tn. Italy, prov. Florence, duchy Tuscany; 25 m. SE. of Florence. Is populous and well built, having a castle situated on a hill, and considerable manufactures and trade.

MONTEVERDE, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Ultra, kingd. Naples; 50 m. ENE. of Salerno. Pop. 2100. Lat. 41. 6. N. Long. 15. 40. E. It is the see of a bishop.

MONTE VIDEO, seaport-tn. S. America, prov. Buenos Ayres, repub. United Provinces of La Plata, in a small bay on the river La Plata; 120 m. ENE. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. from 15,000 to 20,000. Lat. 34. 54. S. Long. 56. 14. W. The harbour, though shallow, and with a soft bottom of deep mud, is the best on the river. The fortifications include a very strong fort to the N., but the other side of the bay is undefended. The houses are of stone and brick, with flat roofs one story high. The great square contains the cathedral, the town house, and the public prison. The chief trade is in hides, tallow, and dried beef, which are exported to Europe and the West Indies. The town was taken by the British in 1806; but, after the unsuccessful attack on Buenos Ayres, was evacuated with the other Spanish settlements in 1807.

MONTEUX, tn. France, depart. Vaucluse prov. Comtat Venaissin and Comtat d'Avignon; 9 m. NE. of Avignon. Pop. 3300.

MONT-FERRAND, town, France, depart. Cantal, prov. Auvergne; 2 m. NE. of Clermont. Pop. 4000.

MONTFERRAT, duchy, N. Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia; bounded by Piedmont. Genoa, and Milan. Area, 900 sq. m. Pop. 186,000. The duchy is divided into two provs., Acqui and Casale, and contains 4 principal towns, viz., Casale, Acqui, Alba, and Trino, besides 180 smaller towns and villages. The rivers are the Stura, Bormida, Belbo, Orba, and Erro, and, for a short distance, the Po. Products corn, wines, vegetables, fruit, flax, and hemp. Besides the labours of agriculture the inhabitants employ themselves in silk-spinning and other domestic manufactures.

MONTFORD, par. England, hund. Pimhill, co. Salop. Acres, 2180. Real prop. £3462. Pop. 566. Shrewsbury (P. T. 156). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

MONTFORT L'AMAURY, town. France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Isle of France;

28 m. W. of Paris. Pop. 2700. Lat. 48. 44. N. Long. 1. 46. E.

MONTFRIN, tn. France, depart. Gard, prov. Languedoc, on the river Gard; 14 m. NE. of Nismes. Pop. 2000. Lat. 43. 54. N. Long. 4. 36. E.

MONTGAILLARD, tn. France, depart. of Landes, prov. Guyenne and Gascony, on the Adour; 6 m. E. of St. Sever. Pop. 2400.

MONTGOMERY, co. Great Britain, N. Wales. Acres, 491,600. Pop. 66,485. Nine hunds., 1 bor., 7 mkt.-tns., 47 pars. Sends one member to Parliament. It possesses great variety of character, both in surface and soil. To the SW. is the mountain of Plinlimmon, an elevation of 2463 feet above the level of the ocean. The range which issues northward from this elevation is called the Backbone of Montgomery, and here, originate the principal rivers of the county. The Severn, rising in Plinlimmon, flows by Llanidloes, Newtown, and Pool. The Fyrnwy and its tributaries, uniting with the Tanat below Llansaintffraid, assist in swelling the flood of the Severn. Many minor streams also flow into the great reservoir of the Severn. Agriculture is in a highly improved state here. Fat cattle are not general, storers being found to pay better. A very ancient lead-work is situated at Craig-y-Mwyn, near the famous cataract called Pystyl Rhayadar. A mine is opened at Dylifan, W. of Llanbrynmair. Copper and lead ore, the latter containing a large per centage of silver, are raised at Esgaer Hir, on the confines of Cardiganshire. The nine hundreds in the county division are called Llanfyllyn, Machynllaeth, Llanidloes, Pool, Caurs, Mathrafel, Dewddwr, Montgomery, and Newtown. In these the principal towns are Montgomery, a borough and assize town, Newtown, Welshpool, Llanfyllyn, Machynllaeth, Llanfair, and Llanidloes. Considerable manufactures exist here; the major part of the Welsh flannels are made in this county. The export of cattle, sale of cheese, butter, &c., increases the revenue of the inhabitants; but a considerable trade is also carried on here in timber. The trade of the manufacturing towns has been essentially promoted by the construction of the Montgomeryshire canal.

MONTGOMERY, tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Montgomery, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £5235. Pop. 1188. London, 168 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Hereford. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Fairs, March 3, June 20, Sept. 4, and Nov. 11. Sends one member to parliament. The streets are steep, the houses built of brick; and the town-hall, church, new gaol, and Dissenters' chapel are the only public buildings in the place. The town was incorporated by Henry III., and is governed by a high steward, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses. There is neither trade nor manufacture conducted here, nor any thoroughfare through the place. The great and petty sessions are held here, as well as a court-leet annually under lord Clive, to whom the manor belongs. Here is an endowed charity school. Montgomery was formerly a fortified town, encircled by walls with flanking towers; no trace of these are now visible. Montgomery Castle was remarkably strong; it occupied the summit of a lofty rock. The Welsh took and demolished it; but, in 1093, it was rebuilt by William Rufus. King Henry III. again seized and destroyed it; but, being shortly after restored, it became the residence of the lords Herbert and Chirbury. It now presents a confused heap of ruins, no traces of its original strength or grandeur surviving. At a short distance from the town is Limonepark, the seat of the right honourable earl Powis.

MONTGOMERY, co. N. America, U. S., New York. Pop. 43,595. Chief town, Johnstown.—*Montgomery*, co. Pennsylvania; length 30 m., width 15 m. The Schuylkill washes its S. border: the Perkiomen traverses this county. The soil is productive, and here are quarries of fine marble. Pop. 39.404. Chief town, Norristown.—*Montgomery*, co. Virginia; length 42 m., mean width 22 m. Pop. 12,304. Chief town, Christiansburg.— *Montgomery*, co. Maryland; length 28 m., width 18 m. Pop. 19,816. Chief town, Rockville. — *Montgomery*, co. Georgia; length 40 m., width 24 m. Pop. 1269. Chief town, Mount Vernon.—*Montgomery*, co. Ohio; length 24 m., width 23 m. Pop. 24,252. Chief town, Dayton. — *Montgomery*, co. Kentucky; length 38 m., width 12 m. Pop. 10,221. Chief town, Mount-Sterling.—*Montgomery*, co. Tennessee; length 40 m., width 17 m. Pop. 14,365. Chief town, Clarkesville. — *Montgomery*, co. N. Carolina; length 42 m., width 18 m. Pop. 10,918. Chief town, Tindalsville.—*Montgomery*, co. Alabama; length 50 m., width 30 m. Pop. 12,694. Chief town, Montgomery.—*Montgomery*, co. Missouri; length 50 m., width 35 m. Pop. 3900.—*Montgomery*, tn. co. Orange, New York; 70 m. from New York. Pop. 3877. It contains an academy and eight churches.

MONTIGNAC LE COMTE, tn. France, depart. Dordogne, prov. Guyenne and Gascony, on the Vezere; 21 m. ESE. of Perigueux. Pop. 2600. Lat. 45. 3. N. Long. 1. 7. E.

MONTIJO, tn. Spain, prov. Estremadura, near the Guadiana; 15 m. W. of Merida. Pop. 3000.

MONTILLA, tn. Spain, prov. Cordova, Andalusia, to the S. of the Guadalquiver; 18 m. SSE. of Cordova. Pop. 6300. Lat. 37. 37. N. Long. 4. 36. W. It has two churches and seven convents.

MONTIVILLIERS, tn. France, depart. Lower Seine, prov. Normandy, on the Lezarde; 6 m. NE. of Havre. Pop. 4000. Lat. 49. 33. N. Long. 0. 12. E. Here are manufactures of leather, paper, woollens, and lace; also oil mills, breweries, and a tobacco work.

MONTJOYE, tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, duchy Juliers, on the Tigenbruch; 16 m. SSE. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 3200. Lat. 50. 34. N. Long. 6. 14. E. It has extensive woollen manufactures.

MONTLOUIS, tn. France, depart. Indre and Loire, prov. Touraine, near the Loire; 3 m. E. of Tours. Pop. 3000.

MONT LOUIS, tn. France, depart. Upper Pyrenees, prov. Guyenne and Gascony, near the Tet; 21 m. SW. of Prades. Pop. 1100. It has a citadel and good barracks.

MONTLUCON, tn. France, depart. Allier, prov. Bourbonnais, on the Cher; 55 m. NNW. of Clermont. Pop. 5700. Lat. 46. 18. N. Long. 2. 38. E. The manufactures are lace, ribbons, serge, and other woollens.

MONTMARTRE, vil. France, immediately to the N. of Paris. Pop. 1300. It was the scene

of some sharp fighting between the French and Allies, 30th March, 1814, the day before the surrender of Paris to the Allies.

MONTMEDY, tn. France, depart. Meuse, prov. Lorraine, on the Chiers; 30 m. WSW. of Luxemburg. Pop. 2000. Lat. 49. 36. N. Long. 5. 19. E. Here are a few manufactures, but no public buildings, except the barracks.

MONTMIRAIL, tn. France, depart. Marne, prov. Champagne, on the Little Morin; 33 m. SW. of Chalons-sur-Marne. Pop. 2100. This was the scene of an obstinate action between the French and Allies, chiefly Russians, 12th Feb. 1814.

MONTMIRAIL, CASTELNAU DE, tn. France, depart. Dordogne, prov. Guyenne and Gascony. Pop. 2600.

MONTMORENCI, riv. N. America, Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence, about 7 m. below Quebec; remarkable for its beautiful falls.

MONTMORENCY, tn. France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Isle de France; 8 m. N. of Paris. Pop. 1800.—*Montmorency*, tn. depart. Aube, prov. Champagne; 23 m. N. of Troyes. Pop. 1600.

MONTMORILLON, tn. France, depart. Vienne, prov. Poitou, on the Gartempe; 246 m. SW. of Paris. Pop. 4100. Lat. 46. 25. N. Long. 0. 55. E. It has manufactures of paper, and a considerable traffic in wool, and also in cattle.

MONTMOROT, vil. France, depart. Jura, prov. Franche Comte. Pop. 1500. It has salt springs, of which the annual produce is about 10,000 cwt.

MONTOIRE, tn. France, depart. Loire Inferieure, prov. Brittany; 30 m. W. of Nantes. Pop. 3200. It has manufactures of vitriol.—*Montoire*, tn. France, depart. Loire and Cher, prov. Orleanais, on the Loire; 9 m. SW. of Vendome. Pop. 2300.

MONTOLIEU, tn. France, depart. Aude, prov. Languedoc, on the Rougeanne; 8 m. NW. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1500. Manufactures, leather and woollens.

MONTONE, riv. Italy, which rises in the Appennines, and falls into the Adriatic, below Ravenna.

MONTORO, tn. Spain, prov. Cordova, Andalusia, on the Guadalquiver; 15 m. E. of Andujar. Pop. 4000.

MONTORO, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Citra, kingd. Naples. Pop. 6200. Here are considerable manufactures of linen.

MONTPELIER, tn. France, capital depart. Herault, prov. Languedoc, between the small rivs. Masson and Lez; 32 m. WSW. of Nismes, and 100 m. WNW. of Marseilles. Pop. 33,000. Lat. 43. 36. N. Long. 3. 52. E. Montpelier has still some fortifications, viz. an old stone wall, and a citadel built by Louis XIV. The number of public buildings give it the appearance of a large city. The principal structures are the cathedral, the hotel de ville, the prefecture, the exchange, and the hotel des monnaies; the theatre, and the magnificent Roman aqueduct. It has long been the seat of a celebrated university, which still subsists under the name of an academy, and is composed of three faculties. Here is also one of the great provincial schools, a special school of medicine, and an anatomical theatre; a library of 40,000 volumes, a museum, and a botanical garden. Montpelier communicates with the sea by the canal de Grave, and the little harbour of Cette serves as its port. The principal trade is in the products of the vicinity, particularly wine. A brisk trade is also carried on in the local manufactures, particularly in verdigris and liqueurs. It is the seat of the departmental administration, and the see of a bishop.

MONTPELIER, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. co. Washington, Vermont, on the Onion riv.; 140 m. NW. from Boston. Lat. 44. 16. N. Long. 71. 33. W. It is a great thoroughfare.

MONT-PERDU, a lofty mntn, in the Pyrenees; 100 m. from the bay of Biscay. It has a double summit, of which the higher is computed at 10,700 feet, the second at 10,400 above sea level.

MONTPEYROUX, tn. France, depart. Herault, prov. Languedoc; 14 m. ESE. of Lodeve. Pop. 3000.

MONTPEZAT, tn. France, depart. Tarn and Garonne, prov. Guyenne and Gascony; 14 m. NNE. of Montauban. Pop. 2700. It has manufactures of linen.—*Montpezat*, tn. department Ardeche, prov. Languedoc, on the Pourseille; 22 m. W. of Privas. Pop. 2400.

MONTPINCON, tn. France, depart. La Manche, prov. Normandy; 6 m. E. of Coutances. Pop. 2400.

MONTPONT, tn. France, depart. Saone and Loire, prov. Burgundy; 8 m. SSW. of Louhans. Pop. 2200.

MONT PULCIANO, tn. Italy, prov. Florence, duchy Tuscany; 50 m. SSE. of Florence. Pop. 7300. It has manufactures of soap and tallow. The environs are fertile, and the wine accounted the best in Tuscany. The public buildings are a small hospital, several churches, and convents. It is the see of a bishop.

MONTQUHITTER, or MONQUHITTER, par. Scotland, Turreff dist., sh. Aberdeen. Pop. 2004. Turreff (P. T. 155). Liv. in the presb. Turreff, and syn. Aberdeen.

MONTREAL, tn. France, depart. Aude, prov. Languedoc; 9 m. W. of Carcassonne. Pop. 3200.

MONTREAL, city, N. America, Lower Canada, on an island of the same name, in the St. Lawrence; 180 m. SW. of Quebec, and 300 m. N. of New York. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 45. 30. N. Long. 73. 30. W. The cathedral is 255 feet by 134 feet, and will contain 10,000 persons; it is built of hewn stone. Of the other public buildings the college is next in importance; it contains on an average 300 students. It is a Catholic institution. Besides these there are the Hotel Dieu, for the purpose of administering relief to the destitute sick; the convent of Notre Dame, the court-house, the government-house, the old monastery of the Recollets, and others. The chief article of commerce is furs. It is the emporium of the NW. Company and of the trade between Canada and the United States.

MONTREAL, district, N. America, Lower Canada. It contains the cos. of York, Effingham, Leinster, Warwick, Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey, Bedford, Richelieu, and Montreal.—*Montreal Bay*, Canada, on the E. side of Lake Superior. Lat. 47. 10. N. Long. 84. 50. W.—*Montreal*, riv. NW. territory, U. S., which flows into Lake Superior, 63 m. W. of the mouth of the Ontanagon. The SW. Fur Company have a post at Lake Flambeau, near the source of this river.

MONTREDON, town, France, depart. Tarn, prov. Languedoc; 28 m. SE. of Castres. Pop. 4600. It has considerable manufactures of woollens, for which the extensive sheep pastures of this country supply materials.

MONTREJEAU, tn. France, depart. Upper Garonne, prov. Languedoc, at the conflux of the Neste and Garonne; 9 m. E. of St. Gaudens. Pop. 2500. It has manufactures of leather and stockings, and carries on a traffic in cattle and agricultural produce.

MONTREUIL, tn. France, on a hill adjoining the Canche, nearly 9 m. from the sea; 20 m. SE. of Boulogne. Pop. 3400. Lat. 47. 10. N. Long. 0. 10. W. It has manufactures of flannels and other woollens; also of leather.—*Montreuil*, tn. France; 6 m. E. of Paris. Pop. 3200. It has extensive gardens, and sends peaches and garden herbs to Paris, to the computed value of £12,000 annually.

MONTREUX, village, Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on an eminence, overlooking the lake of Geneva; 4 m. E. of Vevay. Lat. 46. 27. N. Long. 6. 54. E.

MONTROL SAVART, town, France, depart. Charente, prov. Aunis; 14 m. E. of Confolens. Pop. 3400.

MONTROSE, royal burgh and seaport-town, Scotland, sh. Forfar. Acres, 3080. Pop. 12,055. Edinburgh, 70 m. Liv. in the presb. Brechin, and syn. Angus and Mearns. It has enjoyed the privileges of a royal burgh for 460 years. The church is a large, handsome, modern structure, with an ancient steeple at the W. end. The town is in general well built, and has a bridge of timber across the S. Esk, 800 feet in length, with a stone arch at each end. Among the public edifices are the old town-house, fitted up as a prison; the new town-house, erected in 1763; and the lunatic asylum. Here was an ancient hospital, or Maison de Dieu, which has been suffered to go to decay; but the revenues are preserved. The public schools, which are under the patronage of the council, possess high reputation. The harbour is said to be one of the best on the eastern coast of Scotland. The commerce of this port appears to have advanced greatly since the beginning of the present century. Vessels of this town are chiefly employed in the coasting trade, that of the Baltic, and whale fishery. The chief manufactures are those of yarn, thread, sheeting, sail-cloth, and other linen fabrics; besides which there are several rope-works, and a tan-yard. Considerable quantities of salmon have been caught in the rivers; and the cod-fishery has been advantageously prosecuted off the coasts. This town gives the titles of duke, marquis, and earl, to the principal branch of the Graham family. Several mineral springs exist here.

MONT ST. JEAN, hamlet, kingd. Belgium, very near the scene of the battle of Waterloo, which has led some French writers to call it the battle of Mont St. Jean.

MONT ST. JEAN, tn. France, depart. Sarthe, prov. Maine, on the Sarthe; 9 m. E. of Beaumont le Vicomte. Pop. 2000.

MONTSERRAT, or MONSERRAT, great mntn. Spain, dist. Manresa, Catalonia, on the Llobregat; 28 m. NW. of Barcelona. Remarkable for its hermitages and a rich monastery of Benedictines. It attains a height of more than 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

MONTSERRAT, island, West Indies, about 9 m. long, and nearly as much wide, and containing about 30,000 acres. Lat. 16. 45. N. Long. 61. 6. W. Discovered in 1493 by Columbus. As to climate, soil, animals, and commerce, it is much the same as the other English Caribee islands. It is well watered and fruitful; and the planters here formerly raised a great deal of indigo. The seas abound with fish.

MONTVENTOUX, mountain, S. of France, depart. Vaucluse, prov. Comtat Venaisin and Comtat D'Avignon. Elevation, 6500 feet.

MONTVIGNEMAL, a lofty mntn. France, among the Pyrenees; 8 m. EBS. from Mont Perdu. Elevation, 10,500 feet.

MONYMUSK, par. Scotland, dist. Garioch, sh. Aberdeen. Acres, 9337. Pop. 1011. Edinburgh, 125 m. Liv. in the presb. Garioch, syn. Aberdeen. Two annual fairs. Great numbers of sheep were formerly kept here, which are now replaced by black cattle. A priory of canons regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here by the earl of Mar.

MONZA (anc. Modoetia), tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd., on the Lambro; 8 m. W. of Milan. Pop. 10,600. Lat. 45. 35. N. Long. 9. 15. E. It has manufactures of silk, hats, and leather. It is remarkable for the treasury of its cathedral, which contains, among other curiosities, the iron crown of the kingdom of Lombardy, which is set with jewels. Charlemagne was crowned with it here in 774; as were the emperors of Germany in subsequent ages, when they wished to assert their rights as kings of Lombardy. Bonaparte followed this example in 1805.

MONZIE, par. Scotland, sh. Perth. Acres, 53,760. Pop. 1195. Crieff (P. T. 56). Liv. in the presb. Auchterarder, syn. Perth and Stirling. About one-third of the par. is arable, and the residue furnishing pasture for 10,000 sheep. The par. is watered by the Almond, the Keltie, and the Shaggie. Here are manufactures of linen and woollen. Several camps, forts, and other monuments of the wars between the Romans and ancient Caledonians, are in this parish.

MONZON, town, Spain, in Arragon, on the Cinca; 8 m. S. of Barbastro. Pop. 3200. Lat. 41. 43. N. Long. 0. 10. E. It is a walled town and has a citadel.

MOOLTAN, or MOULTAN, prov. Hindoostan, bounded on the N. by Lahore, S. by the Indian ocean, E. by the great desert of Ajmeer, or Rajpootana, and on the W. the course of the Indus separates it from the Baloochistan and the Cabul dominions. Area, about 7000 sq. m. The principal modern divisions are, Mooltan Proper, Bahawulpoor, Backar, Sinde, Tatta, and Chalchkaun. It has been subdued since 1809 by Runjeet Singh, of Lahore, to whom it still continues tributary.—*Mooltan*, or *Multan*, capital of the preceding prov.; about 4 m. from the Chinaub or Acesines. Lat. 30. 9. N. Long. 71. 7. E. It is enclosed by a wall from 40 to 50 feet high, with towers at regular distances; it has also a citadel. Mooltan is noted for its silks, and for a kind of carpet much inferior to the Persian. The vicinity is fertile, and in 1809 was tolerably cultivated, being supplied with water from wells. It produces wheat, cotton, millet, turnips, carrots, and indigo; and abounds

with game. This city is supposed to have been the Malli of Alexander's historians.

MOONE, vil. and par. Ireland, bars. Killkea and Moone, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1230. Ballytore (P. T. 35). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin. Ann. val. £378. Fairs, Oct. 12 and 28. Here are the ruins of a monastery, formerly belonging to the Conventual Franciscans.

MOONZIE, par. Scotland, dist. Cupar, sh. Fife. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £2763. Pop. 188. Liv. a vic. syn. of Fife.

MOOR, market-tn. Hungary; 15 m. NNW. of Stuhl-Weissemberg. Pop. 2500, mostly descendants of German settlers. This part of the country is subject to earthquakes; and in Jan. and Feb. 1810, a repetition of shocks did considerable injury, throwing down towers, drying up wells, opening new springs, &c.

MOORBY, par. England, soke of Horncastle, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 950. Real prop. £819. Pop. 154. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £132.

MOORE, parish, Ireland, bar. Moycarne, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught. Pop. 4379. Athlone (P. T. 75). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Tuam.

MOORE, co. N. America, U. S., North Carolina; length 38 m., width 28 m. Pop. 7753. Chief tn. Alfordstown.

MOORE-CHURCH, or MORA, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 4523. Pop. 1009. Balbriggan (P. T. 19). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Meath. Ann. val. £100.

MOOREGAGA, or MOREGAGA, par. Ireland, bar. Killmaine, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 518. Headford (P. T. 137). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £55.

MOORLINCH, par. England, hund. Whitby, co. Somerset. Acres, 8520. Real prop. £1942. Pop. 2192. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells.

MOORSELE, vil. or tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders; 14 m. E. of Ypres, and 26 m. S. of Bruges. Pop. 3900.

MOORSHAM, GREAT, tnshp. England, par. Skelton, E. div. liberty of Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 4260. Real prop. £3239. Pop. 338. Guisborough (P. T. 245). About 1 m. S. stands a mountain of a conical form, which serves as a sea-mark.

MOORSHEDABAD, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, comprising a portion of territory in the immediate vicinity of the city of Moorshedabad. Pop. 1,020,572. It is intersected by the Jellinghy riv., one of the most westerly branches of the Ganges. The most valuable products are silk and indigo. The neighbourhood of Moorshedabad is the chief seat of the manufacture of wove silk and taffetas; and many other varieties, for inland commerce and exportation, are made in large quantities. The external appearance of the country indicates an improved state of agriculture.—*Moorshedabad*, a city, the capital of the preceding dist. on the Ganges, about 120 m. above Calcutta. Pop. 165,000. Lat. 24. 11. N. Long. 88. 15. E. The tn. extends 8 m. along both sides of the riv., and was never fortified, except by an occasional rampart in 1742, during the Mahratta invasion. It is a place of great inland traffic, and the river is seen constantly covered with boats, which are examined at the custom-house. Moorshedabad became the capital of Bengal in 1704, when the seat of government was removed from Dacca; and it continued to be the metropolis until the conquest of Bengal by the British, in 1757, when it was virtually superseded by Calcutta. Besides being the residence of the native prince, Moorshedabad is the head quarters of a court of circuit, having the following subordinate districts, viz., Boglipoor, Purneah, Dinagepoor, Rungpoor, Rajeshahy, Birboom, and the city and district of Moorshedabad.

MOORSLEDE, tn. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. NE. of Ypres, and 22 m. S. by W. of Bruges. Pop. 5000.

MOOR-WINSTOW, par. England, hund. Stratton, co. Cornwall. Acres, 7780. Real prop. £4201. Pop. 1102. Stratton (P. T. 222). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, lake, N. America, U. S. Maine; 25 m. long, and 10 m. to 15 m. broad. Area, 100,000 acres. It gives rise to the E. branch of the Kennebeck, 7 m. N. of Augusta.

MOOSSEE, or MOOSSEEDOO, city, Central Africa, reported to Mr. Park as capital of the kingdom of Gotto, which is situated to the SW. of Bambarra.

MOOSSO, tn. interior of Southern Africa, to the N. of Leetakoo, capital of a tribe called Murahlongs, and said to contain from 10,000 to 12,000 inhabitants.

MOQUEHUA, prov. repub. Peru, S. America, bounded N. by Lampa, E. by Chucuico, S. and SE. by Arica, W. by Arequipa; 42 leagues long. Situate on the Cordillera. Lower parts produce wine and brandy, which constitute its whole commerce.—*Moquehua*, cap. of the above prov.; 70 m. S. of Arequipa. Pop. 6000. Lat. 17. 13. S. Long. 70. 48. W.

MORA, par. Ireland, bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Feathard (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lismore.

MORA, tn. N. Italy, prov. Alba, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, near the riv. Tanaro; 7 m. SW. of Alba. Pop. 2800.

MORA, tn. Spain, New Castile; 20 m. ESE. of Toledo. Manufacture, sword-blades.

MORAD, riv. Armenia, the most considerable of those which form the Euphrates; rises at Bayazed. Lat. 38. 40. N. Long. 43. 30. E. Runs into the Euphrates, near Kebban, in Mount Taurus.

MORADABAD, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, between 28 and 30 degrees N. lat. Pop. 1,421,000. Chief agricultural produce, sugar and cotton. Transferred to the British government in 1801, and formed into a separate jurisdiction in 1804. This district was formerly overrun with bands of robbers, but by the exertions of the British magistrates they were subdued about the year 1814.—*Moradabad*, cap. of the above dist., on the riv. Ramgunga, 48 m. NW. of Bareily. Lat. 28. 51. N. Long. 78. 42. E. The grand market place in this town, and another adjoining street, are well built, and will bear a comparison with the most spacious bazaars of Hindoostan.

MORANNE, tn. France, depart. Maine and Loire, prov. Anjou; on the Sarthe, 5 m. N. of Chateauneuf. Pop. 1900. Manufacture, paper.

MORATALLA, tn. Spain, prov. Murcia, on the riv. same name; 50 m. WNW. of Murcia.

Pop. 6000. Here are one church, eight monasteries, and two hospitals.

MORAVA, riv. Austria, rises on the borders of Bohemia, flows through Moravia, and falls into the Danube, above Presburg.

MORAVIA, prov. Austria, bounded by Hungary E., Austria Proper S., Bohemia N. and W. Including Austrian Silesia, now annexed to it, it extends from 48. 35. to 50. 31. N. Lat., and from 15. 10. to 19. 6. E. Long. Area, 10,700 sq. m. Pop. 1,681,000. Moravia Proper is divided into six circles, Brunn, Olmutz, Hradisch, Prerau, Znaym, and Iglau. The cap. is Brunn. The chief riv. is the Morava. The soil is fertile, but little corn is raised, the chief article cultivated being flax. The mines at Iglau are of great antiquity; the most productive are those of iron and lead. Manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton are carried on to a considerable extent; and machinery, on the English plan, has lately been introduced. In 1527 Moravia was added to the possessions of the house of Austria, and has ever since been subject to its sovereign.

MORAWA, riv. of European Turkey, in Servia. It consists of two great arms, the E. and W. Morawa, which unite their waters near Rasna, and flow into the Danube, to the E. of Belgrade.

MORAY, or MURRAY, anc. dist. and prov. Scotland, which comprehended the shires of Nairn, Elgin, and part of Banff. Pop. 34,231. This prov. gives the title of earl to a branch of the Stuart family.

MORBEGNO, tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Sondrio, gov. Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd., near the Adda; 26 m. N. of Bergamo. Pop. 2000. Manufacture, silk.

MORBIHAN, depart. NW. of France, prov. Brittany, bounded N. by depart. Cotes du Nord, S. by the sea. Area, 2800 sq. m. Pop. 403,500. The rivs. are the Vilaine, Blavet, Claye, Oust, and Scorf. Soil sandy, and not of great fertility, but raises corn enough for its own consumption. Flax, hemp, and fruit are also cultivated in considerable quantitiès. The chief wealth of the depart. consists in its pasture and cattle. The fisheries are extensive. Manufactures, linen and yarn. The cap. is Vannes, but L'Orient is a more considerable town.

MORBORN, par. England, hund. Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £1111. Pop. 94. Stilton (P. T. 75). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MORCHARD BISHOPS, par. England, hund. Crediton, co. Devon. Acres, 6910. Real prop. £1698. Pop. 2003. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

MORCONE, tn. Italy, prov. Molise, kingd. Naples; 19 m. SSE. of Molise. Pop. 4600. Manufacture, woollen.

MORCOTT, par. England, hund. Wrangdike, co. Rutland. Acres, 2010. Real prop. £1779. Pop. 480. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Peterborough. Here is a hospital for six poor unmarried men or women.

MORDEFORD, par. England. hund. Greytree, upper div. co. Hereford. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £1341. Pop. 635. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford.

MORDEN, or MORDON, par. England, hund. Wallington, co. Surrey. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £4663. Pop. 655. London, 10 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester. The river Wandle passes through the parish, and the Croydon railway near it. Here is a tobacco and snuff manufactory.

MORDEN, EAST, or MATRAVERS, par. England, hund. Loosebarrow, Shaston div. co. Dorset. Acres, 7670. Real prop. £1190. Pop. 813. Wareham (P. T. 112). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Bristol. Ann. val. £121.

MORDEN-GUILDEN, par. England, hund. Armingford, co. Cambridge. Acres, 2506. Real prop. £2614. Pop. 675. Biggleswade (P. T. 45). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Ely.

MORDEN STEEPLE, par. England, hund. Armingford, co. Cambridge. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £3251. Pop. 645. Royston (P. T. 37). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Ely.

MORDINGTON, par. Scotland, sh. Berwick. Real prop. £3203. Pop. 301. Berwick-upon-Tweed (P. T. 53). Liv. in the presb. Chirnside, and synod of Merse. Bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, and S. by the river Whittader. Ironstone is found here, and freestone is procured in blocks of immense size. The mansion-house of Mordington was the place where Oliver Cromwell first fixed his head-quarters when he passed the Tweed on his invasion of Scotland. Edington Castle is a ruined fortress, formerly of great strength. On a hill, called Hobchester, is a camp, supposed to be of Danish origin.

MORDON. See MORDEN.

MORE, par. England, hund. Purslow, co. Salop. Acres, 3170. Real prop. £2146. Pop. 272. Bishop's Castle (P. T. 159). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Hereford.

MOREA (anc. Peloponnesus), an extensive peninsula of Europe, forming the chief territory of the new kingdom of Greece. Situated to the southward of the continental part, with which it is connected by the isthmus of Corinth. Length from NW. to SE. 150 m.; breadth, 120 m. Area, 13,500 sq. m. Pop. about 400,000. Among the gulfs and bays are those of Patras, Arcadia, Coron, &c. The chief rivers are the Alpheus, Eurotas, and Pamisos. The principal lakes are those of Stymphalus and Pheneus; the latter of which has the celebrated river Styx flowing out of it. The general aspect of the country is mountainous, but there are a number of beautiful plains and fertile valleys. The principal products are corn, olive oil, wine, currants, silk, cotton, wool, honey, bees-wax, and fruit. The Morea is well situated for trade, especially for maritime trade; its harbours are large and secure; and its natural facilities for the extension of its commerce very great; but at present its trade is inconsiderable. The principal towns are Tripolitza, Argos, Coron, Modon, Patras, and Napoli di Romania. There are various remains of ancient architecture scattered about this interesting country, particularly specimens of the Cyclopean or primitive mode of building, which are found at Mycenæ and Tirynthus. The ancient Peloponnesus was the scene of the most brilliant achievements in Grecian history. It was afterwards a province of the Roman empire. In the fifteenth century it was occupied by the Turks; and, after being alternately in possession of that powerful people and the Venetians for two centuries, it finally became subject to the Porte in 1715, in whose hands it continued under the appellation of the Morea, till the late Grecian war. By the treaty of 1830 it was agreed

to form a part of the new kingdom of Greece. See GREECE.

MOREBATTLE, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. Kelso, sh. Roxburgh. Real prop. £13,613. Pop. 1055. Kelso (P. T. 42). On Kail Water is situated the village of Morebattle, about 9 m. E. from Jedburgh, and 5 m. N. from the English border.

MOREISHWAR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Aurungabad; 34 m. SE. of Poona. Lat. 18. 16. N. Long. 74. 26. E. The town is of considerable size, and although the inhabitants have but little knowledge of mechanics, yet there are some handsome buildings.

MORELEIGH, par. England, hund. Stanborough, co. Devon. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1248. Pop. 182. Totness (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

MORELLA, tn. Spain, prov. Valencia, near the borders of Arragon; 33 m. WNW. of Peniscola, and 33 m. WSW. of Tortosa. Pop. 4800. Lat. 40. 34. N. Long. 0. 1. E. Here is a strong castle on a steep rock, which is of considerable importance in the defence of the place.

MORENA, SIERRA (Montes Mariana), a mntn. chain, extending along a considerable part of the S. of Spain and Portugal. It begins near the E. border of La Mancha, and runs westward, separating that province and Estremadura from Jaen, Cordova, and Seville; afterwards to the W., separating Alentego from Algarva; it terminates in Cape St. Vincent. It is inhabited by a number of settlers from Spain, who are partly employed in agriculture and partly in the manufacture of glass, linen, and woollen.

MORESBY, par. and tnshp. England, Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £2529. Pop. 1407. Whitehaven (P. T. 294). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £107. There is an iron foundry within this parish, supposed to be the Roman station, Arbeia.

MORESTEAD, par. England, hund. Fawley, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2390. Real prop. £724. Pop. 90. Winchester (P. T. 62). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Winchester. Ann. val. £122.

MORETON, hund. England, co. Berks. Acres, 28,700. Pop. 5930. Separated from Oxfordshire by the Thames. Containing 15 pars.

MORETON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Bidston, hund. Wirrall, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £1388. Pop. 247. Great Neston (P. T. 194). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester.

MORETON, par. England, hund. Winfrith, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £1460. Pop. 304. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bristol.

MORETON, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £2461. Pop. 431. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

MORETON, par. England, lib. Southwell and Scrooby, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1670. Pop. 431. Southwell (P. T. 132). Liv. a cur. and peculiar of Southwell. Ann. val. £60.

MORETON, chap. England, par. Llanyblodwell, hund. Oswestry, co. Salop. Pop. with par. Oswestry (P. T. 171). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Ann. val. £10.

MORETON CORBETT, par. England, hund. Bradford North, Whitchurch div. co. Salop. Acres, 1930. Real prop. £1043. Pop. 247. Wem (P. T. 163). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

MORETON HAMPSTEAD, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Teignbridge, co. Devon. Acres, 7370. Real prop. £6446. Pop. 1864. London, 185 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Four annual fairs for cattle. Here are three meeting-houses and a charity school; likewise the remains of two castles; and, in the vicinity, the ruins of a Druidical temple.

MORETON JEFFREYS, par. England, hund. Radlow, co. Hereford. Acres, 660. Real prop. £770. Pop. 46. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £37.

MORETON-UPON-LUGG, par. England, hund. Grimsworth, co. Hereford. Acres, 1080. Real prop. £1517. Pop. 69. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a rect. and peculiar.

MORETON, MAID'S, par. England, hund. Buckingham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £1824. Pop. 474. Buckingham (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church consists of a nave, a chancel, a small vestry, and a curiously constructed tower at the W. end.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, a disused mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Westminster, upper div. co. Gloucester. Acres, 900. Real prop. £2321. Pop. 1331. London, 86 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Two annual fairs for cattle. The poorer classes of the inhabitants are chiefly employed in spinning linen yarn.

MORETON, NORTH, par. England, hund. Moreton, co. Berks. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £1960. Pop. 362. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury. Ann. val. £70.

MORETON-PINKNEY, or GILDEN MORETON, par. England, hund. Green's Norton, co. Northampton. Acres, 2460. Real prop. £3177. Pop. 581. Towcester (P. T. 60). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Peterborough. Ann. val. £130.

MORETON SAY, par. England, hund. Bradford North, Drayton div. co. Salop. Acres, 5350. Real prop. £6497. Pop. 676. Drayton-in-Hales (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £115.

MORETON, SOUTH, par. England, hund. Moreton, co. Berks. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £2270. Pop. 410. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury. Ann. val. £139.

MORETTA, tn. Italy, prov. Saluzzo, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, between the Vraita and the Po; 20 m. W. of Alba, and 22 m. S. of Turin. Pop. 5200. Here is a handsome church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrimages are made.

MORFIL, par. Great Britain, hund. Cemaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Pop. 201. Fishguard (P. T. 257). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. St. David's.

MORGAN, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia, near the Potomac riv. Pop. 2692. Chief tn. Franklin. — *Morgan*, co. Georgia. Chief tn. Madison. Pop. 12,000, of whom 6800 are coloured.—*Morgan*, co. Ohio. Chief tn. M'Connelsville. Pop. 11,800. — *Morgan*, co. E. Tennessee. Chief tn. Montgomery. Pop. 2582. —*Morgan*, co. Albany, S. side of the Tennessee. Chief tn. Somerville. Pop. 9053.

MORGANS, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 739.

Askeaton (P. T. 144). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick.

MORGES, tn. Switzerland, canton Vaud, on the lake of Geneva; 6 m. W. of Lausanne, 23 m. NE. of Geneva. Pop. 2100. Lat. 46. 31. N. Long. 6. 30. E. With a harbour on the lake. This place is a mart for the commodities sent from Germany to Geneva, and from France to Germany.

MORHAM, or MOREHAM, par. Scotland, sh. Haddington. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £2765. Pop. 262. Haddington (P. T. 16). Liv. in the presb. Haddington, and syn. of Lothian and Tweeddale.

MORISK, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Morisk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 43. Westport (P. T. 170). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Tuam. In Morisk vil. are the ruins of an Augustinian monastery, founded by the O'Mallies.

MORITZ, tn. Switzerland, Upper Innthal. canton Grisons; 4800 feet above sea-level. In the neighbourhood is an acidulous mineral spring, which causes the tn. to be much frequented as a watering-place.

MORLACHIA, dist. partly belonging to Turkey in Europe, and partly to Austria; lying between Dalmatia and Croatia. 100 m. long, and 25 m. broad. The inhabitants are an uncivilized tribe, who call themselves Moro-Vlassi, i. e. Wallachians on the sea coast.

MORLAIX, tn. France, depart. Finisterre, prov. Brittany, on the riv. Morlaix; 34 m. ENE. of Brest. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 48. 34. N. Long. 3. 45. W. The river forms a harbour by which small vessels come up at high-water. On its bank is a fine quay. The public buildings are the churches and an hospital. The trade is chiefly in cattle, flax, hemp, and linen. Manufactures, paper, leather, and linen. It was the birth place of General Moreau.

MORLAND, or MOORLAND, par. and tnshp. England, West ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 15,260. Real prop. £2066. Pop. 2455. Appleby (P. T. 270). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Carlisle. Ann. val. £133.

MORLESTON AND LITCHURCH, hund. England, co. Derby. Acres, 75,780. Pop. 38,152. Containing 29 pars. 1 chap. and 19 tnshps.

MORLEY, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Acres, 3530. Real prop. £2138. Pop. 1336. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. The church is greatly admired on account of its painted windows and the handsome monuments which it contains. Here are almshouses for 6 poor men, and a school for 28 boys.

MORLEY, wapentake, England, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 135,500. Pop. 232,255. It contains six pars.

MORLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Batley, wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2590. Real prop. £2138. Pop. 3819. Leeds (P. T. 189). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth.

MORLEY, ST. BOTOLPH, par. England, hund. Forehoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 760. Real prop. £995. Pop. 339. Wymondham (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

MORLEY, ST. PETER, par. England, hund. Forehoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 950. Real prop. £1171. Pop. 172. Wymondham (P. T. 100). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Norwich.

MORNANSTOWN, or MORNANTON, or MORNINGTON, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 265. Drogheda (P. T. 30). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Meath. This place gives the title of earl to the noble family of Wellesley, now Marquis Wellesley.

MORNANT, tn. E. France, depart. Rhone, prov. Lyonnois, on the riv. Mornancet; 10 m. SSW. of Lyons. Pop. 2000. Manufactures, hats and coarse linens.

MOROCCO (anc. Mauritania), kingd. NW. Africa, chief of the states comprehended under the general denomination of Barbary; bounded N. Mediterranean, W. Atlantic, E. Algiers, and W. Sahara. Pop. by some writers estimated at about 14,000,000, but by others, more probably, at about 6,000,000. The Atlas chain of mntns. traverses it from E. to W. and from N. to S. Greatest height 13,000 feet above sea-level. Morocco is divided into the following provinces, Erreef, El Garb, Benihassen, Tedla, Fez, Duquella, Temsena and Shawia, Abda, Shedma, Morocco, Haha, Draha, Suse, Tafilelt, and Brebers. The inhabitants are chiefly what are called Moors, consisting of the original people, now mixed with Arab conquerors. The mountains contain mines of iron, tin, copper, and antimony. Mineral salt is found in great abundance throughout the empire, and makes a copious article of export to Soudan. Grain is produced more than sufficient for home consumption, and wool is plentiful, though coarse. The commerce consists almost wholly of that carried on with the port of Mogodore. See MOGODORE. The inland trade is carried on across the desert to Soudan and Tombuctoo by means of caravans. This country was occupied by the Romans, but never entirely subdued by them. It afterwards yielded to the arms of the Saracens. In the eleventh century it was conquered by the Almoravides, and in the twelfth by the Almohades. At length, in 1547, an Arabian chief of the race of Scheriffes ascended the throne, which his posterity have ever since continued to occupy. The government is the most barbarous despotism.

MOROCCO, or MARAKASCH, usually considered the cap. of the above empire, was formerly a large and populous city, but is gone much to decay. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 30. 57. N. Long. 7. W. The tn. still retains vestiges of its former grandeur; temples, sanctuaries, and mosques being very numerous, and some of the latter very lofty and splendid. The palace is of hewn stone, ornamented with marble. The kusseria, or department for trade, is an oblong building, surrounded with small shops. The walls are in good repair.

MORON, tn. Spain, prov. Seville; 33 m. ESE. of Seville. Has a trade in wool, and the sheep of the neighbouring pasturages have been long noted as of a good breed.

MORPETH, ward, England, co. Northumberland. Acres, 51,090. Pop. 13,312. It contains 14 parishes.

MORPETH, bor. mkt.-tn. and par. England, Morpeth ward, W. div. co. Northumberland. Acres, 900. Real prop. £7365. Pop. 8687. London, 288 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Durham. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Four annual fairs. Sends one member to parliament. The town is well built, and consists principally of two spacious streets, in the centre of which is the mkt.-place. The cross is a commodious structure, and was

erected in 1699. Near the mkt.-place is a square tower, containing a clock and a good peal of bells, which are very useful, the church being a short distance from the town. The petty sessions are holden here. Here are a Catholic chapel and two dissenting meeting-houses, one for Presbyterians and the other for Methodists. Edward VI. founded and endowed a grammar-school here, besides which there is an English free-school. In the tn. are a provident bank, a dispensary, a mechanics' and scientific institution, and a subscription library. The new county gaol is a fine pile of building, erected in 1829. The town-house, erected in 1714, is built of hewn stone, having a piazza, ornamented with rustic work. The ruins of the ancient castle of Morpeth consist only of some fragments of the outer wall and part of the gateway tower. Howard, earl of Carlisle, takes the title of viscount from Morpeth.

MORRA, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Ultra, kingd. Naples; 55 m. EBN. of Naples. Pop. 3300.

MORRIS, co. N. America, U. S., New Jersey. The Pompton and Rockaway rivs. unite and form the Passaic on the E. border of this co. Chief tn. Morristown. Pop. 23,580.

MORRISTOWN, cap. of the above co.; 28 m. WNW. of New York. Pop. 3536. Contains two churches, one for Presbyterians and one for Baptists.

MORRISTOWN-BILLER, par. Ireland, bar. Connell, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1289. Naas (P. T. 19). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Killdare. Ann. val. £85.

MORS, or MORSOE, large island of Denmark, N. of Jutland, in Lymfiord Gulf. Area, 136 sq. m. Pop. 7800. Lat. 56. 45. N. Long. 8. 44. E. From Nykiobing, the only town in the island, there is a considerable export of corn.

MORSCHANSK, tn. European Russia, gov. Tambov, on the Zna; 78 m. N. of Tambov. Pop. 4200. Manufactures, paper, linen, and canvas. There is also a considerable trade in corn.

MORSTON, or MERSTON, par. England, hund. Holt, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £852. Pop. 171. Cley (P. T. 123). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

MORTAGNE, tn. France, depart. Orne, prov. Normandy; 18 m. ENE. of Alencon: near the riv. Chyppe. Pop. 5800. Manufactures, linen, thread, and leather.

MORTAIN, tn. France, depart. La Manche, prov. Normandy, on the Lance; 16 m. E. of Avranches. Pop. 2700. Manufactures, lace and linen. There is also a cannon-ball foundry.

MORTARO, tn. Italy, prov. Lumellino, div. Nevara, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, between the rivs. Agogna and Terdoppio; 25 m. SW. of Milan. Pop. 2800.

MORTARO, or MORTAR, island, Adriatic, on the coast of Austrian Dalmatia, NW. of the tn. Sebenico; 13 m. in circumference. Produces the olive and the vine. On it is a beautiful village of the same name, supposed to be the Colentum of Pliny.

MORTHOE, par. England, hund. Branston, co. Devon. Acres, 3480. Real prop. £2111. Pop. 338. Ilfracombe (P. T. 202). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £60.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, tnshp. England, par. Aymestry, hunds. Stretford and Wigmore, co. Hereford. Leominster (P. T. 137). This place was the scene of a severe conflict between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, in 1461; the issue of which settled Edward IV. on the throne.

MORTIZABAD, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, between 17 and 18 degrees of N. Lat., and bounded on the W. by the Ghaut mntns. Traversed by the Krishna riv. The principal towns are Sattara, Merritch, Keraur, Tajgaon, and Sanglee.

MORTLACH, par. Scotland, sh. Banff. Real prop. £5574. Pop. 2633. Edinburgh, 140 m. Liv. in presb. of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. The soil is in general a light fertile loam, of which about one-twentieth part is tillage. Here are fed about 2000 black cattle, 5000 sheep, and a few goats. The church is an ancient structure, which was formerly a cathedral. Here is a parochial school with some endowments; and there are four bursaries at King's College, Aberdeen, for boys educated in it, arising from a benefaction of £600 by Alexander Moir, M. D., of Auchindune. Among the mountain-peaks in this parish is Belle Rinnes, 2650 feet above sea-level, which serves as a land-mark for ships. The castle of Auchindune occupies a conical hill near the river Fiddich, and that of Balveny another eminence; the latter was a magnificent structure, the oldest part of which is supposed to have been a Pictish tower. Both these castles are in ruins.

MORTLAKE, par. England, hund. Brixton, co. Surrey. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £14,210. Pop. 2698. London, 6 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Canterbury. Here is an ancient house, said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell.

MORTLETSTOWN, par. Ireland, bars. Iffa and Offa West, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 576. Caher (P. T. 112). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lismore. Ann. val. £150.

MORTON, par. England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 2340. Real prop. £1077. Pop. 501. Alfreton (P. T. 139). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

MORTON, par. Scotland, dist. Nithsdale, sh. Dumfries. Acres, 6946. Real prop. £3030. Pop. 2140. Thornhill (P. T. 59). Liv. in presb. of Penpoint, and synod of Dumfries. This parish contains the flourishing villages of Thornhill and Carron-bridge.

MORTON, par. England, wapentake Aveland, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3390. Real prop. £3578. Pop. 842. Bourne (P. T. 97). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MORTON, ABBOT'S. See ABBOT'S MORTON.

MORTON, BAGOT'S, par. England, hund. Barlichway, Alcester div., co. Warwick. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £1297. Pop. 170. Henley-in-Arden (P. T. 101). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester.

MORTON, EAST AND WEST, tnshp. England, par. Bingley, wapentake Skyrack, upper div., co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3290. Real prop. £3831. Pop. 1219. Keighley (P. T. 206).

MORTON GRANGE, tnshp. England, par. Houghton-le-Spring, Easington ward, N. div., co. palat. Durham. Acres, 580. Real prop. £583. Pop. 295. Durham (P. T. 258).

MORTON-ON-THE-HILL, par. England, hund. Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £597. Pop. 169. Reepham (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £123.

MORTON MERIAL, or MERHULL, par. England, hund. Kington, Warwick div., co. Warwick. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £2223.

Pop. 298. Kineton (P. T. 83). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Worcester. Ann. val. £53.

MORTON VALENCE, par. England, hund. Whitstone, upper div., co. Gloucester. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £2405. Pop. 324. Stroud (P. T. 121). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester. Here are iron-works.

MORUNG, dist. N. Hindoostan, prov. Nepaul, of uncertain limits. Immense herds of cattle are reared, and timber is exported in great quantities. The chief towns are Vijayapoor, Samrigari, Chaudanda, Sorabaugh, and Chattra.

MORVAH, par. and chap. England, hund. Penwith, W. div., co. Cornwall. Acres, 2060. Real prop. £775. Pop. 377. Penzance (P. T. 281). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £50.

MORVAL, par. England, hund. West, co. Cornwall. Acres, 3736. Real prop. £3910. Pop. 644. East Looe (P. T. 234). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter.

MORVEN, or MORVERN, par. Scotland, dist. Mull, sh. Argyll. Acres, 60,000. Real prop. £2289. Pop. 2137. Strontian (P. T. 140). The land affords pasture for vast numbers of black cattle and sheep. The soil is light, and the produce uncertain. About 70 tons of kelp are made on the coast annually. At a farm, called Ardternish, are the ruins of a castle, anciently the residence of the Macdonalds, lords of the isles. Also along the coast, stone circles and cairns, supposed to be Druidical monuments. From this place the duke of Argyll takes the Scottish title of Lord Morvern.

MORVILL, or MORFIELD, par. England, hund. Stottesden, co. Salop. Acres, 5650. Real prop. £6588. Pop. 517. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £60.

MOSAMBIQUE, tn. and seaport of E. Africa, cap. of all the Portuguese possessions there; first discovered by Vasco de Gama about A. D. 1500, who found it then a large and mercantile city. It is built on an island of the same name, 2½ m. long, and a quarter of a m. broad. Pop. 2800, chiefly negroes. Lat. 15. 1. S. Long. 40. 40. E. The government house is handsome, and the fort strongly built, but neither retain many traces of their former importance. The trade has much declined, and now depends chiefly on gold, ivory, and slaves brought from the settlements on the Upper Zambese; the latter have greatly diminished, in consequence of the exertions of the English to suppress the trade. Other minor articles of produce are Columbo root, tortoise-shell, amber, and ambergris.

MOSBACH, tn. Germany, principality Leiningen, grand duchy Baden, on the river Elzbach; 29 m. ESE. of Heidelsberg. Pop. 2200. Is surrounded with walls, and has a salt work and several oil and saw mills.

MOSCHENIZZA, tn. Austria, circle Istria, kingd. Illyria, on the gulf Flanati; 3 m. S. of Laurana. Pop. 2000. In the neighbourhood are cultivated vines, olive oil, and honey; there are also quarries of white marble.

MOSCHO, tn. Africa, ter. Dongola, on the W. bank of the Nile; 100 m. NW. of Dongola. To the W. is an immense desert, between Egypt and Darfur, frequently crossed by caravans on the way to Moscho.

MOSCOW, gov. European Russia; between Lat. 54. 50. and 56. 30. N., and Long. 35. 10. and 38. 40. E. Surrounded by the govs. of Tver, Wladimir, Riazan, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensko. Area, 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,126,000. Part of the country is laid out in gardens, orchards, and hop grounds, the produce of which finds a market at Moscow and in the neighbouring provs. The trade and manufactures of the gov. are extensive, but chiefly at Moscow. The principal rivers are the Oka, the Moskva, and the Kliasma. It is divided into thirteen districts or circles.

MOSCOW, or MOSKVA, cap. of the above gov. and of the interior of European Russia, on the river Moskva, which traverses the city from E. to W.; 397 m. SE. of St. Petersburg. Length, with suburbs, 5 m., breadth 4 m., circumference 20 m. Pop. 200,000. Lat. 55. 45. N. Long. 37. 33. E. The city consists of four circular or semi-circular divisions, each surrounding the other. The central part contains the Kremlin and the Kitaigorod, or mercantile quarter; the next the Bielo-gorod, or White town, extending around the central part like a half moon; the third the Semliano-gorod, or Earthen town, surrounding the preceding; fourth the Slobodes, or suburbs, which, to the number of about 30, surround the whole. The Kremlin stands on a height, and commands a fine prospect over nearly the whole city. Here is the ancient palace of the czars, which escaped the memorable conflagration in 1812, when the French invaded Russia. It was much damaged by the mines sprung by the French, but has since been repaired and enlarged. Within the Kremlin is the church of St. Michael, containing the tombs of the ancient czars, the church of the Assumption, besides other churches and monasteries. The Kitaigorod, besides bazaars and shops, contains several public buildings, and an university, founded in the middle of the last century. The Bielo-gorod and the Semliano-gorod contain the finest streets in Moscow; in the former is the arsenal and a cannon foundery. The chief part of the city is built of wood, and fires are of very frequent occurrence; a large establishment of firemen is therefore connected with the police, which is subjected to a military organization. Nearly three-fourths of the city were consumed by the conflagration of 1812, but by the year 1818 a new city seemed to have arisen from its ruins. In general the streets are wider than in the old city, and there is a greater uniformity in the private buildings; but in the churches and public edifices the Asiatic taste is still preserved, many of the former being surmounted by a high pointed spire, and five or six turrets with gilded crosses. Of the new buildings, one of the most remarkable is a vast hall for the parade of troops, near the Kremlin, called the *Exercierhaus*, more than twice the size of Westminster-hall. Among the other public buildings the principal are the general post-office, a foundling hospital, splendidly endowed by Catherine II., and several military hospitals. Moscow has long been the seat of an archbishop of the Greek church, whose palace is in the Kremlin, and contains the regalia of the empire, with the relics of the patriarchs of Russia. The churches and chapels, which before the fire amounted to upwards of 700, are now less numerous; the most splendid is that of the Assumption, in which the Russian sovereigns are crowned, and the remains of their patriarchs deposited. The manufactures of Moscow are considerable, consisting

chiefly of cotton, silk, linen, paper, leather, and sugar; it is also the entrepôt for inland trade. Goods are conveyed here partly by the rivers, but more by land carriage. Furs and skins form here a very important branch of commerce. Moscow is not a place of great antiquity, having been founded in the middle of the 12th century; it was progressively enlarged in the 13th and 14th centuries. In 1571 it fell into the hands of the Tartars, and was surrendered to the flames. It was afterwards recovered and rebuilt by the czars, and remained for a century and a half the sole capital of the empire. Since the building of St. Petersburg, in the early part of the 18th century, it has been the occasional residence of the court. The last remarkable event in the history of Moscow is its occupation by the French on their invasion of Russia in 1812, before alluded to, and its entire destruction by fire by the Russians, under the command of the governor, count Rostopchin, in order that it might not afford winter quarters for the French army. This event took place on the 14th September; and so completely did this desperate remedy succeed in saving the empire, that on the 19th October the enemy were compelled to commence one of the most calamitous retreats ever recorded in history. The conflagration destroyed upwards of three parts of the city, and it is computed that 30,000 sick and wounded soldiers, who were in the hospitals, perished in the flames.

MOSE, par. England, hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 2890. Real prop. £3462. Pop. 452. Manningtree (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of London.

MOSELLE, depart. NE. France, part of prov. Lorraine; bounded by s. frontier Belgium and the departs. Meurthe and Meuse. Area, 2600 sq. m. Pop. 409,000. It is traversed by the great mountain range of the Vosges, and is watered by the rivers Moselle, Sarre, Seille, Nied, and Orne. The soil is in some places stony, and the corn raised is insufficient for the inhabitants, who are in general poor and ignorant: two-thirds of them speak the German language. Flax, hemp, and rape-seed are raised in considerable quantities, as well as wine. The mineral productions are iron and coal. This department is divided into four arrondissements, viz., Metz (the capital), Brieg, Thionville, and Sarguemines.

MOSELLE, a large riv. of N. Europe, rises in the French depart. of Vosges, flows northward by Epinal, Metz, and Thionville, and then, quitting the French territory, it forms the boundary between Prussia and Belgium, traverses the Prussian prov. Lower Rhine, and falls into the Rhine at Coblentz.

MOSELEY, chap. England, par. Broomsgrove, hund. Halfshire, upper div., co. Worcester. Pop. with par. Birmingham (P. T. 109). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Worcester. Ann. val. £75.

MOSKOE, one of the Loffoden isles, on the coast of Norway. Near it is the well-known whirlpool, called the Maelstroem.

MOSLEY, ham. and chap. England, par. Ashton-under-Lyne, hund. Salford, co. palat. Lancaster. Pop. with par. Manchester (P. T. 182). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £75.

MOSQUITO SHORE, a tract of country which lies along the N. and E. shores of Honduras, and has been claimed by the British. It is inhabited chiefly by the Mosquito Indians, formerly a very powerful and numerous race, but now much reduced; supposed to have been the descendants of the slaves of a Guinea ship wrecked near this coast.

MOSS, tn. S. Norway, bpk. Christiania, on a large bay; 17 m. N. of Frederickstadt. Pop. 3000. It has a brisk trade, chiefly in the export of deal. Here are 30 saw mills, a large iron work, and a cannon foundery.

MOSSER, or Mosergh, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Brigham, Allerdale ward, above Derwent, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £746. Pop. 94. Cockermouth (P. T. 306). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £54.

MOSSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Acres, 3646. Pop. 1229. Dunleer (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Armagh. Here is a poor school, supported by baron Forster.

MOSTAR, tn. European Turkey, cap. prov. Herzegovina, in Bosnia, on the Narenta, over which there is a bridge of one arch 150 feet span; 60 m. NbW. of Ragusa. Pop. 1200. Lat. 44. 0. N. Long. 16. 45. E. The trade consists in arms manufactured here. The swords of Mostar are reckoned not inferior to those of Damascus.

MOSTERTON, chap. England, hund. Beaminster Forum, Redhorne Bridport div., co. Dorset. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £1717. Pop. 303. Beaminster (P. T. 141). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bristol.

MOSTYN, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Whiteford, hund. Coleshill, co. Flint, N. Wales. Pop. with par. Holywell (P. T. 203). Here is Mostyn-hall, the seat of the honourable Edward lord Dinorben, an ancient and interesting mansion. The family of Lloyd derives the title of baron from this township.

MOSUL, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pach. Bagdad, on the Tigris, on the opposite bank of which is the village of Nunia, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Nineveh. Pop. 35,000. Lat. 36. 21. N. Here are a college, the tomb of sheik Abdul Kassin, and the remains of a beautiful mosque. The coffee houses, baths, khans, and bazaars are handsome buildings. The city is surrounded by a stone wall, and has seven gates, but the fortifications are much decayed. The inhabitants are a mixture of Turks, Curds, Jews, Armenians, Nestorians, and Arabs.

MOTAPA, Monopotapa, or Mocaranga, ter. E. Africa, the limits of which are not very accurately defined. It is generally understood as including all the country from Mosambique southward, almost to the Cape of Good Hope. This tract is divided into a number of independent states, among whom the sovereign of Motapa ranks as the most powerful, though he does not appear to exercise dominion over the rest. The capital is Zimbaoa, situated near the head of the river of Sofala. In the interior are gold mines, which are in the possession of the Portuguese, who maintain a chain of posts on the Zambeze, by which they communicate with the gold mines.

MOTATAN, riv. S. America, prov. Caraccas, depart. Venezuela, repub. Columbia; rises in the mountains of Merida, and enters lake Maracaibo on the E. side. Lat. 9. 45. N.

MOTCOMBE, par. England, lib. Gillingham, Shaston W. div., co. Dorset. Acres, 780. Real

prop. £8078. Pop. 1405. Shaftesbury (P. T. 101). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bristol.

MOTHE ST. HERAYE, tn. France, depart. Two Sevres, prov. Poitou, on the Sevre Niortaise; 26 m. SW. of Poitiers. Pop. 2600. Manufactures cotton stuffs and leather, and has a brisk trade in corn, cattle, and horses.

MOTHEL, or MOTHIL, par. Ireland, bar. Fassadining, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2530. Castlecomer (P. T. 70). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Ossory. Ann. val. £369.

MOTHIL, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Third, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. 3709. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Lismore. Here are the ruins of a monastery, founded in the sixth century by St. Brogan, and granted at the dissolution to Sir Walter Raleigh.

MOTIERS, vil. NW. Switzerland, dist. Val de Travers, canton Neufchatel; 16 m. SW. of Neufchatel. Pop. 600. Chiefly remarkable as having been from 1762 to 1765 the residence of Rousseau.

MOTRIL, tn. Spain, prov. Granada, with a harbour on the Mediterranean; 4 m. E. of Malaga. Pop. 4500. The trade is in wine, linen, and chestnuts.

MOTTE CANILLAC, tn. France, depart. Upper Loire, prov. Languedoc, on the river Allier; 3 m. NE. of Brioude. Pop. 2000.

MOTTE FENELON, vil. S. France, depart. Lot, prov. Guyenne, on the Fenolle. Pop. 800. Celebrated as the birthplace of Fenelon.

MOTTE LANDERON, tn. France, depart. Gironde, prov. Guyenne; 32 m. SE. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 2300.

MOTTESTON, par. England, hund. West, Medina liberty, co. Southampton. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £1227. Pop. 142. Yarmouth (P. T. 97). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Winchester.

MOTTISFONT, par. England, hund. Thorngate, Andover div., co. Southampton. Acres, 2270. Real prop. £2589. Pop. 505. Romsey (P. T. 73). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Winchester. Here was formerly a priory of canons regular of the order of St. Augustin, founded in the early part of the reign of king John.

MOTTRAM IN LONGDEN DALE, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Macclesfield, co. palat. Chester. Acres, 26,260. Pop. 15,536. Stockport (P. T. 176). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Chester. The houses are mostly built of a thick flag-stone, and covered with heavy slates. no other being strong enough to endure the wintry storms in this wild country. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton trade. The church is a spacious and venerable structure, of immemorial antiquity.

MOUDON, or MILDEN (anc. Moledunum), tn. Switzerland, canton Vaud, on the riv. Broye; 13 m. NNE. of Lausanne. Pop. 2400. It is of great antiquity, and is thought to have been one of the towns which the Helvetii burned in the time of Cæsar.

MOUJGHUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mooltan; 40 m. SE. of Bahawulpoor. Lat. 28. 58. N. Long. 71. 57. E. It is enclosed with walls and high towers, and contains a mosque.

MOULIN, par. Scotland, sh. Perth. Real prop. £6050. Pop. 2022. Dunkeld (P. T. 55). Liv. in presb. of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Here are hills covered with heath, affording pasture for great numbers of sheep. Besides the village of Moulin, there is in the parish another called Pitlochry. Near the latter is the defile or pass of Killicrankie, rendered famous by the defeat of the forces of William III., under general Mackay, in 1689, by the adherents of James II. The language chiefly spoken in this parish is the Gaëlic.

MOULINS, tn. France, cap. depart. Allier, prov. Bourbonnois, on the Allier, over which is a handsome bridge of 13 arches; 100 m. NW. of Lyons. Pop. 14,000. Lat. 46. 34. N. Long. 3. 20. E. It is divided into four parts, the Old and New Town, and two suburbs. The streets are broad and well paved, but the houses are of brick, and far from elegant. In the church of the convent of Visitation is a mausoleum of the celebrated duke of Montmorency. Here are well built cavalry barracks, public baths, a small theatre, a public library, and several promenades. The chief manufacture is that of hardware, and in particular of scissors. The trade is inconsiderable. This town was the birthplace of the celebrated marshal Villars.

MOULINS EN GILBERT, tn. France, depart. Nievre, prov. Nivernois; 27 m. E. of Nevers. Pop. 2600. Lat. 46. 58. N. Long. 3. 50. E. Manufactures, linen, serge, and other coarse stuffs.

MOULINS LA MARCHE, tn. France, depart. Orne, prov. Normandy; 18 m. NE. of Alencon. Pop. 900. Lat. 48. 37. N. Long. 0. 27. E. Here is a large manufacture of needles.

MOULSFORD, par. England, hund. Moreton, co. Berks. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £1357. Pop. 169. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Salisbury.

MOULSOE, or MULSO, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £2014. Pop. 303. Newport Pagnell (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

MOULTON, par. England, wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 13,450. Real prop. £12,580. Pop. 1850. Holbeach (P. T. 107). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

MOULTON, par. England. hund. Walsham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 870. Real prop. £1748. Pop. 209. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £115.

MOULTON, par. England, hund. Spelhoe, co. Northampton. Acres, 2130. Real prop. £4742. Pop. 1334. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Peterborough.

MOULTON, par. England, hund. Risbridge, co. Suffolk. Acres, 3510. Real prop. £1542. Pop. 366. Newmarket (P. T. 61). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Canterbury.

MOULTON, CHAPEL, chap. England, par. Moulton, wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln. Pop. with par. Crowland (P. T. 87). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £46.

MOULTON, GREAT, or MOULTON ST. MICHAEL, par. England, hund. Depwade, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £1124. Pop. 447. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

MOULTON, LITTLE, par. England, hund. Depwade, co. Norfolk. Pop. with Great Moulton. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

MOUNDFORD, or MUNDFORD, par. England, hund. Grimeshoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2160

Real prop. £1088. Pop. 414. Brandon Ferry (P. T. 78). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

MOUNT CHARLES, tn. Ireland, par. Inver, bar. Bannagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 508. Donegal (P. T. 140). Four annual fairs. This place gives title of viscount to the family of Conyngham.

MOUNT DESERT, island and town, North America, U. S., co. Hancock, coast of Maine; 295 m. NE. from Boston: 15 m. long, and 12 m. broad. Pop. 1603.

MOUNTFIELD, par. England, hund. Netherfield, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 2740. Real prop. £2102. Pop. 663. Robert's Bridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £143.

MOUNT HOLLY, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of co. Burlington, New Jersey; 23 m. ENE. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1000. It contains a court-house, gaol, market-house, bank, and two houses of worship, one for Episcopalians, and one for Friends. Here are valuable mills.

MOUNT LOTHIAN, par. Scotland, sh. of Edinburgh. Pop. (with Pennycuick), 2255.

MOUNTMELLIK, tn. Ireland, par. Rosinallis, or Onegan, co. Queen's, prov. Leinster. Pop. 4577. Dublin, 51 m. Six annual fairs.

MOUNTNESSING, par. England, hundred Chelmsford, co. Essex. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £7066. Pop. 796. Ingatestone (P. T. 23). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £77.

MOUNTON, par. England, hund. Caldicot, upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 380. Real prop. £376. Pop. 58. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £110.

MOUNTON, or MONKTON, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Narberth, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £162. Pop. 41. Narberth (P. T. 255). Liv. a chap. to the rect. Narberth. Fulling, corn, and paper-mills, are established on the river which waters the vale.

MOUNT PLEASANT, tn. N. America, U. S., co. West Chester, New York, on the Hudson; 36 m. N. from New York. Pop. 4932. This town has considerable trade.—*Mount Pleasant*, town, co. Jefferson, Ohio; 10 m. NE. from St. Clairsville. Contains a market-house, bank, and a Friends' meeting-house; and in the vicinity are a woollen manufactory, a paper-mill, &c.

MOUNTRATH, tn. Ireland, par. Clonenagh, bar. W. Maryborough, co. Queen's, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2593. Dublin, 60 m. Four annual fairs. The family of Coole derive title of earl from this place.

MOUNT SORRELL, or MOUNT-SOAR-HILL, mkt.-tn. and tnshp. England, pars. Barrow-upon-Soar, and Rothley, hundred W. Goscote, county Leicester. Acres, 680. Real prop. £2351. Pop. 1602. London, 105 m. Liv. a cur. arch-dioc. Lincoln. Mkt.-day, Monday. Ann. fair, July 29th. Here are three dissenting meeting-houses, belonging to Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here occasionally.

MOUNT TALBOT, tn. Ireland, par. Tessaraagh, bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. 185. Four annual fairs.

MOUNT VERNON, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Knox, Ohio, in Owl-creek; 44 m. NE. of Columbus. Lat. 48. 23. N. Long. 5. 32. W. from Washington. Here is a printing-office, court-house, and gaol; and in the town and neighbourhood are saw-mills, carding machines for cotton, &c. —*Mount Vernon* is also the name of the country seat of General Washington, on the left bank of the Potomac; 18 m. below Washington.

MOURA, town, SE. Portugal, prov. of Alentejo, near the Guadiana; 98 m. ESE. of Lisbon. Pop. 4000. Lat. 58. 7. N. Long. 7. 21. W. It has a strong castle, two churches, several convents, and an hospital.

MOURAO, fortified tn. south of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, near the Guadiana; 96 m. ESE. of Lisbon. Pop. 2200. Lat. 38. 20. N. Long. 7. 8. W.

MOURNE, bar. Ireland, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 14,806. It is occupied by a great ridge of mntns., the highest point of which, called Sliebh Donard, obtains an elevation of 2809 feet above the sea-level. This is a granite region, and beryls resembling emeralds are found embedded in the rocks here.

MOURNING-THORPE, par. England, hund. Depwade, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £1210. Pop. 164. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

MOURZOUK, or MOURZUK, city of N. Africa, cap. kingd. Fezzan; 290 m. S. of Mesurata, and 700 m. NW. of Bornou. Lat. 25. 52. N. Long. 14. 50. E. Here is a fortress in which is the sultan's palace, and it is surrounded by a high wall, with three gates. This town is one of the greatest seats of commerce in this continent. The trade, which is considerable, is carried on by caravans, which arrive here between October and February. By this means communication is kept up with Egypt and Tripoli on the one hand, and Bornou and Cassina on the other. It was here that Captain Clapperton, the late African traveller, who set out with Dr. Oudney and others on a journey of discovery under the auspices of the British government in 1821, was courteously received by the sultan of Fezzan, but detained for near 12 months, from jealousy of the object of his mission. See Clapperton's Travels.

MOUSH, pachalic of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia; containing many fertile districts. The town of *Moush* is situated on a small river of the same name, which runs through it; 84 m. SSE. of Erzerum. The inhabitants are chiefly Armenian Christians, subject to the patriarch of Erzerum.

MOUSWALD, par. Scotland, sh. Dumfries. Real prop. £4216. Pop. 786. Annan (P. T. 79). Liv. in the presb. Lochmaben, and syn. Dumfries. There are in this par. the vil. of Mouswald, Banks, Cleugh-brae, and Woodside. In a deep ravine are the ruins of the castle of Lag, which have belonged to the family of Grierson ever since the fourteenth century.

MOUTIERS, or MOUSTIERS, town, France, depart. Lower Alps, prov. Provence; 15 m. S. of Digne. Pop. 1900. Lat. 43. 52. N. Long. 6. 14. E. Manufactures of earthenware.

MOUTIERS EN TARANTAISE, tn. Italy, prov. Tarantaise, div. Savoy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, situated on the Isere; 18 m. NNE. of St. Jean de Maurienne. Pop. 1900. Lat. 45. 31. N. Long. 6. 30. E. Near the tn. there is a considerable salt-work; and salt is dug also from the neighbouring mountains.

MOUY, tn. France, depart. Oise, prov. Nivernois; 15 m. SE. of Beauvais. Pop. 3000. Here are considerable manufactures of serge.

MOUZANGAIE, tn. W. coast, island Mada

gascar. Lat. 27. 34. N. Long. 79. 18. E. Stuffs, silks, &c. are exchanged for gold, tortoise-shell, &c. by the English.

MOUZON, tn. France, depart. Ardennes, prov. Champagne, on the Maese; 14 m. NW. of Montmedy. Population, 2200. Manufactures of serge.

MOVIDDY, par. Ireland, bar. E. Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2718. Bandon (P. T. 186). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Cork. Ann. val. £507.

MOVILLE, Upper, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 4902. Dublin, 169 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Derry. Ann. val. £555.

MOVILLE, Lower, par. Ireland, bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 5785. Moville (P. T. 169). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Derry. Ann. val. £553.

MOW, or Mao, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; 10 m. S. of Indore, and 2019 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 22. 13. N. Long. 75. 50. E. In 1820, this was not a town, but merely a large cantonment. Here is a permanent brigade stationed, and another at Neemutch towards Odeypoor, connecting the grand cantonments at the city of Ajmeer with Malwa and Gujerat. Mow, as a military cantonment, is of great importance, as the troops stationed here are alike convenient to W. Malwa, S. Rajpootana, and the eastern frontier of Gujurat.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich islands, about 140 m. in circumference; 24 m. NNW. of Owhyhee. Pop. 65,000. Lat. 20. 40. N. Long. 156. 40. W. The soil is formed of decomposed lava and other volcanic matters.

MOWNY, par. Ireland, bar. Sliebhardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 1228. Pop. 390. Killenaule (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Cashel.

MOWSLEY, ham. and chap. England, par. Knaptoft, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £1580. Pop. 283. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln.

MOXAHALA, or Jonathan's Creek, riv. N. America, U. S.; rising in the N. part of Perry co. Ohio, flows E. across Muskingum co. into Muskingum riv. which it enters 3 m. below Zanesville.

MOXOS, prov. S. America, republic of Peru; bounded by the Portuguese government of Matto Grosso on the E., Cuzco and the Peruvian provinces on the W., and Chiquitos and Santa Cruz on the S. It extends on each side of the Mamore, and is chiefly inhabited by warlike and wandering tribes of Indians, who forbid access to its interior. This country contains the lake of Rogagualo, formed by an arm of the Rio Beni. From lake Rogagualo three other rivers take their rise, and flow into the Amazons on the N.; viz. the Jutay, the Juruay, and the Puros.

MOY, anc. par. Scotland, sh. Elgin. The liv. of which is now united with that of Dyke. Pop. with par.

MOY, or Moy and Dalarossie, a united par. Scotland, dist. Badenoch, shires Inverness and Nairn. Real prop. £4079. Pop. 1089. Inverness (P. T. 155). Liv. in the presb. Inverness, and syn. Moray. The soil is rugged, mountainous, and barren except near the banks of the river Findhorn, where the land in favourable seasons is very productive. More than 12,000 sheep are fed on the hills, besides black cattle and horses.

MOY, tn. Ireland, par. Clonfeade, bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Pop. 902. Dublin, 90 m. Three annual fairs.

MOYAGHER, par. Ireland, bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. with Athboy. Athboy (P. T. 39). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Meath.

MOYALIFFE, par. Ireland, bar, Kilnamannagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 5312. Pop. 3513. Thurles (P. T. 95). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel.

MOYBOLOGUE. See Bailieborough.

MOYCARKEY, par. Ireland, bar. Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 3236. Pop. 1373. Thurles (P. T. 95). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Cashel.

MOYCULLEN, par. Ireland. bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 5695. Galway (P. T. 133). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Tuam.

MOYDOE, or Moydow, vil. Ireland, par. and bar. Moydoe, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1776. Longford (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Ardagh.

MOYENVIC, tn. France, depart. Meurthe, prov. Lorraine; 20 m. NE. of Nancy. Pop. 1400. It has a brine spring, which produces annually about 6000 tons of salt.

MOYEUVRE, tn. France, depart. Moselle, prov. Lorraine; 8 m. NW. of Metz. Here are large iron-works.

MOYFESTA, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Moyfesta, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. 7441. Killrush (P. T. 177). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Killaloe. Ann. val. £470.

MOYGLARE, or Moyclare, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 417. Killcock (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Meath.

MOYHANNA, or Moyanna, par. Ireland, bar. Stradbally, co. Queen's, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1659. Stradbally (P. T. 49). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Leighton.

MOYLAGH, or Mullagh, or Mullogh, par. Ireland, bar. Castleragan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 5960. Kells (P. T. 40). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. Killmore.

MOYLAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Demifore, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 5878. Pop. 2401. Old Castle (P. T. 53). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Meath.

MOYLAGH, or Mullogh, vil. and par. Ireland, bars. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 1272. Pop. 746. Clonmell (P. T. 123). Liv. a particle, united with the vic. of Newcastle, dioc. Lismore. A monastery was founded here for black nuns, of the order of St. Augustin, under the invocation of St. Brigid.

MOYLARY, par. Ireland, bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Acres, 4734. Pop. 1183. Dunleer (P. T. 38). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £173.

MOYLGROVE, par. Great Britain, hund. Cemaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1058. Pop. 419. Cardigan (P. T. 239. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. St. David's.

MOYLOUGH, vil. Ireland, pars. Moylough and Tyaquin, bar. Killian, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 6794. Castleblakeney (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Tuam.

MOYMET, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Navan,

co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 630. Trim (P. T. 32). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Meath. Ann. val. £230.

MOYNALTY, tn. and par. Ireland, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 5917. Kells (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Meath. Ann. val. £550.

MOYNE, vil. Ireland, par. Ballisakerry, bar. Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. with par. Killala (P. T. 127). Here are the ruins of an abbey, possessing considerable beauty and singularity of style, the foundation of which is ascribed, by some, to Mac William Bourke, 1460.

MOYNE, or Mayne, or Mathyn, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 2224. Thurles (P. T. 95). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £479.

MOYNOE, par. Ireland, bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. 1268. Killaloe (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Killaloe. Ann. val. £83. Here is a Baptist society's school of 98 boys, and 15 girls.

MOYVORE, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 213. Ballymore (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Meath. Three annual fairs.

MOZAMBIQUE. See Mosambique.

MOZYR, tn. Russian Lithuania, gov. Minsk, on the Pripetz; 150 m. SSE. of Minsk. Lat. 52. 3. N. Long. 29. 5. E. It was formerly the place where the diets of the palatinate of Minsk were held.

MSTA, riv. European Russia, gov. Novgorod, which runs into the lake Ilmen, near Lipinskoi. A canal joins it to the Tivertza; and is connected to the Volchov, by another canal.

MSTISLAVL, tn. Russian Lithuania, gov. Mohilev, on the Vachra; 60 m. NE. of Mohilev. Pop. 4000. Lat. 53. 54. N. Long. 31. 0. E. Here is a Jesuits' college, a monastery, six Greek churches, and a synagogue of Jews. It was formerly the capital of a palatinate.

MTZENSK, tn. European Russia, gov. Orel; 32 m. NNE. of Orel. Pop. 5600. Lat. 53. 16. N. Long. 36. 32. E. The environs are productive in hemp and corn.

MUCHELNEY, or, The Great Island, par. England, hund. Pitney, co. Somerset. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £3197. Pop. 310. Langport (P. T. 128). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £70.

MUCIDAN, tn. France, depart. Dordogne, prov. Guyenne and Gascony, on the Isle; 18 m. SSW. of Perigueux. Pop. 1200. Lat. 45. 2. N. Long. 0. 21. E. Here are some iron-works and manufactures of leather.

MUCK, Island of, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, sh. Argyll. Pop. 155. The soil is generally well cultivated and fruitful. The shores are rocky, with several small creeks, in two of which there are piers; but these harbours are only capable of affording shelter to fishing-boats. On the N. side of Muck is the Island of Horses, Elan-nan-Eech, a small tract, so called from its excellent pasture.

MUCKAIRN, anc. par. Scotland, sh. Argyll. Pop. 770. Bunawe (P. T. 113). In this dist. is the mntn. of Creachan Beinn, 3390 feet above sea level; its base is more than 20 m. in circumference.

MUCKAMORE, par. Ireland, bar. Massareene, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. 1798. Antrim (P. T. 105). Liv. a grange in the dioc. Connor.

MUCKART, par. Scotland, sh. Perth. Acres, 4500. Real prop. £2977. Pop. 617. Kinross (P. T. 25). Liv. in the presb. Auchterarder, syn. Perth and Stirling. It is watered by the Dovan, in the course of which are the romantic scenes of the Caldron Linn and the Rumbling-bridge. Coal and lime are said to abound here, though the mines are not extensively worked.

MUCKING, par. England, hund. Barstable, co. Essex. Acres, 2430. Real prop. £2275. Pop. 212. Horndon-on-the-Hill (P. T. 24). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. London.

MUCKLESTONE, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Bradford N., Drayton div., co. Salop, and hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 8120. Real prop. £10,122. Pop. 1854. Drayton in Hales (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

MUCKNOE, par. Ireland, bar. Cremorne, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 9716. Castleblaney (P. T. 68). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Clogher. Ann. val. £124.

MUCKTON, par. England, hund. Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, Wold div. co. Lincoln. Acres, 790. Real prop. £1386. Pop. 118. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £124.

MUCKULLY, or Muckaler, par. Ireland, bar. Fassadining, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 885. Castlecomer (P. T. 70). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Ossory.

MUCKWANPOOR, dist. of N. Hindoostan, prov. Nepaul; limited to the tract immediately S. of the Nepaul valley and San Cosi riv. It produces tobacco of an excellent flavour, and the raising of the reddish cotton is on the increase. The most remarkable places of strength are the fort of Muckwanpoor, where the rajas formerly dwelt; Harriapoor, commanding the Bogmutty; Seedly and Cheesapany, commanding two passes through the Lama Dangra mntns.; and Chayupoor, on the San Cosi; but there is no considerable tn. or mine of importance in the whole district.—*Muckwanpoor*, fortress and cap. of the above district, situated on a high hill about 17 m. S. from Catmandoo. Lat. 27. 27. N. Long. 85. 1. E. It is a place of strength, and held of importance by the Nepaulese, as its possession commands a large portion of the Terriani.

MUDFORD, par. England, hund. Stone, co. Somerset. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £4398. Pop. 422. Yeovil (P. T. 122). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £142.

MUFF, tn. Ireland, dist. Muff, par Templemore, bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 5915. Dublin (P. T. 183). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. Derry. Four annual fairs.

MUFF, tn. Ireland, par. Faughanvale, bar. Tyrekeerin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. Pop. 192. Londonderry (P. T. 150). Four annual fairs.

MUGDRUM, Island of, small island in river Tay, Scotland, par. Abernethy, and sh. of Perth. Acres, 32. Pop. with par. Here is a valuable fishery.

MUGGINTON, par. England, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 2660. Real prop. £2504. Pop. 491. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here is an endowed school for the education of 21 children.

MUGGLESWICK, parochial chap. England, Chester ward, w. div. co. palat. of Durham, Acres, 11,480. Real prop. £1745. Pop. 298. Stanhope (P. T. 262). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £67. Here are several lead-mines and a smelting-mill, which produces annually about 2000 bings of pig-lead, and some portion of silver.

MUGLITZ, or MOHELNITZ, tn. Austria, prov. Moravia; 19 m. NNW. of Olmutz. Pop. 2500. Lat. 49. 49. N. Long. 6. 46. E.

MUGNANO, tn. Italy, prov. Terra di Lavoro, kingd. Naples. Pop. 4000. Lat. 41. 10. N. Long. 14. 10. E.

MUHL, KREIS or VIERTEL, one of the four divisions of Upper Austria. Area, 1670 sq. m. Pop. 160,000. It comprises all that part which lies between the Danube and Bohemia, and takes its name from the two rivers Upper and Lower Muhl. In the S. and E. the soil is productive in corn, but in the N. the inhabitants cultivate and manufacture flax and hemp.—*Muhl*, riv. Austria. Lat. 49. 56. N. Long. 8. 28. E. Rises on the confines of Bohemia, and joins the Danube. It consists of two streams, the Upper and Lower Muhl, which unite near Haslach, and give name to the district of the Muhlviertel.

MUHLBERG, tn. Prussia, gov. Erfurt, prov. of Saxony; 12 m. SW. of Erfurt. Pop. 1500. Lat. 51. 27. N. Long. 13. 12. E. Here are manufactures of vitriol, alum, and indigo, and in the vicinity a coal mine.

MUHLENBACH, or SZASZ-SEBES, tn. Austria, prov. Transylvania, on the Muhlbach; 12 m. S. of Alba Julia. Pop. 4000. Lat. 45. 57. N. Long. 23. 35. E. The inhabitants comprise most of the tribes that inhabit Transylvania; they are in general of the Lutheran religion, and their chief employment is brewing.

MUHLENBACH, or SZASZ-SEBES-SZER, dist. Austria, prov. Transylvania; surrounded by the dist. Reismark and Broos, and the county of Lower Weissenburg. Area, 115 sq. m. Pop. 15,000. It produces vines and corn, and the metal called titanium is found here.

MUHLHAUSEN, tn. Prussia, gov. Erfurt, prov. Saxony, at the confluence of the Unstrutt and the Schwemotte; 29 m. NW. of Erfurt. Pop. 9400. Lat. 51. 13. N. Long. 10. 28. E. It is a walled tn. flanked with towers, and has four churches and four hospitals. It has breweries and distilleries, and several manufactures of cloth, both linen and woollen, and the spinning of yarn. Here are also dye-works and fulling-mills. Leather, starch, and oil, are also made in considerable quantities. In the environs are mines of copper and iron. In 1814 it was definitively confirmed to Prussia.

MUHLSTURZ-HORN, mntn. Upper Austria; in the circle of Salzburg, among the Noric Alps, 7000 feet above the sea.

MUIRAVONSIDE, par. Scotland, sh. Stirling. Real prop. £6001. Pop. 1540. Linlithgow (P. T. 17). Liv. in the presb. of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. There are in this par. several coal mines; and iron-stone is found here in abundance. Near the Avon are the ruins of a priory of nuns, founded by Malcolm IV. in 1156. Here is an ancient fortress called Almond Castle, formerly the seat of the earls Callander.

MUIRHOUSE, or MURROES, par. Scotland, sh. Forfar. Pop. 657. Dundee (P. T. 40). Liv. in presb. Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns.

MUIRKIRK, par. Scotland, dist. Kyle, sh. Ayr. Real prop. £3820. Pop. 1540. Edinburgh, 51 m. Liv. in presb. of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Coal, iron-stone, and free-stone, are found here in abundance; and the roads and bridges are in good repair. At this place are blast furnaces for making pig-iron, and an extensive forge for bar-iron. At Glenbuck, 3 m. distant, is another foundery, where there is one blast furnace.

MUJU, riv. S. America, prov. and gov. Para, empire Brazil, issuing from the mountains; holds a N. course, and falls into the great riv. Amazons, in the bay of Para, in Lat. 1. 33. S.

MUKER, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Grinton, wapentakes of Gilling West and Hang West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 32,170. Real prop. £4634. Pop. 1247. Richmond (P. T. 233). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £96. Here is a small endowed school and a subscription library. About two miles from this place is Keasdon Force, a beautiful cascade formed by the Swale.

MULBARTON, or GREAT BARTON, par. England, hund. Humbleyard, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1740. Pop. 523. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

MULDA, two rivs. Germany, kingd. Saxony. Lat. 51. 10. N. Long. 13. 0. E. The Freyberg Mulda rises among the Sudetic mountains, near Neustadt, passes through part of the circle of the Erzgebirge, and joins the Schneeberg Mulda, near Colditz. The Schneeberg Mulda rises also in the Sudetic chain, but to the S. of the former, runs through part of the Vogtland, the circle of Leipsic and the Prussian government Merseburg, joining the Elbe between Dessau and Zerbst. Lat. 49. 30. to 51. 35. N. Long. 14. 15. to 12. 35. E.

MULHAUSEN, or MUHLHAUSEN, tn. France, depart. Upper Rhine, prov. Alsace; 22 m. NW. of Bale. Pop. 9600. Lat. 47. 46. N. Long. 7. 20. E. It is a walled town with several public edifices, such as the hotel de ville, the arsenal, the hospital, and several churches. The manufactures comprise printed cottons to a large extent; also woollen and linen. Here are likewise fabrics of silk and leather. Lambert, the celebrated mathematician, was born here.

MULHEIM, tn. Prussia, gov. Cleves, prov. Cleves and Berg; on the Ruhr, or Roer, which becomes navigable here; 15 m. NNE. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 3100. Lat. 51. 26. N. Long. 6. 51. E. Here are manufactures of cotton and paper, and in the neighbourhood is a coal mine.—*Mulheim*, tn., duchy of Berg, situate at the influx of the Stronderbach into the Rhine; 3 m. N. of Cologne. Pop. 3200. The manufactures are woollen stuffs, velvet, silk, leather, soap, and tobacco; also excellent earthen ovens, which are exported. Here is an active inland trade.

MULL, ISLAND OF, one of the largest of the Hebrides, Scotland, shire of Argyll. Acres, 210,000. Pop. 18,997. The interior of the island is hilly, and covered with heath, but towards the sea there are some tracts of arable land. Vast numbers of black cattle and sheep are reared and fed on the hills for exportation; and kelp is procured by burning sea-weed at some places on the coast. Here are several lofty mountains, the chief of which is Benmore, sup-

posed to be 3000 feet above sea-level. This island anciently was part of the territories of the lords of the isles; but it subsequently came into the possession of the Macleans, who still retain half of it, the other part having belonged, since 1674, to the dukes of Argyll. There are three parishes Kilfinichen with Kilvickeon, Kilninian with Kilmore, and Torosay. The only village of any importance is that of Tobermory, a seaport, at the northern extremity. The rent of the whole island is about £12,000 a-year.

MULLAGHBRACK, par. Ireland, bars. Fews, O'Neiland West, and Lower Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 16,099. Markethill (P. T. 76). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Armagh.

MULLAGHEREW, vil. Ireland, par. and bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Pop. with par. Ardee (P. T. 43). There are 12 annual fairs.

MULLAGHMORE, vil. Ireland, par. Ahamplish, or Rahamlish, bar. Carbery, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. with par. Sligo (P. T. 123). Here is an asylum harbour, sheltered by a pier 310 feet in length. Various important works have been executed here at the expense of the proprietor, Lord Palmerston.

MULLAGHUELLY, par. Ireland, bar. Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Tanderagee (P. T. 80). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Armagh.

MULLAHIDART, par. Ireland, bar. Castleknock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 471. Dublin, 7 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough.

MULLIGAUM, tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, prov. Candeish; on the Moosy, just above the confluence with Girna; 75 m. NW. from Aurungabad. Lat. 21. 31. N. Long. 74. 36. E.

MULLINACUFF, par. Ireland, bar. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2144. Tinahely (P. T. 53). Liv. an impropriate cur. in dioc. of Leighlin.

MULLINAHONE, tn. Ireland, par. Killvremon, bar. Sliebhardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 1175. Callan (P. T. 80). Four annual fairs.

MULLINGAR, mkt.-tn. and par. Ireland, bars. Fertullagh, Moyashel, and Magheradernan, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 4295. Dublin, 48 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Meath. Four annual fairs. This is the assize tn. and capital of the co. The Royal Canal passes by the tn., and a permanent military station is fixed here. A priory was founded here in 1227; a Dominican friary in 1237. Considerable ruins of these religious houses are still to be seen.

MULLINS, St., tn. and par. Ireland, bar. St. Mullins and Bantry, co. Carlow and Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 6452. Graig (P. T. 75). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Leighlin. Regular canons of the rule of St. Augustin obtained a settlement at this place, and the ruins of their religious house are still visible.

MULLROSE, Canal of, or Frederick William's Graben, canal, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg. It begins at Newbruck, on the Spree, and terminates at the lake of Brieson on the Oder.

MULLUVIA, riv. Africa. It rises in the Atlas, and forms the boundary between the territory of Algiers and that of Morocco. Its course from N. to S. is about 200 m., and is navigable for small vessels. It falls into the Mediterranean, Lat. 34. 55. N. Long. 2. 6. W.

MULLYAN, par. England, hund. Kerrier, W. div. co. Cornwall. Acres, 4550. Real prop. £2478. Pop. 733. Helstone (P. T. 272). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £130. Kynance Cove, in this par. may be considered as one of the most interesting spots on the coast. It is formed by overhanging rocks of an immense height, and so disposed in one part as to open a fine natural arch into a kind of grotto.

MULRANCON, par. Ireland, bar. Bargie, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 996. Broadway (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Ferns.

MULTIFARNHAM, or Multifernon, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Corkaree, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1473. Mullingar (P. T. 48). Liv. a. rect. in dioc. of Meath. Ann. val. £170. A monastery was founded here for conventual Franciscans by William Deleamar, in 1236, which monastery, with its accompanying buildings, were destroyed by the Richfort family.

MULTNOMAH, riv. N. America, U. S. It falls into the Columbia from the S., about 100 m. before the latter enters the Pacific ocean; it is 500 yards wide near its mouth, and its western point of juncture with the Columbia is in Lat. 45. 28. N. Long. 237. 41. E.

MUMBY, par. and chap. England, hund. Calceworth, Marsh div. parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2620. Real prop. £4418. Pop. 619. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MUNCASTER, or Mulcaster, par. England, Allerdale ward, above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 6570. Real prop. £2576. Pop. 657. Ravenglass (P. T. 279). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £40. Muncaster Castle is a handsome structure, pleasantly seated in a spacious and well-wooded park. Here is an endowed school for 40 children, and the par. includes the mkt.-tn. of Ravenglass. Muncaster gives the Irish title of baron to the ancient family of Pennington.

MUNDEN, Great, par. England, hund. Broadwater, co. Hertford. Acres, 2690. Real prop. £2893. Pop. 550. Puckeridge (P. T. 26). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MUNDEN, Little, par. England, hund. Broadwater, co. Hertford. Acres, 3200. Real prop. £2292. Pop. 521. Puckeridge (P. T. 26). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MUNDEN, tn. Germany, kingd. Hanover, on the Weser; 9 m. NE. of Cassel. Pop. 4500. Lat. 51. 26. N. Long. 9. 37. E. It has a brisk carrying trade, partly by land, more by water, in corn, dye-stuffs, stone-ware, millstones, potash, timber, &c.; receiving in return, colonial produce and French wines. The manufactures of tobacco, soap, leather, and stone-ware are considerable. It was occupied by the French in the war of 1756, and again in 1805.

MUNDERAR, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Cabul, Situate in Lat. 35. 0. N., and bounded on the S. by the riv. Chuganserai. Principal tn. is Chuganserai.

MUNDESLEY, par. England, hund. North Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 530. Real prop. £900. Pop. 436. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £149.

MUNDHAM, vil. comprising the two pars. of St. Ethelbert and St. Peter, England, hund. Loddon, co. Norfolk. Acres, £1500. Real

prop. £2759. Pop. 314. Bungay (P. T. 106). Livs. two curs. in the diocese of Norwich.

MUNDHAM, North, par. England, hund. Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £3670. Pop. 467. Chichester (P. T. 62). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Chichester.

MUNDON, par. England, hund. Dengey, co. Essex. Acres, 3340. Real prop. £4301. Pop. 273. Maldon (P. T. 37). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of London.

MUNGNET, par. Ireland, bar. Pobblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3475. Limerick (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Limerick. Ann. val. £725. An abbey was founded here at an early date, over which St. Nessan, appointed by St. Patrick, presided.

MUNGO, St. (also called Castle-milk), par. Scotland, dist. Annandale, sh. Dumfries. Acres, 3660. Real prop. £3502. Pop. 791. Ecclefechan (P. T. 72). Liv. in presb. Lochmaben, synod Dumfries. The rivs. Milk and Annan flow through this parish, which contain salmon. This par. derives its appellation from St. Mungo, otherwise called Kentigern, who is supposed to have founded the bishoprick of Glasgow about the middle of the sixth century.

MUNGRISE DALE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Greystock, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £1406. Pop. 226. Penrith (P. T. 283). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Carlisle. Ann. val. £70.

MUNGULHAUT, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, dist. Rungpoor, on the Durlah; 20 m. N. from the capital. Lat. 25. 59. N. Long. 89. 20. E. The houses are uncommonly good, the streets spacious, and the whole town has a superior appearance when compared with those in the vicinity. Coarse cottons are the staple commodity, and Mungulhaut furnishes a considerable part of the return cargo carried annually by the Bootan caravan from Rungpoor.

MUNICH, tn. Germany, cap. of the kingd. Bavaria, on the Iser; 220 m. W. of Vienna. Pop. 47,000. Lat. 48. 8. N. Long. 11. 37. E. The streets of Munich are in general straight and broad, but not well paved. It is divided into four quarters, by two broad streets, which cross in the principal square. The public edifices are numerous. The palace is a large plain edifice, with a magnificent interior. The Kaisersaal, or emperor's-hall, in this building, is one of the first in Germany. The treasury contains a large collection of diamonds, &c. The royal chapel is remarkable for its miniatures and precious deposits. The old electoral palace, and the one inhabited by prince Eugene Beauharnois, are fine buildings. The total number of churches is 22; the principal are those of Notre Dame, containing 30 altars; the church of the Theatins, built on the model of the Vatican at Rome; the church belonging formerly to the Jesuits; and the churches of the Augustines, the knights of Malta, and St. Peter. The college, occupied by the Jesuits before their expulsion, is one of the richest establishments in Europe. The other buildings that deserve notice are the palace of duke Maximilian, the barracks, the large hospital, the workhouse, the new mint, and the mansions of several Bavarian noblemen. The charitable institutions are numerous and liberal. Mendicity was abolished by the exertions of the well-known Count Rumford. The orphan-houses are four in number, the pawnbanks two. There are also two hospitals for the sick, another for the same object as the lock hospital in London, a house of correction, and a lying-in hospital. It is to these establishments, to the expenditure of the court, and to the residence of a number of landed proprietors, that the inhabitants chiefly owe their support; for the trade of Munich is very limited. The manufactures are of small extent; the articles made are furniture, tapestry, gold, wine, pianofortes, mathematical and surgical instruments, cards, pencils, snuff, &c.; almost all for consumption in the town or neighbourhood. The new art of lithography owes its origin to Munich; but the inventor, Sennefelder, removed to Paris. In 1632, Munich surrendered to the Swedes and German protestants, under Gustavus Adolphus; in 1704, after the battle of Blenheim, it fell into the hands of the Bavarians; and in 1741 it shared the vicissitudes of war by the elector attempting to attain the imperial crown. For half a century it was free from war; but in 1796 the French army, under Moreau, obliged the elector to make a separate treaty. In 1799 the French were not able to penetrate so far; but in 1800, Moreau again occupied Bavaria. From that time to 1813, Bavaria remained in alliance with France; and its change in the latter year took place by treaty, without the entrance of foreign troops into the capital.

MUNIPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, E. of the Ganges, and formerly the capital of the Cassay country. Lat. 24. 20. N. Long. 94. 30. E. It is now gone to decay.

MUNKACS, tn. Austrian dominions, kingd. Hungary, on the Latorcza; 67 m. E. by S. of Caschau. Pop. 5000. Lat. 48. 22. N. Long. 22. 50. E. Here are Catholic, Greek, and Calvinist churches. It has a manufacture of stockings, iron-works, and one of the largest saltpetre works in the Austrian dominions. The vicinity has good pastures, and extensive vine plantations. It is also the seat of a Greek bishop.

MUNSLEY, par. England, hund. Radlow, co. Hereford. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £1494. Pop. 178, Ledbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Hereford.

MUNSLOW, hund. England, co. Salop. Acres, 84,500. Pop. 10,367. Containing 27 parishes.

MUNSLOW, par. England, hund. Munslow, co. Salop. Acres, 4110. Real prop. £3625. Pop. 680. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Hereford.

MUNSTER, prov. Ireland. Acres, 5,210,472. Pop. 2,227,152. It includes the cos. Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, which are subdivided into 59 baronies, and 820 parishes. It gives the title of earl to — Fitzclarence, the eldest natural son of William IV.

MUNSTER, gov. Prussia, prov. Westphalia. Area, 2820 sq. m. Pop. 328,000. It is divided into the following ten circles or districts: Munster, Tecklenburg, Wahrendorf, Beckum, Ludinghausen, Koesfeld, Recklinghausen, Borken, Ahaus, and Steinfurt. The soil is not in general rich in corn; but flax and hemp are much cultivated. Linen is the chief manufacture. The chief rivs. are the Lippe, which forms the greater part of the S. boundary; and the Ems which flows through the NE. of the district. A

canal of considerable length goes from the city of Munster to the Vechta.

MUNSTER, city, Prussia, prov. Westphalia, and cap. of the above gov., on the Aa, about 6 m. from the Ems; 60 m. NNE. of Dusseldorf, and 92 m. WSW. of Hanover. Pop. 13,000. Lat. 51. 58. N. Long. 7. 36. E. The town is better built than might be expected from the backward and thinly-peopled country in which it is situated. The houses are lofty, but irregular, with pointed roofs; those in the main streets have small piazzas, or colonnades, which improve their appearance. There are 11 churches, of these, the cathedral and the church of St. Lambert are most entitled to notice. Munster had a university, which is now suppressed, the new university at Bonn, established in 1818, being considered the proper resort of the youth of Munster and the neighbourhood. The manufactures have never been considerable; but there are some establishments for the weaving of coarse linen; and the traffic of the place, such as it is, consists in linen, woollen, wine, and a few other commodities.

MUNSTER, tn. France, depart. Upper Rhine, prov. Alsace; 6 m. W. of Colmar. Pop. 2500. It has manufactures of printed linen; and in the neighbourhood are iron forges, and a mine of antimony.

MUNSTERBERG, tn. Prussia, gov. Reichenbach, prov. Silesia, on the Ohla; 36 m. SSW. of Breslau. Pop. 2600. Lat. 50. 35. N. Long. 17. 6. E. It is ill built, but surrounded with walls.

MUNSTER-CONNAUGHT, par. Ireland, bar. Castleraghan, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2969. Oldcastle (P. T. 53). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Killmore. Ann. val. £147.

MUR, or MUHR, riv. Austria, rises in a lake in the duchy of Salzburg, passes by Muhraw, Gratz, and other towns in Styria, and joins the Drave in Hungary.

MURAKOS, dist. Austria, kingd. Hungary, bounded by the Muhr, the Drave, and the prov. Styria. Pop. 46,000. This dist. is only 30 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth.

MURANO, tn. Austrian Italy, island Lagunes, gov. Venice, Lombardo-Venetian kingd. Pop. 4300. To the E. of Venice. Above 1000 men are generally employed in the manufacture of the celebrated Venetian glasses and mirrors.

MURANO, tn. Italy, prov. Calabria, kingd. Naples, on the Coscile; 11 m. SW. of Cassano. It has some manufactures of silk and woollens.

MURAT, tn. France, depart. Cantal, prov. Auvergne, on the Alagnon; 15 m. NW. of St. Flour. Pop. 2600. Lat. 45. 7. N. Long. 2. 7. E. Here are some manufactures of lace and coarse cloth; also of copper articles.—*Murat*, tn., depart. Tarn, prov. Languedoc; 9 m. E. of La Caune. Pop. 3100.

MURCIA, prov. Spain, bounded by Valencia on the E., Andalusia on the W., and the Mediterranean on the S. Area, 8000 sq. m. Pop. 384,000. It takes its name from its chief tn., and is 90 m. long, and 60 m. broad. Its aspect is in general mountainous, and its climate is very fine. The mountains are almost all branches of the great chain called by the Romans Montes Orospedani; the most remarkable are the Sierras de Penas, de Chinchilla, d'Orihuela, d'Almanza, and de Carascoy. The prov. is watered by the rivers Segura, Guadalentin, Benamor, and Guardavar. The soil is in general fertile, particularly in the Huerta, or tract watered by the Segura. The chief towns are Carthagena, Murcia, Lorca, Chinchilla, Albacete, Villena, and Almanza. The principal products are wheat, barley, hemp, rice, vines, olives, mulberries, saffron; also citrons, pomegranates, and almonds. Among the mineral products are reckoned lead, copper, sulphur, nitre, alum, crystal, and marble; these and other articles are turned to no account, the inhabitants being proverbial for their indolence and apathy. A few coarse cloths and silk stuffs, also some earthenware, soap, and cutlery are manufactured here. The exports are cutlery, hemp, silk, ribbons, wine, corn, soda, saffron, and bassweed, all in small quantities. The inland trade is promoted by three great fairs, held in the month of September, at Murcia in the centre, at Lorca in the S., and Albacete in the N.

MURCIA, tn. Spain, cap. of the above prov., on the Segura; 160 m. SSW. of Valencia. Pop. with its dependencies, 77,000. Lat. 37. 58. N. Long. 1. 5. W. The tn. was formerly surrounded with walls, but is now open. It is divided into the old and new towns, and on the S. side of the river is a suburb. It is ill built throughout. The only good square is the one where bull fights are exhibited, which is spacious, and surrounded by neat houses. Murcia has 11 parish-churches, 10 monasteries, 9 convents, a tribunal of the inquisition, three colleges for the secular clergy, and three hospitals. There are two public libraries, but they consist almost entirely of old books on scholastic theology. The bishoprick of Carthagena was transferred hither in 1291. The only public buildings deserving notice are the churches, in particular the cathedral. The churches of Santa Olalla, and San Juan, La Caridad, and St. Peter, and the Franciscan and Dominican convents, are all richly decorated. There are four public walks, the arsenal, the botanical garden, the Alameyda, and the Malecon, or quay. The working of bassweed employs a number of hands, and furnishes a quantity of mats for exports. Here is a refinery of saltpetre, and, at the distance of 4 m. from the town, several powder-mills worked for account of government. The establishment for twisting silk is extensive; machinery is now employed for that purpose. Murcia was mentioned in history in the year 713, when it was taken by the Moors, after a desperate resistance. In 1236 it was taken by Alphonso X. of Castile. In the beginning of the 18th century it declared for the Bourbon branch.

MURE, tn. France, depart. Isere, prov. Dauphiny; 18 m. S. of Grenoble. Pop. 2100. Lat. 44. 54. N. Long. 5. 48. E. Here are manufactures of hardware.

MURESLEY, par. England, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £3663. Pop. 495. Winslow (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MURET, tn. France, depart. Upper Garonne, prov. Languedoc; situated at the confluence of the Rheze and Garonne; 9 m. S. of Toulouse. Pop. 3200. Lat. 43. 28. N. Long. 1. 21. E. Here are manufactures of woollens, leather, and stoneware.

MURFREESBOROUGH, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Rutherford, ter. Tennessee; 32 m. SE. of Nashville. Pop. 1000. Lat. 35. 52. N. Long.

86. 35. W. It is a level and very fertile country, and abounds with wheat, cotton, and tobacco. It contains a court-house, gaol, academy, bank, and meeting house. It was, in 1817, the seat of gov., but has since been removed to Nashville.

MURG, riv. Germany, rises near Oppenau, and, after a NW. course of 100 m., falls into the Rhine near Rastadt. Lat. 48. 43. N. Long. 8. 22. E. It is of great use in floating the wood from the Black Forest to the Rhine.—*Murg*, dist., one of the ten circles of the grand duchy of Baden, on the Murg. Pop. 85,000. Lat. 48. 33. N. Long. 8. 22. E. It is divided into eight bailiwicks. Chief tn. of the circle Rastadt.

MURGHAB, riv. Persia, prov. Korassan, forming the boundary between it and Independent Tartary. It rises in the mountains of Goor. Lat. 35. 25. N. Long. 62. 40. E.

MURGHELAN, city, Independent Tartary; 30 m. E. of Koukan. It stands on a fine riv., and the environs are every way delightful. It is subject to the khan of Koukan.

MURHIR, par. Ireland, bar. Nachticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 2978. Tarbert (P. T. 159). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Ann. val. £143.

MUROM, tn. European Russia, gov. Vladimir, situate at the confluence of the Muromka and Oka; 62 m. ESE. of Vladimir. Pop. 6500. Lat. 55. 7. N. Long. 42. 16. E. It has a brisk trade; and, like other Russian towns, it is built of wood.

MURRAGH, or Moragh, par. Ireland, bar. Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 3269. Bandon (P. T. 186). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Cork.

MURSTON, par. England, hund. Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 920. Real prop. £1705. Pop. 166. Milton (P. T. 39). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Canterbury.

MURTEN (in French Morat), tn. Switzerland, canton Friburg, on the lake Murten; 12 m. W. of Berne. Pop. 1500. It is the first town on coming from the Pays de Vaud where German is spoken.

MURTON, or Moor Town, tnshp. England, par. Tynemouth, Castle ward, E. div. co. Northumberland. Real prop. £3260. Pop. 451. North Shields (P. T. 279).

MURVIEDRO, or Morviedro, tn. Spain, prov. Valencia; situate at the foot of a mountain of black marble, about a league from the sea; 13 m. NE. of Valencia. Pop. 5100. Lat. 39. 47. N. Long. 0. 10. W. It is long but narrow, and is surrounded with walls, flanked by round towers. Here are some brandy distilleries, but the chief traffic lies in the products of the surrounding country, viz. oil, wine, wheat, barley, hemp, silk, and carobs. This town is constructed on the ruins of the ancient Saguntum, and celebrated in the second Punic war, for its obstinate resistance to Hannibal. Here are still several remains of antiquity. Celtiberian and Roman inscriptions are discovered in different parts. The Roman theatre and circus are in good preservation. On the mountain above the town stands a range of castles, erected by the Moors out of the ruins of the ancient town.

MUSA, or Moosa, vil. Arabia, prov. Yemen; 20 m. E. of Mocha. It was in ancient times the seat of trade, which is now transferred to the latter place. It is still populous, surrounded with walls, and supplies Mocha with fruit and fowls.

MUSBURY, par. England, hund. Axminster, co. Devon. Acres, 2660. Real prop. £4706. Pop. 418. Colyton (P. T. 150). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

MUSBURY, tnshp. England, par. Bury, hund. Blackburn, higher div. co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1299. Pop. 1231. Bury (P. T. 195).

MUSCAT, or Mascat, seaport, Arabia. Lat. 23. 28. N. Long. 59. 15. E. It is the most considerable port on its eastern coast; and all the rest, from Rosalgate to the entrance of the gulf, are tributary to it. The trade of Muscat is now most extensive with the British settlements in India, the Malay peninsula, the Red Sea, and the coast of Africa. The government of the Imaum is the most civilized and orderly of any, either in Persia or Arabia. English vessels sailing between India and Bassorah usually stop here. It carries on also a very large trade by caravans with the Arabs of the interior. The town is walled round, and strongly fortified, and none but Arabs and Banians are allowed to reside without it. Officers, called the Serang, have it in charge to assist any vessel that comes into the port, for which they are allowed a certain sum. The harbour is formed by high land on one side and Muscat island on the other. It is entered from the N., defended by three forts, and a large fleet may moor there in safety.

MUSGRAVE, Great, par. England, East ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 2940. Real prop. £1547. Pop. 179. Brough (P. T. 261). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Carlisle.

MUSGRAVE, Little, tnshp. England, par. Crosby Garret, East ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £678. Pop. 75. Brough (P. T. 261).

MUSKHAM, North, par. England, wapentake of Thurgarton, N. div. co. Nottingham. Acres, 2180. Real prop. £3694. Pop. 681. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of York.

MUSKHAM, South, par. England, wapentake of Thurgarton, N. div. co. Nottingham. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £4083. Pop. 261. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of Southwell. Ann. val. £57.

MUSKINGUM, co. N. America, U. S., territory Ohio, on the Muskingum; bounded on the N. by Coshocton, E. by Guernsey, S. by Morgan, and W. by Perry and Licking cos. Pop. 29,325. It is 28 m. by 27 m. in extent. Chief town, Zanesville.—*Muskingum*, riv. territory Ohio, rises in Portage co., and running S. 200 m. joins the Ohio at Marietta. At its mouth it is 200 yards wide. It is navigable 100 m. for large boats, and for small boats to its source. At Zanesville there are considerable rapids in the river.

MUSSELBURGH, mkt. and seaport-tn. Scotland, par. Inveresk, sh. Edinburgh. Pop. 8961. Edinburgh, 5 m. Mkt.-day, Friday. This place was a very ancient burgh of regality, and before the Reformation it belonged to the abbey of Dunfermline. It is under the government of a town-council, consisting of 18 members, 2 bailies, and a treasurer. There are seven incorporated trades. The municipal revenue, arising from shore-dues, feu-duties, mill-rents, &c. amount to about £2000 a-year. The magistrates have power to hold a court of record. At the E. end of Musselburgh was anciently a famous chapel,

dedicated to our Lady of Loretto, with a hermit's cell adjoining. There is in the town a flourishing free grammar-school, under the patronage of the magistrates. The town consists principally of one street, in which are the prison and the town-house, the latter an ancient structure, with an awkward wooden steeple. Great quantities of salt are made here, and likewise starch and hair-cloth. The manufacture of tanned leather, and of roan leather from sheepskins, is carried on extensively; and there are a pottery and a manufactory of herring-nets, conducted on very ingenious principles. This place gives the title of baron to the earl of Lauderdale.

MUSTON, or Moston, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1893. Pop. 310. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

MUSTON, par. England, wapentake of Dickering, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1860. Real prop. £3840. Pop. 382. Scarborough (P. T. 217). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of York.

MUSWELL HILL, ham. England, par. St. James, Clerkenwell, Finsbury div. of hund. Ossulston, co. Middlesex. Pop. with par. London, 5 m. It is a considerable eminence, about a mile NE. of Highgate, and on its declivity and summit are a number of beautiful villas, surrounded with gardens and pleasure grounds, &c.

MUTFORD AND LOTHINGLAND, hund. England, co. Suffolk. Acres, 32,960. Pop. 15,255. Contains 25 pars.

MUTFORD, par. England, hund. Mutford and Lothingland, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £2382. Pop. 373. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Norwich.

MUTHIL, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Perth. Real prop. £14,937. Pop. 3234. Crieff (P. T. 56). Liv. in presb. Auchterarder, syn. Perth and Stirling. Four annual fairs. There is plenty of game, and the rivers abound with trout and salmon. The village stands on the great military road from Stirling to Inverness. At Stragrath, on the banks of the Erne, are traces of a Roman station, supposed to be that called by Richard of Cirencester Ad Hiernam; and at Ardoch is an ancient intrenched camp.

MUTTON ISLAND, island, Ireland, par. Rahoon, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Here is a light-house, exhibiting a fixed bright light.

MUXBEAR, chap. England, par. and hund. Halberton, co. Devon. Pop. with par. Tiverton (P. T. 162). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Exeter.

MUZAFFERNAGUR, tn. Hindoostan. dist. Saharunpoor, prov. Delhi; 60 m. NE. from Delhi. Lat. 29. 27. N. Long. 77. 40. E. This is a populous town, with two considerable bazaars.

MUZIFFERABAD, div. Hindoostan, prov. Lahore; situate to the E. of Puckely, and inhabited by the Bumbas and Cukkas, both Mahommedan tribes. Their territories consist of difficult passes, vast mountains, and dense forests, yet they form the only communication between Cabul and Cashmere.—*Muzifferabad*, tn. of the above prov.; 63 m. W. from the city of Cashmere. Lat. 34. 35. N. Long. 73. 45. E. The Kishengunga riv. runs to the W. of this town, with a course nearly SW., and falls into the Jhylum, among the mountains at the head of the Punjab.

MYDDFAI, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Perfedd, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 5000. Pop. 1192. Llandovery (P. T. 119). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £100. Two annual fairs. Here is a Dissenter's meeting-house and a subscription-school for the poor; also two royal mills, which are subject to a chief rent of £2 annually, paid to the lord of the manor.

MYDRIM, par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 8000. Real prop. £3151. Pop. 983. Llacharn (P. T. 245). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £73.

MYERSCOUGH, tnshp. England, par. Lancaster, hund. Amounderness, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 2740. Real prop. £5016. Pop. 510. Garstang (P. T. 229).

MYLOR, par. England, hund. Kerrier, E. div. co. Cornwall. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £6724. Pop. 2647. Penryn (P. T. 265). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter.

MYMUNSINGH, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal; situate principally between the 24th and 25th degrees N. Lat. It is bounded on the N. by the Garrow mntns. and dist. Rungpoor, on the S. by Dacca Jelalpoor, to the E. it has Silhet and Tiperah, and on the W. Rajeshahy and Dinagepoor. Area, 6700 sq. m. Pop. 1,300,000. It is intersected throughout its whole extent by the great riv. Brahmaputra, and the innumerable streams flowing into it. The principal towns are Nusritabad, Bygonbarry, Serajegunge, Bokanagur, and Caugmary.

MYNYDD MAEN, ham. England, par. Mynydd Ysllwyn, hund. Wentlloog, co. Monmouth. Acres, 5390. Pop. 942. Newport (P. T. 148).

MYNYDD YSLLWYN, par. England, hund. Wentlloog, co. Monmouth. Acres, 15,510. Real prop. £8774. Pop. 5035. Newport (P. T. 148). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff.

MYROS, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. West Carbery, E. div. co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 3459. Rosscarbery (P. T. 207). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Ross.

MYSHALL, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2874. Dublin, 80 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Leighlin. Ann. val. £400.

MYSLENICE, cir. Austrian Poland, bounded on the NW. and S. by the territories of Cracow, Silesia, and Hungary. Area, 1230 sq. m. Pop. 160,000. It is separated from the territory of Cracow by the Vistula, which is even here a navigable stream. It is also intersected by three small rivers, the Sola, the Skawa, and the Raba.

MYSOL ISLE, island, Hindoostan; situate in the Eastern Seas, Lat. 2. 0. S., midway between the large islands of Ceram and Papua. 50 m. long by 15 m. broad. The articles of export are biche de mar, missoy bark, ambergris, pearls, pearl oyster shells, all small in quantity, and slaves. The imports are coarse piece-goods, cutlery, beads, iron in bars, chinaware, looking-glasses, and brass wire.

MYSORE, prov. S. India; situate between the 11th and 15th degrees of N. Lat., and now surrounded by the British territories under the Madras presidency. It is 210 m. long, by 140 m. broad. The whole of this country is inclosed on two sides by the Eastern and Western Ghauts. Upon the whole it is but thinly inhabited; in 1804 the pop. was estimated at 2,171,754, since which they have no doubt greatly increased. The droogs, or hill forts, in this prov. are very

numerous, and of a peculiar character, the sites chosen for such works being generally some of the vast rounded and naked masses of primitive rocks. The principal rivers are the Cavery, the Toombudra, the Vedavati, the Bhadri, the Arkanati, the Pennar, Palar, and Panaur; but, except the Cavery, none of these streams attain any magnitude until they have quitted the limits of the prov. The dominions of the Mysore rajah are at present subdivided into three great districts, or subayenas, called the Patana (or Seringapatam), the Nagara (or Bednore), and the Chatracul (or Chitteldroog) subayenas. The country is in general dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren; but there are several rivers and mountain torrents, which by artificial means serve to water rice-grounds, gardens, &c. In the forests are many elephants, and tigers are common. Oxen, buffaloes, and goats are numerous, and in the NE. part many sheep are bred; but horses and asses are few. The chief products are rice, cotton, pepper, cocoa, and betel nut, sugar-cane, butter, and oil. The whole of this country, with some other territories to the N. and E., and the provinces of Coimbetore, Malabar, and Canara, were subdued by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman, who usurped the throne of Mysore in 1759, made Seringapatam his capital, and was engaged in a war with the Company. He was succeeded by Tippoo Sultaun, who continued his father's state of warfare. On the termination of the war, in 1792, Tippoo agreed to pay 30 lacks of rupees, and to cede one half of his dominions to the English and their allies. In 1799, a new war taking place, his capital was taken by the English, on the 4th of May, and himself killed in the assault. A partition of his remaining territories took place, and on the 30th of June following Kistna Rajah, then only five years old, was placed by the British on the throne of his forefathers, and remains entirely dependent on their protection.

MYSORE, tn. and cap. of the foregoing prov. 9 m. S. of Seringapatam. Lat. 12. 19. N. Long. 76. 42. E. In 1820 it covered a vast space of ground; it was ruined by Tippoo Sultaun; but since the English restored the ancient family, in 1799, and made it the rajah's seat of government, the town and fortress have been rebuilt, and the pop. is rapidly increasing. It is inclosed by a wall of red earth, and the architecture closely resembles that of Seringapatam, but the houses are larger and better. The fort is an extensive work, in imitation of the European style, and contains, besides the rajah's palace (an irregular building forming three sides of a square), the dwellings of the principal merchants and bankers, and many other private edifices. There is likewise a large and handsome suburb to the S. of the fort, and the British residency stands on a rising ground, at a short distance from the pettah.

MYTILENE, or METELIN (anc. Lesbos), an island of the Mediterranean, near the southern coast of Asia Minor; 36 m. long, and 12 m. broad. Pop. 40,000. Its staple produce is oil, of which it is supposed to export annually more than 50,000 quintals. Dried figs and wool are also exported, but in small quantities. The aga is bound only to maritime services, and is not obliged to supply troops to the government. The principal ports in the island are Mytilene, or Castro; Molivo, the anc. Methymna, containing still 2000 or 3000 inhabitants; Caloni; and Olivier.

MYTILENE. See CASTRO.

MYTON-UPON-SWALE, par. England, wapentake of Bulmer, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £4430. Pop. 147. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of York.

MZENSK, tn. European Russia, gov. Orel; 32 m. NE. of Orel. Pop. 5000. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and the corn trade.

N.

NAARDEN, or NAERDEN, seaport-tn., kingd. Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the Zuyder Zee; 11 m. ESE. of Amsterdam. Pop. 1800. Lat. 52. 18. N. Long. 5. 18. E. It is well fortified, and its situation renders it of importance for the defence of Amsterdam.

NAAS, mkt., post, assize-tn., and par. Ireland, bars. N. Naas and S. Salt, co. Killdare, and prov. Leinster. Acres, 4809. Pop. 4891. Dublin, 19 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Killdare. Here are four annual fairs. Situated on the Liffey. Here is a handsome modern built sessions-house, a county gaol, a market-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The great western road passes through this town, in which a permanent garrison is stationed. Assizes, or great sessions, are held here. A priory was founded here in the 12th century for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine; and a monastery was founded by the ancient and noble family of Eustace for Dominican friars. Naas gives title of viscount to the family of Bourke, now earls of Mayo.

NAB, or NAAB, riv. Germany, NE. of kingd. Bavaria. It is formed of three streams, the Bohemian Nab, which rises in the borders of Bohemia, the Haid Nab, and the Wald Nab, which descends from the Fichtelberg mountains; these all unite and fall into the Danube below Ratisbon.

NABAL, tn. Africa, ter. Tunis, on the S. side of a peninsula in the bay of Hamamet; 32 m. SSE. of Tunis. This town is celebrated for its potteries. At a short distance are the ruins of an ancient city called Neapolis, in part swallowed up by the sea.

NABLOUS. See NAPLOUS.

NABURN, tnshp. England, par. Acaster Malbis, wapentake Ouse and Darwent, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2720. Real prop. £3414. Pop. 425. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York.

NACHEGO, lake, S. America, prov. Mainas, gov. Quito, repub. Columbia. After receiving the rivers Sungoto and Manguy it flows into the river Cahuapanas, Lat. 5. 23. S.

NACHELO, or Nakhilo, seaport-tn. S. Persia, prov. Laristan, at the mouth of a riv. which falls into the Persian gulf; 50 m. SSW. of Lar. It is defended by a square fort, flanked with towers; and the inhabitants employ themselves in fishing for pearls.

NACHITSCHEVAN, tn. European Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on the river Don. This town, with five neighbouring villages, was built by a colony of Armenian emigrants from the Crimea. Pop. of the tn. 4000; of the whole colony 13,000. They manufacture silks and cotton, tan leather, and carry on an active traffic.

NACKINGTON, par. England, hund. Bridge and Petham, lathe St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 950. Real prop. £1858. Pop. 159. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Canterbury.

NACTON, par. England, hund. Colnies, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £2065. Pop. 555. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

NADONE, tn. Hindoostan, cap. of div. Kangra, prov. Lahore, on the river Beyah; 87 m. ENE. of Amritsir. Lat. 31. 55. N. Long. 76. 11. E. It stands in a mountainous tract of country, bordering on the Punjab, tributary to the rajah of Lahore.

NAFFERTON, tnshp. England, par. Ovingham, Tindale ward, E. div., co. Northumberland. Pop. 60. Hexham (P. T. 278). Here is an extensive colliery.

NAFFERTON, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake Dickering, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 5130. Real prop. £5401. Pop. 2216. Great Driffield (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £97. Here are places of worship for Independents and Methodists. Rope, twine, and linen cloth are manufactured in the township.

NAGAMANGALUM, a large square fortress, Hindoostan, prov. Mysore; 26 m. NbE. of Seringapatam, with a citadel in the centre. Lat. 12. 48. N. Long. 76. 48. E.

NAGAS, a race of people in India, E. of the Ganges, who extend from the NW. extremity of Cachar to Chittagong, between Long. 93. 8. and 94. 15. E. Their villages are on the most inaccessible peaks of mountains. They trade in cotton with Bunscandy and Munipoor, for which they exchange fowls, dried fish, tobacco, and cloth.

NAGGREE, fort and military station, North Hindoostan, princip. Sikkim; 87 m. NNE. of Purneah. Lat. 26. 56. N. Long. 88. 8. E. This is considered as the key to the hills in this quarter, and to the principal passes in Bootan.

NAGORE, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Birboom, prov. Bengal; 63 m. WSW. from Moorshedabad. Lat. 23. 56. N. Long. 87. 20. E. This place is mentioned so early as A.D. 1244 as a Mahommedan fortress, when it was the capital of Birboom. The ruins of the palace of the now decayed rajahs of Birboom, with a small bowlee and several mosques, are all the vestiges that now remain of this ancient capital. Seven miles distant are the hot springs of Bucclessore.—*Nagore*, seaport-tn., dist. Tanjore, prov. Carnatic; 13 m. S. from Tranquebar. Lat. 10. 45. N. Long. 79. 54. E. This is a populous and busy place, with several tolerable good streets, and a well-stocked bazaar, and possessing from 30 to 40 trading vessels of considerable size. The main branch of the river Nagore bounds it on the N., and forms its harbour.—*Nagore*, a Rajpoot dist., prov. Ajmeer. Situate between 27. 0. and 28. 0. N. Lat. It is subject to Joudpoor.—*Nagore*, tn. of the above prov.; 68 m. NNE. from Joudpoor. Lat. 27. 8. N. Long. 73. 33. E. This place is built on a bank of conker, which produces nothing for more than a mile round it. Water is scarce, and from 150 to 200 feet under the surface.

NAGOTAMA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad; 37 m. SSE. from Bombay. Lat. 18. 30. N. Long. 73. 16. E. Here is a remarkable stone bridge of admirable masonry.

NAGPOOR, dist. Hindoostan, Bhoonsla dominions, prov. Bahar. Formed, in 1819, by the British functionaries, and consisting of lands lying adjacent to the city of Nagpoor. The Hindoo population of this district, including Mahommedans and outcastes, is divided into 119 different castes. The total male population in 1825 was about 249,884 persons.—*Nagpoor*, tn., prov. Gundwana, cap. Bhoonsla Maharattas. Pop. 115,228. Lat. 21. 9. N. Long. 79. 11. E. It is 7 m. in circumference, and of a very irregular straggling figure. The principal streets, except one, are narrow, mean, and dirty, and intersected by many lanes and water-courses. The rajah's palace is the most substantial edifice, but has not any pretensions to beauty or splendour. Some of the principal chiefs and bankers have large houses of brick and mortar, with flat roofs; but by far the greater portion of the houses (or rather huts), are thatched or matted. The trade and manufactures of Nagpoor, which never ranked very high in the commercial scale, have evidently declined since 1818.—*Nagpoor*, kingd., Maharatta territory, in the Deccan. Situate between 18. 40. and 20. 40. N. Lat., and 78. 20. and 83. 0. E. Long. Area, 70,000 sq. m. Pop. 2,470,766. It is divided into five districts, viz., the Deoghur above the Ghauts; the Deoghur below the Ghauts; the Wyne Gunga district and Lanjee; the Chandah; and the Choteesghur and its dependencies. The extreme length of these districts is about 450 m. from N. to S. The grains produced in the greatest quantities are wheat, chuna, jowary, and rice. A great variety of gums are produced in the jungles, particularly those of Lanjee and Choteesghur. The cultivated dyes are safflower, morinda, and turmeric, and others are produced among the natural productions of the jungle. Indigo, although not uncommon in its wild state, has never been cultivated. The diamond mines of Wyraghur were formerly celebrated, but they do not now yield adequate returns, and have in consequence been abandoned. Marble and talc is also found in different quarters; and red ochre, dug out of the Lanjee hills, is exported and used for domestic purposes. Limestone abounds, but good clay for making bricks is scarce. The other productions of the Nagpoor dominions are cotton, sugar-cane, hemp, tobacco, ganja, opium, arrow-root, betel-leaf, bees'-wax, and a great deal of wild coarse silk, called tusser.

NAGYAG, vil. Hungary, co. Hunyad, princip. Transylvania. Remarkable for a rich mine of tellurium, replete with particles of gold and silver.

NAGY BANYA, or Neustadt, tn. Hungary, cap. of one of the four large mining districts, into which the whole of the kingd. of Hungary

is divided; 91 m. EbN. of Debreczin. Pop. 4600. Lat. 47. 40. N. Long. 23. 32. E. It has a mint where all the gold, silver, and copper found in the district are coined; also a court of justice for cases connected with the mining business. In the neighbourhood there are rich mines of gold and silver, and some smelting works; but the chief part of the ore undergoes the refining processes at other places. The workmen, in number from 10,000 to 12,000, are in general Walachians.

NAGY-ENYED, or STRASSBURG, tn. Hungary, co. Lower Weissenburg, princip. Transylvania; 16 m. N. of Carlsburg. Pop. 6000. Situate in a valley not far from the great river Marosch. It has a Calvinist college; also Calvinist, Lutheran, and Catholic churches. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture.

NAGY-KALLO, tn. Hungary, cap. of co. Szabolcs; 25 m. NNE. of Debreczin. Pop. 3200. Lat. 47. 50. N. Long. 21. 50. E.

NAGY-KAROLY, tn. Hungary; 40 m. EbN. of Debreczin. Pop. 7600. Lat. 47. 39. N. Long. 22. 25. E. It has Catholic, Calvinist, and Greek churches. Here are large annual fairs. Buffaloes are reared in the neighbourhood.

NAGY-KATA, tn. Hungary; 31 m. EbS. of Pest. Pop. 4000. Remarkable only for its large cattle market.

NAGY-KORESCH, tn. Hungary, co. Pest; 45 m. SSE. of Pest. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 47. 4. N. Long. 19. 49. E. The inhabitants are principally employed in the cultivation of vineyards, the sale of wine, and the rearing of sheep.

NAGY-LEVAR, or GROSS SCHUTZEN, tn. Hungary, co. Presburg; 32 m. NE. of Vienna. Pop. 3000. Most of the inhabitants are Moravian brethren, and consequently manufacturers.

NAHAN, tn. N. Hindoostan, cap. princip. Sirmore; 46 m. NbW. of Saharunpoor. Lat. 30. 33. N. Long. 77. 16. E. It is a considerable town, seated on a lofty table land, 3207 feet above sea level.

NAHANT, peninsula, N. America, tnshp. Lynn, Massachusetts; 9 m. S. from Salem, and 14 m. NE. from Boston. It is connected with the main land by a narrow isthmus, more than 1½ m. in length. It is divided into Great Nahant, Little Nahant, and Bass Neck.

NAHUELHUAPI, lake, S. America, repub. Chili, E. of the Chilian cordillera; 100 m. long. There is a settlement on the N. shore in Lat. 41. 22. S. Long. 70. 40. W.

NAILSEA, par. England, hund. Portbury, co. Somerset. Acres, 2960. Real prop. £4972. Pop. 2114. Bristol (P. T. 114). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Here are extensive coal works, and a manufactory of crown glass.

NAILSTON, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £389. Pop. 637. Market Bosworth (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

NAILSWORTH, ham. England, pars. Avering and Minchinhampton, hund. Longtree, co. Gloucester. Pop. with pars. Minchinhampton (P. T. 99). A woollen manufactory is carried on largely in the vicinity. The Baptists, Society of Friends, and Independents have places of worship here.

NAIRN, maritime co. Scotland; 20 m. in length, and 10 m. in breadth. Acres, 128,000. Pop. 9354. Seven pars., 1 royal burgh. Sends, with Orkney and Shetland, one member to parliament. Towards the sea the soil is fertile and well cultivated, but in the southern part mountainous and barren. It is watered by the Nairn and Findhorn, with several smaller streams. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in husbandry.

NAIRN, royal burgh, seaport, co.-tn., and par. Scotland, sh. Nairn. Real prop. £1762. Pop. 3266. Edinburgh, 167 m. Six annual fairs. It is uncertain at what period Nairn was erected into a royal burgh; but the oldest charter extant was granted by James VI. in 1589. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, with eleven councillors. The parish is 8 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth. Here is a grammar-school in high reputation. Many boats are used for the white-fishery, and in taking salmon and herrings. Wool-carding and the platting of straw furnish employment for some of the inhabitants. The town is much frequented in the summer months for sea bathing. In this parish are vestiges of an ancient structure called Finlay's Castle, and also the ruins of the Castle of Rait, said to have been formerly the residence of a branch of the family of Comyn.

NAMAQUAS, a people of S. Africa, who form a branch of the Hottentot race. See HOTTENTOTS.

NAMUR, prov. kingd. Belgium, bounded partly by the French frontier, partly by the Belgic provs. Hainault, S. Brabant, and Liege. Area, 920 sq. m. Pop. 115,000. It is watered by the Maese, the Sambre, the Lesse, and the Homme; and in the S. is the extensive forest of Ardennes. The chief productions are corn, potatoes, hops, tobacco, and fruit. The chief mineral treasures are iron, lead, copper, coal, and marble. Manufactures, iron, copper, paper, leather, and woollens. It is divided into three districts. It formerly belonged to the house of Austria, but after various changes during the revolutionary war, was incorporated in 1814 with the kingdom of the Netherlands; and, at the revolt of the Belgic provinces, formed a part of the new kingdom of Belgium.

NAMUR, considerable fortified tn., cap. of the above prov., is situate at the confluence of the Sambre and Maese; 30 m. SW. of Liege. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 50. 28. N. Long. 4. 51. E. It is well built, with wide and clean streets, and is defended by a citadel built on a craggy rock, in former times deemed impregnable. It contains many edifices worthy of notice, in particular the cathedral and church of the Jesuits; the former a fine specimen of modern, the latter of ancient architecture. Here are extensive manufactures of fire-arms, swords, knives, scissors, and other articles of iron, copper, and brass. Quantities of leather, paper, thread, and tobacco are also fabricated here; and the lower classes of the inhabitants are employed in the iron mines in the neighbourhood. Namur is celebrated in English history for the long siege which it sustained in 1692 against Louis XIV., and again in 1695 against William III. of England. It was often taken and retaken during the wars of the French revolution, and it was the scene of an obstinate conflict in 1815 between the Prussians and the French under Grouchy, when retreating after the battle of Waterloo.

NANAS, tn. E. Hungary, co. Szabolcs, belonging to the Hey dukes; 23 m. NbW. of Debreczin. Pop. 4000.

NANCOWRY, island, Hindoostan, one of the Nicobar islands, in the bay of Bengal; 25 m. in circumference. Lat. 7. 57. N. Long. 93. 43. E. Produces cocoa-nuts, papias, plantains, limes, tamarinds, betel-nut, and a species of bread fruit.

NANCY, city, NE. of France, cap. of depart. Meurthe, prov. Lorraine, on the left bank of the Meurthe; 32 m. S. of Metz, and 230 m. E. of Paris. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 48. 41. N. Long. 6. 10. E. It is large, well built, and pleasantly situated; and was made the residence of Stanislaus I., after being driven from the throne of Poland. It is divided into the Old and the New Town, the former founded in the 11th century, and the latter, which is far the largest, in the 16th century. The gates are particularly fine, and have the appearance of triumphal arches; those on the east and west side are similar, and terminate two fine streets, which unite with each other in the royal square, built by Stanislaus. Besides the Old and New Town there are two well-built suburbs. Of the public edifices the chief are the town-hall, cathedral, and theatre in the New Town; and the palais de justice, exchange, arsenal, and barracks in the Old Town. Of the churches the principal are those of Nôtre Dame and St. Sebastian. Nancy contains several hospitals and other philanthropic establishments; and, during the 18th century, it was made the seat of several literary and scientific institutions. Here are no manufactures of consequence, except of linen and woollen. The chief trade is in corn and wine.

NANDERE, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Beder; situated about Lat. 19. 0. N. The chief towns are Nandere, the cap., Candhar, Mallegong, and Nirmull.—*Nandere*, cap. of the above dist., is situated on the Godavery; 135 m. NNW. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19. 3. N. Long. 77. 38. E.

NANGASACKI, seaport-tn. Japan, on the island Ximo. This is the only place at which Europeans are permitted to carry on trade; and it is now confined to the Dutch, who reside on a small island only 600 feet long and 120 feet broad, immediately adjoining the town, of which it is considered as a street. The harbour is 3 m. long, and 1 m. broad; is within gunshot of the factory and town, and has five or six fathoms of water, with a clay bottom. The Japanese town is built at the head of the harbour, and has neither walls nor fortifications. The city is watered by three rivulets from the neighbouring mountains. No strangers are allowed to reside in Nangasacki, but a suburb is allotted to them, where they are narrowly watched. Here are 62 temples, built on eminences, and serving at once for worship and recreation.

NANGIS, tn. France, depart. Seine and Marne, prov. Isle of France; 12 m. W. of Provins. Pop. 2000. An action was fought here between the French and Austrians, in February, 1814.

NAN HIUNG, or NAN YONG, city, China, prov. Quangtong, S. side of the Meeling mountain, which crosses the great road between Pekin and Canton.

NANKANG, city, China, prov. Kiangsee, of the first rank, on a branch of the Poyang lake, bearing the same name. Lat. 29. 33. N. Long. 115. 39. E.

NANKING, large city, China, formerly cap. of the southern part of the empire, but since the seat of government has been transferred to Pekin, it has lost its importance, and its population is greatly reduced. Situated on the river Yang-tse-kiang, the largest in the empire. Lat. 32. 4. N. Long. 118. 34. E. Nanking is perhaps unequalled by any in the world in the extent of ground it covers. The exterior wall incloses an irregular space, divided into two parts, the inhabited and uninhabited. From the outer gate to the inhabited part is a space of 6 miles, entirely covered with gardens and bamboo groves. The river Yang-tse-kiang enables Nanking to communicate by barks with the interior of the empire. This city surpasses all others in the empire for manufactures: the staple is silk; but it is noted for the stuffs which bear its name. The paper and printing here are more beautiful than in any part of China; the ink is furnished from the neighbouring villages. This is also the most learned city of the empire. Its chief ornaments are the gateways and the celebrated porcelain tower, nine stories high, and mounted by 884 steps; it bears the date 1411, A. D.

NAN-NING, city, china, of the first rank, prov. Quangsee, almost surrounded with rivers and small lakes; with some mountains which contain iron-mines. Lat. 22. 44. N. Long. 107. 44. E.

NANNERCH, ham. and par. Great Britain. hund. Rhudellan, co. Flint, N. Wales. Real prop. £1048. Pop. 3266. Mold (P. T. 191), Liv. a disch. rect. and vic. in the dioc. St. Asaph.

NANSEMOND, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia; bounded by Isle of Wight, Norfolk, and Southampton cos. Pop. 11,784. Chief town, Suffolk.

NANTCHANG, or NANCHANG, city, China, cap. of prov. Kiang-see. Lat. 28. 36. N. Long. 115. 39. E. Circuit of the walls, 5½ m. It carries on a considerable trade in porcelain, silks, and furs, as well as idol-making in all its branches.

NANTCYNLLO, par. Great Britain, hund. Penarth, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £860. Pop. 686. Lampeter (P. T. 209). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £72.

NANT-DDU, ham. and par. Great Britain, hundred Pencelli, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £396. Pop. 102. Merthyr Tydfyl (P. T. 171). Liv. a chap. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £52.

NANTES, city, W. France, cap. of depart. Lower Loire, prov. Brittany; on the Loire, 27 m. from its mouth. Pop. 77,000. Lat. 47. 13. N. Long. 1. 22. W. The Loire is crossed at Nantes by a magnificent bridge, or rather succession of bridges, extending nearly a league from the city to the opposite bank, over several islands lying in the river. The city, exclusive of the suburbs, is of an oblong form, of which the length is parallel to the river. Most of the buildings are old and irregular. Of the four suburbs, that called La Fosse is the finest, consisting of elegant houses, inhabited chiefly by merchants, and surpassing the town in beauty. The cathedral, which contains the tombs of the dukes of Brittany, is built in the Gothic style. The town-hall, and the residence of the prefect, are handsome buildings. The castle, situate on the quay, at the eastern extremity of the town, and commanding the port, is an edifice of great extent, and in good repair. Here are also a theatre, and a handsome pillar 70 feet high. The university, founded in 1460, has, since the revolution, been converted into a lyceum. The schools of anatomy and surgery, as well as the agricultural and commercial societies, still re-

main. Here are also a botanical garden, a public library, a museum, and a cabinet of natural history. The principal manufactures in the city and neighbourhood are those for spinning, weaving, and printing cotton, as well as for making linens and woollens of various qualities. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. The foreign trade of Nantes extends to various countries to the W. and N. of Europe, as well as to America, the West Indies, and the coast of Guinea. A considerable number of ships is sent out annually to the Newfoundland fishery, and few places in France are better situated for the coasting and inland trade. By means of the Loire and its tributary streams, Nantes sends its merchandise into the heart of the kingdom, receiving in return the productions of all the departments on the banks of the Loire. This city is the seat of a prefect, the criminal court of the department, and a chamber of commerce. It is also a bishop's see. It has been the seat of several ecclesiastical councils, and is noted for the celebrated edict issued there by Henry IV., in 1598, in favour of the Protestants.

NANT-GLYN, par. Great Britain, hundred of Is-aled, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £1161. Pop. 345. Denbigh (P. T. 205). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph.

NANTINAN, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Lower Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 2869. Rathkeale (P. T. 139). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick. Ann. val. £461.

NANTMEL, parish, Great Britain, hund. of Rhayadir, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Real prop. £5079. Pop. 1294. Rhayadir (P. T. 181). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's.

NANTUCKET, island, N. America, U. S., Massachusetts; 24 m. S. of Cape Cod. This island, with several smaller ones, forms a co. of the same name. Area, 29,380 acres. Pop. 7202. Lat. 41. 13. to 41. 22. N. Long. 69. 56. to 70. 13. W. The inhabitants are generally employed in the whale fishery.—*Nantucket*, seaport-tn. in the above island; 40 m. SE. of Falmouth. Pop. about 4000. Lat. 41. 16. N. Long. 70. 8. W. On a small bay, NW. side of the island. The harbour is land locked safe from all winds. The town contains several houses of public worship, two banks, a woollen manufacture, and spermaceti works.

NANTWICH, hund. England, co. palat. of Chester. Acres, 87,640. Pop. 23,072. It contains 13 parishes.

NANTWICH, mkt.-town and par. England, hund. Nantwich, co. palat. Chester. Acres, 3490. Pop. 5357. London, 164 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £100. Market-day, Saturday. Six annual fairs for cattle, horses, cloths, &c. The tn. is large and regularly built. It has a very considerable manufacture of salt, and was the first place for that article in the time of the Romans. Very considerable mines of rock salt were discovered here in the 18th century. It has likewise a large trade in cheese, for which this co. is so deservedly celebrated, and the manufacture of shoes is carried on to a great extent for the London market, as also the cotton trade. It has a navigable canal to Chester. The lord of the manor holds a court-baron here. This tn. possesses many charitable institutions, the chief of which are some almshouses, and two public schools; one of which is for the education of 40 boys.

NANT-Y-BAI, a denomination in the tnshp. Rhandir Abbot, Great Britain, par. Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, hund. Perfedd, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Pop. with par. Llandovery (P. T. 191). Liv. a perpet. cur. Ann. val. £5. Here are some valuable lead mines.

NAN-YANG, town, China, prov. of Honan, of the first rank. Lat. 33. 36. N. Long. 112. 14. E.

NAPLES, kingd. of S. Europe, comprising the southern part of Italy, bound. NW. by the States of the Church, NE. by the Adriatic, and S. and W. by the Mediterranean; extending from Lat. 37. 46. to 42. 55. N. Long. 13. 16. to 18. 50. E. Greatest length, from N. to S. 360 m.; greatest breadth, 120 m. Area, 30,000 sq. m. Pop. 5,000,000. There is in the adjacent seas a number of small islands dependent upon the kingdom of Naples; viz. in the Mediterranean, Ponza, Xentolia, Ischia, Procida, Nisida, Capri, Galli, Licosa, and Dino; in the Ionian Sea, Calypso, Monte Sardo, St. Andreo, and Santa Pelagia; and in the Adriatic, Tremeti and Pelasosa. Naples is divided into 15 provinces, Napoli, or Naples, Terra di Lavoro, Principato Citra, Principato Ultra, Abruzzo Ultra 1, Abruzzo Ultra 2, Abruzzo Citra, Capitanata, Molise, Terra di Bari, Terra d'Otranto, Basilicata, Calabria Citra, Calabria Ultra 1, Calabria Ultra 2. The surface of this kingdom is mountainous, but contains many beautiful plains covered with luxuriance; is crossed by the Appennines from N. to S.; the highest summits are the Gran Sasso d'Italia, 8800 feet above sea level, the Velino 8300 feet, and the Sila 5000 feet. Vesuvius, well known as a volcanic mountain, is not remarkable for its height, being about 3900 feet. The southern part of this kingdom is subject to earthquakes, which are sometimes so violent as to bury whole cities. The principal rivers are the Garigliano, Volturno, Basiento, Pescara, Sangro, and Ofanto, the anc. Aufidus. The lakes, Celano, Agnano, Averno, Licola, Fusaro, Patrea, Lesina, and Fondi; the marshes near the sea-coast render some of the most fertile tracts almost uninhabitable. The climate varies much; in the Campagna Felix, a large tract extending N. and S. of the capital, the air is almost uniformly genial. Beyond the Appennines, and opening to the E. and S., the climate is hotter, and exhibits the productions of southern latitudes. The mountainous regions vary in climate according to their elevation. The defects in Neapolitan agriculture might be corrected by a few simple improvements, but neither proprietors nor tenants have any just ideas on the subject. The most common kinds of grain are wheat, Indian corn, barley, and rye. Nothing can be ruder than the agricultural implements. The greater part of the labour is bestowed upon the grape. In different parts of the kingdom, rice, cotton, flax, hemp, tobacco, as well as olives, melons, figs, dates, lemons, and other tropical fruits, are grown. Manufactures are still in their infancy. Of the silk produced here more than half is exported raw. The capital has an extensive manufacture of porcelain, and one of fire-arms. Navigation and commerce limited; exports confined to raw produce, such as oil, silk, wool, fruit, with a little corn, cotton, and wine. Imports consist of sugar, coffee, woollen, linen, cottons, lead, tin, hard-ware, clocks, watches, and quantities of salt fish. The population are

nearly all Catholics, except the descendants of Albanians, who keep to the Greek church.

NAPLES, city and cap. of the above kingd. is situated on a bay in the Mediterranean; 110 m. SE. of Rome. Pop. 330,000. Lat. 40. 50. N. Long. 44. 15. E. The situation of Naples, on the declivity of a hill, and spreading its population along the shore of the bay, is the most delightful that can be conceived. The suburbs stretch from Portici on the E., where Mount Vesuvius bounds the prospect, to the prom. of Misenum on the W. The form of the city is an oblong, with the bay on the S. side. Naples ranks the fourth city in Europe for extent and population; circumference commonly reckoned 9 m., but, including the suburbs, is more than 18 m. The streets, though narrow, are straight and regular, paved with large flags of lava, and lighted with lamps suspended across the street, as in Paris. The Strada di Toleda is the finest in Naples, and one of the finest in Europe. The principal squares are those called Largo de Castello, Largo de Palazzo, and Piazza di Mercato: several of them are decorated with fountains and obelisks. The houses are six or seven stories high, flat-roofed, and covered with a kind of stucco, and generally with a balcony in front. The quays extend along the bay nearly 5 m. The fortifications are not adapted to resist an army, though a wall extends round the city; there are several towers and three large castles. The churches are the most conspicuous of the public buildings, but their splendour consists chiefly in decorations. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic edifice, but loaded with ornament. The most ancient church is Santi Apostoli, erected on the ruins of a temple of Mercury. The church of St. Paul is said to occupy the site of a temple of Castor and Pollux. That of St. Filippo Neri is remarkable for the number of ancient pillars that support its triple row of aisles, on both sides the nave. The mansions of nobility have little claim to purity of style. The royal palace has an air of grandeur; its interior is splendid, every apartment abounding with paintings and tapestry. The theatres, seven in number, are some of them small, but that of San Carlos one of the finest in Italy. Naples has several literary establishments. The university was founded in 1224; its building, called Palazzo degli Studii, is on a large scale. Here are also several schools and conservatorii; a royal military school, a naval college, a college for the instruction of young Chinese, a school for music and the arts, and a deaf and dumb school. It has besides a royal academy of arts and sciences, and a society of agriculture, manufactures, and arts. Besides four public libraries, it has a museum, a botanical garden, and an observatory. The charitable establishments are also numerous and well endowed. The trade is small compared to the ports of England, or even Holland, the exports being confined to the silk, wool, cotton, &c. of the neighbouring country. The imports are various: from France it receives silk-stockings, hats, gold and silver lace, and jewellery, woollens, linens, French wines, and tobacco; from England fine woollens, cotton stuffs, mercery, hats, leather, tin, and lead; from Holland, spices and drugs; from Switzerland, linen, printed cotton, and muslins; from Germany, copper, lead, skins, tobacco, and wax; from Spain and Portugal, drugs, dye-stuffs, tobacco, cochineal, indigo, and cocoa; from the Baltic, salted provisions and skins. Much of this trade is carried on by British merchants and shipowners. Naples has extensive manufactures of silk fabrics, and smaller ones of stockings, gloves, lawns, lace, cotton, stuffs, and diaper. The character of the inhabitants is not of the first order; the higher ranks are often ignorant and dissipated, while in the lower orders the leading characteristics are indolence and superstition. The lazzaroni are a part of the population (amounting, it is said, to 30,000 or 40,000), without regular dwellings or occupation, who work only to supply the immediate wants of nature. Naples is more opulent, populous, and flourishing, at present, than in any period of its history. It was first entered by the French in 1799, and again in 1806. Joseph Bonaparte was soon after proclaimed king; but, in 1808, the crown was conferred on Murat. In 1815, after the defeat of the Neapolitan troops by the Austrians, Naples surrendered to a British squadron, and a few weeks after king Ferdinand, after an absence of 9 years, made his entrance into this capital of the kingdom, over which he reigns in conjunction with the island of Sicily. See SICILY.

NAPLOUS, or NAPOLOSE (anc. Sichem, and afterwards Neapolis), city of Palestine, in the pachalic of Acre, Asiatic Turkey. Lat. 32. 16. N. Long. 35. 22. E. It abounds with provisions and all other necessaries of life. The principal manufacture is soap; that and other manufactures supply a widely extended neighbourhood. The trade is carried on by means of camels, and the tn. is frequented by caravans from Egypt and other neighbouring countries. Here are many objects of veneration connected with sacred history, as the tombs of Joseph and of Joshua, Jacob's Well, &c.

NAPO, riv. S. America, prov. Quixos y Macas, gov. of Quito, repub. Columbia; rises in mntns. Cotopaxi, and, after collecting the waters of numerous small streams, joins the Amazons on the N. shore, in Lat. 3. 26. S.

NAPOLEON'S LAND, tract, S. coast New Holland, discovered by Captain Baudin in 1802, extending 50 leagues; from Lat. 35. 40. to 37. 36. S. Long. from 138. 58. to 140. 10. E.

NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, tn. kingd. Greece, in the Morea; 55 m. SbE. of Napoli di Romania. On the peninsula, or island of Minoa, which is connected with the main land by a bridge of twelve arches. Pop. 6000. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Epidaurus. The port, though somewhat insecure, is well frequented. It is the see of a metropolitan bishop.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA (anc. Nauplia), tn. kingd. Greece, in the Morea, in a bay or gulf of the same name, with a good harbour; 10 m. SSE. of Argos, and 20 m. NE. of Tripolizza. Pop. 6000. Lat. 37. 39. N. Long. 22. 48. E It is the best built place in the Morea, and is tolerably fortified. It has a trade in corn, oil, wine, and cotton.

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, par. of England, hund. Knightslow, Southam div. co. Warwick. Acres, 4140. Real prop. £7429. Pop. 833. Southam (P. T. 82). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. The Oxford and Warwick canals form a junction in this par.

NARAINGUNGE. See NARRAINGUNGE.

NARBERTH, mkt.-tn., par., and hund. of Great Britain, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Area of par., 7600 acres. Real prop. of tn. and par. £5466. Pop. of tn. and par. 2589. Pop. of hund. 11,942. London, 255 m. Liv. a rect. dioc. St. David's. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Six annual fairs. Here are three dissenting chapels. It possessed a noble castle, built probably by one of the Perrotts, who came into this country with the Normans. The tn. is governed by one of the constables of the hund., who is assisted by constables elected at the manorial courts-leet. Hat-making is established extensively, and mines of stone, coal, and of culm, are worked in the vicinity. The petty sessions for the hund. are held here.

NARBONNE, tn. S. France, depart. Aude, prov. Languedoc, on two canals, one of which communicates with the great canal of Languedoc, and the other with the sea; 37 m. NE. of Perpignan, and 70 m. SW. of Montpelier. Pop. 9000. Lat. 43. 11. N. Long. 3. 0. E. It is the see of an archbishop. The principal edifices are the cathedral, in which is the tomb of Philip the Bold; and the archiepiscopal palace, which has the appearance of a fortress. The chief trade is in corn, honey, and wax. Manufactures, stockings and leather.

NARBOROUGH, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £3011. Pop. 1147. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

NARBOROUGH, or NARBURGH, par. England, hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3800. Real prop. £2453. Pop. 300. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a vic. dioc. Norwich.

NARDEN. See NAARDEN.

NARENTA, or NARENZA, riv. Austria, prov. Dalmatia; rises in the Turkish prov. Bosnia, and, after a winding course, runs into the Adriatic at Fort Opus.—*Narenta*, or *Narenza*, tn. European Turkey, prov. of Bosnia, on the above riv.; 75 m. NNE. of Spalatro. In the time of the Romans it bore the name of Narona.

NARFORD, par. England, hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £1118. Pop. 103. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich. Narford Hall, erected by the late Andrew Fountain, contains a good library, and many ancient curiosities in paintings, old china, &c.

NARNI, tn. Italy, delegation Spoleto, States of the Church; 40 m. N. of Rome. Pop. 5000. Here are the remains of a magnificent bridge, built in the time of Augustus, over the Nera, which flows at a short distance. The tn. is the see of a bishop.

NARO, tn. island Sicily, prov. Val di Mazzara, on a riv. of the same name; 11 m. E. of Girgenti. Pop. 12,000.

NARR, DER HOHE, great mntn. Austria, circle of Salzburg. Height, 11,324 feet above sea level.

NARRAGANSET, bay, N. America, U. S., on the s. coast Rhode Island, terminating at the city of Providence.

NARRAGH, bar. Ireland, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 7386. Contains five pars.

NARRAGHMORE, vil. and par. of Ireland, bars. E. and W. Narragh and Rheban, and Killkea and Moone, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3191. Ballytore (P. T. 35). Liv. a rect. and vic. diocs. Dublin and Glendalough. Ann. val. £646. Annual fair March 28th.

NARRAINGUNGE, tn. Hindoostan, dist. of Dacca Jelalpoor, prov. Bengal, on the Brahmaputra. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 23. 37. N. Long. 90. 35. E. It carries on a considerable trade in salt, grain, tobacco, and lime.

NARROWS, a channel of the U. S., between Long Island and Staten Island, connecting New York bay with the Atlantic. It is well defended by forts and batteries.

NARROW-WATER, ham. Ireland, par. Clonallan, bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Three annual fairs.

NARVA, tn. NE. European Russia, gov. Petersburgh, on the riv. Narova; 83 m. WSW. of St. Petersburgh. Pop. 3600. Narva was one of the Hanse towns, and has still a flourishing trade in corn, timber, and flax, which it exports, and in salt which it imports.

NARVAR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, on the Sinde riv.; 40 m. SbW. of Gualior. Lat. 25. 40. N. Long. 77. 51. E.

NASEBY, or NAVESBY, par. England, hund. Guilsborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 3690. Real prop. £1699. Pop. 707. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Peterborough. On Naseby field, adjacent to this vil., was fought, in 1645, a memorable battle between the royalists and parliamentarians, in which the royalists were totally defeated.

NASH, par. England, hund. Caldecott, lower div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 2710. Real prop. £4048. Pop. 213. Newport (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £75.

NASH, par. Great Britain, hund. Narberth and Castle Martin, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 500. Real prop. £767. Pop. 139. Pembroke (P. T. 264). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £79.

NASH, co. North America, central part of North Carolina, U. S. Pop. 8492. Chief town, Nashville.

NASHVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of Davidson co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland; 294 m. SW. of Cincinnati. Pop. 5566. Lat. 36. 55. N. Long. 88. 25. W. This town is adorned with a handsome market house, and is the seat of a university, which has taken a high place among the western institutions of this kind. It was founded in 1806, and the number of students ranges from 70 to 100. Nashville contains several churches, a lyceum, and many handsome private dwellings. It issues four or five of the most respectable gazettes in the west. There is a steam-boat navigation from Nashville to New Orleans.

NASING, par. England, hund. Waltham, co. Essex. Acres, 3720. Pop. 757. Epping (P. T. 17). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £85.

NASSABURGH, or PETERBOROUGH, hund. England, co. Northampton. Acres, 51,430. Pop. 10,071. Containing 19 pars.

NASSAU, an independent duchy of Germany. Its boundaries are the Prussian territory on the Lower Rhine, and the states of the princes of Hesse. Area, 2186 sq. m. Pop. 303,000. Lat. 49. 55. to 50. 49. N. This duchy is formed of the several principalities which formerly bore this name. It contains mines of iron, copper, and lead; and the soil is fertile in some places, but the surface is for the most part woody and

mountainous. The rearing of cattle, and the culture of the vine, are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. The duke of Nassau holds the 13th place at the smaller assembly of the German diet, and has two votes in the full assembly.—*Nassau*, tn. in the above duchy; 32 m. WNW. of Frankfort. Pop. 1500. Lat. 50. 16. N. Long. 7. 52. E. This is the only place belonging in common to the duke of Nassau and the king of Belgium. Opposite the town, on the other side of the river, on a mountain, formerly stood Nassauberg, a place of great antiquity, and seat of the Nassau family.

NASSAU, island, Indian ocean, W. of the island Sumatra. Circumference, 120 m. Lat. 2. 50. S. Long. 99. 40. E. It abounds with forests, and presents an enchanting verdure. The inhabitants, unlike their neighbours, approach the simplicity of manners and personal appearance of the Otaheitans, while their colour approaches that of the Malays.

NASSAU, tn. W. Indies, cap. of island New Providence, one of the Bahamas. Lat. 25. 7. N. Long. 77. 16. W.

NASSAU, tn. N. America, U. S., Rensselaer co., New York; 15 m. SE. of Albany. Pop. 3254. Lat. 42. 30. N. Long. 73. 30. W.

NASSINGTON, par. England, hund. Willibrook, co. Northampton. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £2368. Pop. 601. Wansford (P. T. 88). Liv. a vic. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £143.

NASSUCK, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Deccan, on the Godavery. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 19. 56. N. Long. 73. 56. E.

NATA, or SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, city of S. America, cap. of dist. of same name, prov. Panama, Terra Firma, repub. Colombia; 73 m. SW. of Panama. Lat. 8. 21. N. Long. 80. 17. W.

NATAL, or NATAR, a Malay tn., SW. coast island Sumatra. Lat. 0. 18. N. Long. 99. 5. E. The English had a settlement here from 1752 to 1823, when it was given up to the Dutch. Camphor and gold are procured from the neighbourhood.

NATAL, a country on the SE. coast of Africa, NE. from the Cape of Good Hope, inhabited by a tribe of Caffres. Lat. 29. 0. S. Long. 31. 30. E. It is about 500 m. in length, and near the middle is a river and a bay of the same name.

NATCHEZ, tn. N. America, U. S., Adams co., Mississippi, on the E. bank of riv. Mississippi; 322 m. above New Orleans. Pop. 2790. It is built partly on a high hill, and partly on low ground, near the river. The streets of the upper town are regular, crossing at right angles. It contains a court-house, gaol, a bank, an academy, several churches, and issues three or four weekly newspapers.

NATCHITOCHES, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. Natchitoches, co. Louisiana, on the SW. bank of the Red River, about 200 m. above its junction with the Mississippi. Pop. 800. Lat. 31. 46. N. Long. 93. 10. W. It contains a Roman Catholic church, a gaol, and a factory.

NATEBY, tnshp. England, par. of Kirkby Stephen, E. ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £968. Pop. 136. Kirkby Stephen (P. T. 266). About 2 m. hence is that lofty mntn. or fell called the Nine Standards.

NATELY SCURES, par. England, hund. and div. Basingstoke, co. Southampton. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £1029. Pop. 245. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £100.

NATELY, UPPER, par. England, hund. and div. Basingstoke, co. Southampton. Acres, 980. Pop. 153. Odiham (P. T. 40). Liv. a cur. dioc. Winchester.

NATHLASH, par. Ireland, bars. Condons and Clongibbons, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Michelstown (P. T. 132). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Cloyne.

NATLAND, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kirkby-in-Kendal, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £1959. Pop. 236. Kendal (P. T. 262). Liv. a cur. dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £114. At a short distance hence is Watercrook, which was the intermediate Roman station between Ambleside and Overborough. Altars, coins, urns, &c. have been discovered here.

NATOLIA, ANATOLIA, or ANADOLIA, prov. of Asiatic Turkey. See ANADOLIA.

NATTORE, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Rajeshahy, prov. Bengal; 43 m. NE. Moorshedabad. Lat. 24. 25. N. Long. 88. 55. E. It is the cap. of the dist., and the head-quarters of the judge and collector.

NATUNA, island, Eastern seas, off the N. coast of Borneo, about 34 m. in length, 14 m. by 13 the average breadth, and is surrounded by numerous small rocky isles. Some of the high mountains may be seen 15 leagues off. It is inhabited by Malays.

NAUGHTON, par. England, hund. Cosford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 830. Real prop. £854. Pop. 187. Bildeston (P. T. 63). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

NAUL, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 216. Balbriggan (P. T. 19). Liv. a vic. dioc. Dublin and Glendalough. Here is a large corn-mill, and coals have been raised here.

NAUMBURG, tn. Prussia, gov. Merseburg, prov. Saxony, on the Saale; 18 m. WSW. from Merseburg: formerly cap. of duchy of the same name. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 51. 11. N. Long. 12. 0. E. It has a small citadel, and its cathedral is remarkable for its fine altars, paintings, and subterranean chapels. The chief manufactures are leather, soap, starch, gunpowder, turnery wares, and it carries on a brisk trade.

NAUNTON, par. England, hund. Slaughter, lower div. co. Gloucester. Acres, 6280. Real prop. £2637. Pop. 797. Stow-on-the-Wold (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. dioc. Gloucester.

NAUNTON BEAUCHAMP, par. England, hund. Pershore, upper div. of co. Worcester. Acres, 820. Real prop. £1092. Pop. 149. Pershore (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £112.

NAVAN, mkt.-tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Lower Navan, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster. Acres, 3498. Pop. 5292. Dublin, 30 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Meath. Ann. val. £275. Four annual fairs. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and a town-hall. The chief trade consists in the sale and transfer of grain of all sorts. Several large flour-mills are worked here, and a good deal of ticking manufactured in the vicinity. The school was founded in 1686, by Alderman John Preston, who bequeathed an estate of 790 acres for the maintenance of the schools of Navan and Ballyroan. An abbey was founded here about the twelfth century, for

regular canons, by Jocelyne de Angulo or Nangle, whose family derived the title of barons from this place.

NAVARINO, or NAVARIN, seaport tn. kingd. Greece, on the W. coast of the Morea; 10 m. NNE. of Modon. Pop. 3000. Lat. 37. 5. N. Long. 21. 25. E. It has a large harbour, defended by two forts. It is memorable for the destruction of the Turkish and Egyptian fleet, by the English, French, and Russians, in 1827.

NAVARRE, prov. NE. of Spain, bounded NE. by France, SW. by Old Castile. Area, 2474 sq. m. Pop. 230,000. The chief town is Pampeluna. The W. part of the Pyrenees divides this province from France; the mntns. are in general very steep, so that though there are ten passes between this prov. and France, only two or three are exempt from difficulty. The most remarkable defiles are Lescou, Bastan, Roncal, and Roncesvalles. The general elevation of the surface has a sensible effect upon the temperature. Game, cattle, and sheep are numerous, but the quantity of corn, which is cultivated only in the valleys, is barely adequate to the support of the population, preference being given to the culture of the grape. The wine of Navarre is in general of good quality; at Tudela, not unlike that of Burgundy, in other places like sherry. The other productions are hemp, flax, fruit, pulse, and a little oil. Cider is made in some districts, chiefly in the valley of Bastan. The licorice called Spanish, in England, is chiefly produced in Navarre. Iron abounds, and there are large mines at Vedrin and Lugarchuelo. At Pampeluna is a copper mine. In the neighbourhood of Valtierra is a mine of rock salt between strata of gypsum. In manufactures, Navarre has made little progress: the chief establishment of this kind is a foundery, about a mile from Eguy, where cast-iron bombs and cannon balls are made for government. It preserves its ancient constitution, and is governed like a separate kingdom, its legal forms differing entirely from those of the rest of Spain. The inhabitants are brave, active, ingenious, and spirited, but often impatient and quarrelsome.—*French Navarre*, a track of country similar in climate and aspect to the Spanish, preserved its independence, and continued a separate state, till added to the dominion of France by the accession of Henry IV. to the throne of the latter, in the end of the sixteenth century. See PYRENEES, depart. of.

NAVENBY, par. England, wapentake Boothby Graffo, higher div. parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £3574. Pop. 778. Sleaford (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

NAVESTOCK, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 3730. Real prop. £6751. Pop. 852. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of London.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, a cluster of ten islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and explored by Perouse in 1787. They are called by the natives Opoun, Leone, Fanfoue, Maouna, Oyalava, Calivasse, Pola, Sheka, Ossamo, and Ooera. Opoun, the most southerly and easterly of these islands, lies in Lat. 14. 7. S. and Long. 169. 7. W. Maouna, Oyalava, and Pola, may be numbered among the largest and most beautiful islands of the S. Pacific. They combine the advantages of a soil fertile without culture, and a climate that renders clothing unnecessary. The inhabitants are a strong and lusty race, but of a treacherous and ferocious disposition. Their villages are situate on creeks by the seaside, and have no paths between them, so that they pass from one to another in their canoes, and are thus almost constantly on the water. Their canoes, houses, &c. are well constructed, and they are more advanced in internal policy than any of the islands in this ocean.

NAVISFORD, hund. England, co. Northampton. Acres, 13,090. Pop. 2735. Contains seven parishes.

NAWARD CASTLE, tnshp. England, par. Brampton, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Pop. 405. Carlisle (P. T. 301). The castle is seated in a park, and consists of two lofty towers.

NAXERA, tn. Spain, dist. Rioxa, prov. Burgos, near the Ebro; 44 m. EbN. of Burgos. Pop. 3000. It has three churches and three convents.

NAXIA, or NAXOS, island, Grecian Archipelago, now included in the new kingd. of Greece; 5 m. E. of island Paros. Area, 170 sq. m. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 36. 56. to 37. N. Long. 23. 2. to 23. 19. E. It is fertile in wine, oil, cotton, and silk; and its plains abound with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, and pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, and has a great many villages. The highest mountain is Zla, which means the mountain of Jupiter; but there are no antiquities except some small remains of a temple of Bacchus. —*Naxia*, the capital of the island, is one of the most beautiful places in the Archipelago. It has two archiepiscopal sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. Here is no harbour, but the trade is considerable in barley, wine, oil, figs, cotton, silk, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It stands on the S. side of the island, and is defended by a castle. Lat. 37. 8. N. Long. 25. 32. E.

NAY, tn. SW. France, depart. Lower Pyrenees, prov. Bearn; 9 m. SSE. of Pau. Pop. 2400.

NAYLAND, or NEYLAND, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £2134. Pop. 1047. London 57. Liv. a curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Ann. val. £110. Here is an endowment for the instruction of 14 poor children, and a national and Sunday school.

NAZAIRE, LE, tn. France, on the Loire; 33 m. W. of Nantes; with a small harbour. Pop. 3000. Lat. 47. 17. N. Long. 2. 13. W.

NAZARETH, tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, near the Scheldt; 9 m. SW. of Ghent: on the road from Tournay. Pop. 4300.

NAZARETH, tn. Palestine; 50 m. NNE. of Jerusalem. Lat. 32. 42. N. Long. 35. 22. E. Celebrated as the residence of Jesus Christ in his childhood. It is now a small place, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent.

NAZARETH, tn. N. America, U.S., Northampton co., Pennsylvania; 62 m. N. of Philadelphia. It is a well-built town, and contains a Moravian academy.

NEAS, or PULO NEAS, island, Eastern Seas, off Tapanooly bay, W. coast Sumatra, from which it is distant about 60 m. Extreme length, 70 m. by about 16 m. the average breadth. Pop. 250,000. It is traversed by several rivers of considerable size, capable of admitting native

craft and vessels; besides which there are several good harbours on the sea coast. Rice is the staple commodity, of which about 12,000 bags are exported annually. The natives are an athletic active race, above the middle stature, with much finer features than the Malays, and are the most original people that have hitherto been discovered in the Eastern Archipelago; not a trace of Hindooism or Mahometanism is to be found among them except where the Malays have settled.

NEASHAM, or Nysum, tnshp. England, par. Hurworth, Stockton ward, SW. div. co. palat. Durham. Acres, 1250. Real prop. £1789. Pop. 331. Darlington (P. T. 241). Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery.

NEATH, seaport-tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Neath, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 300. Real prop. £8779. Pop. 4043. London, 198 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Mkt.-days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Three annual fairs. The church is a spacious edifice, with a lofty square tower. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends. The town-hall is a modern building, in which the petty sessions are held, and the quarter sessions once in the year. Neath is a borough, which, by the new Municipal Act, is governed by four aldermen and twelve councillors. Neath is in the immediate vicinity of an extensive copper, iron, and coal district; and the spirited improvements effected by the proprietors and others bestows upon it an opportunity of establishing a solid and lasting commercial name. A canal extending from Abernant to Briton Ferry gives access to the various shipping states from the collieries along the valley; this line, about 13 m. in length, was executed at an expense of £40,000. A second line forms a junction with the Neath canal at Aberdulais, and terminates in a sea-lock and basin on the E. side of Swansea harbour. The retail trade of the town has improved simultaneously with the rapid amelioration of the surrounding vicinity. The castle was anciently the residence of Justyn ap Gwrgunt, lord of Glamorgan. Neath abbey is a picturesque ruin, it stands one mile from the town. Edward II. was arrested here. Neath is the Nidum of Antoninus.

NEATISHEAD, or Netesherd, par. England, hund. Tunstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1760. Real prop. £1827. Pop. 646. Coltishall (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £132. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

NECKAR, riv. SW. Germany, rises in Wirtemberg, at the foot of the Black Forest; traverses Wirtemberg and the N. of Baden, and falls into the Rhine at Manheim. Heidelberg, Heilbron, Ludwigsburg, Tubingen, and Rottweil, are among the towns that stand on its banks.—*Neckar*, circle of duchy of Baden, comprehending that part of the lower palatinate which lies to the E. of the Rhine. Pop. 101,000. It is divided into two jurisdictions, Manheim and Heidelberg. The cap. is Manheim.—*Neckar*, an extensive circle of the kingd. of Wirtemberg, comprehending the W. part. See Wirtemberg. —*Neckar, Lower*, depart. of kingd. Wirtemberg, N. of the depart. of the Rottenberg. Area, 540 sq. m. Pop. 114,100. It is divided into the bailiwicks of Backnang, Brackenheim, Heilbron, Neckarsulm, and Weinsberg. The cap. is Heilbron. This depart. is distinct from the above circle of the Neckar.—*Neckar, Middle*, depart. of kingd. Wirtemberg, on the Neckar. It consists of the bailiwicks of Herrenberg, Horb, Rottenburg, Sulz, and Tubingen. The latter is the capital.—*Neckar, Upper*, depart. of kingd. Wirtemberg, nearly surrounded by Baden and Hohenzollern. Area, 580 sq. m. Pop. 103.000. It is divided into the bailiwicks of Balingen, Oberndorf, Rottweil, Spaichingen, and Tuttlingen. The chief town is Rottweil.

NECKAR-GEMUND, tn. W. Germany, duchy Baden, on the Neckar; 5 m. E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2100.

NECKAR-SULM, tn. W. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg; 6 m. N. of Heilbron: at the confluence of the Neckar and the Sulm. Pop. 2050.

NECTON, par. England, hund. South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 4030. Real prop. £4190. Pop. 996. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

NEDDANS, or Neddins, par. Ireland, bars. Iffa and Offa West, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres. 2032. Pop. 616. Clonmell (P. T. 123). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lismore.

NEDERBRAKEL, tn. Belgium, prov. East Flanders; 8 m. ESE. of Oudenarde, and 22 m. S. of Ghent. Pop. 3500.

NEDERKRUCHTEN, tn. Belgium, prov. Limburg; 14 m. ESE. of Ruremonde. Pop. 3500.

NEDERWEERT, tn. Belgium, prov. Limburg; 12 m. NW. of Ruremonde. Pop. 3600.

NEDGING, par. England, hund. Cosford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 810. Real prop. £867. Pop. 214. Bildeston (P. T. 63). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

NEDHAM, par. England, hund. Earsham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £1600. Pop. 341. Harleston (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Norwich.

NEDRIGAILOW, tn. European Russia, gov. Charkow; 114 m. NW. of Charkow. Lat. 50. 54. N. Long. 34. 20. E. Pop. 2800. Tobacco is raised in considerable quantities in the environs.

NEDSJED, prov. Arabia, bounded N. by the desert of Syria, E. by Lahsa, S. by Hadramaut and Yemen, and W. by Hedajas. Lat. 25. 0. N. Long. 46. 0. E. The soil is various, and in many parts very fertile. The Bedouins inhabit a great part of this province; the remainder is mountainous, and contains a number of towns, almost every one of which has its own chief. Its principal produce is fruit, particularly dates. Its towns carry on a considerable trade by caravans with the countries on the sea-coast.

NEDSJERAN, princip. Arabia, prov. Yemen; situate three days' journey to the ENE. of Saade. Lat. 19. 50. N. Long. 44. 22. E. It is well watered, abounds in corn and pasturage, and particularly in dates. It has a capital of the same name.

NEEDE, vil. kingd. Holland, prov. Gelderland; 20 m. E. of Zutphen. Pop. 2000. Lat. 52. 6. N. Long. 6. 37. E.

NEEDHAM MARKET, mkt.-tn. and chap. England, par. Barking, hund. Bosmere and Claydon, co. Suffolk. Acres (with par.), 3010. Real prop. £2134. Pop. (with par.), 1884. London, 74 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £110. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Fair, Oct.

28th, for toys. Here is a free grammar-school for 21 poor children, and almshouses for eight poor women. It has an increasing trade in corn, from the Stowmarket canal passing near it.

NEEDHAM, tn. N. America, U. S., Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Charles; 12 m. WSW. of Boston. Pop. 1420. Between this town and Newton the riv. has two falls, one of 20 feet. These afford many excellent mill-seats; and on the Needham there are three paper besides other mills.

NEEDWOOD FOREST, a tract of land, England, co. Stafford. Acres, 1000. Pop. with several pars. adjacent. Yoxall (P. T. 130). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of Lichfield, endowed with 160 acres of land. It is under the superintendence of a lieutenant, chief ranger, and other officers.

NEEHEEHOW. See ONEEHOW.

NEELGHERRY MOUNTAINS, a range of mntns. Hindoostan, s. of India, situate NNW. from the town of Coimbatoor, towards the Wynaad, forming a connecting link between the Eastern and Western Ghauts. Pop. 5000. From E. to W. they extend about 34 m. and from N. to S. about 15 m., composing a sort of tableland, almost insulated from the Eastern and Western Ghauts. The rivs. Myar and Bhavani rise among the highest peaks; one of the highest, named Moorchoorti Bet, has been estimated at 8800 feet above the level of the ocean. The air is perfectly clear, being beyond the zone of clouds and mists; the region of fever does not extend higher than 3500 feet; at 5000 feet all danger is over, even from cholera. It is divided into three Hindoo tribes, the Koters, Bergers, and Joders, all dwelling in separate villages. They are a pastoral people, subsisting on the produce of their buffaloes. The road up these mntns. is now practicable for palanquins and loaded bullocks, and bungalows have been erected at different stations for the accommodation of invalids. Four days' journey from Calicut in a palanquin conveys the traveller to the loftiest summit.

NEEMOODRA, vil. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, dist. Rajpeepla; 3 m. E. of which lie the celebrated cornelian mines. On account of the jungles and tigers no habitations are found nearer than Ruttunpoor, 7 m. off. The cornelians are carried from hence to the city of Cambay, where they are cut, polished, &c.

NEEMUTCH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, div. Mewar; 36 m. SbE. from Chetore. Lat. 24. 27. N. Long. 75. 0. E. 1476 feet above the level of the sea. It is the head of a pergunnah belonging to Sindia. It contains a good bazaar, to the NW. of which is a British cantonment.

NEEN SAVAGE, par. England, hund. Stottesden, co. Salop. Acres, 3690. Real prop. £2504. Pop. 450. Bewdley (P. T. 129). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Hereford.

NEEN SOLLERS, par. England, hund. Overs, co. Salop. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £1917. Pop. 208. Tenbury (P. T. 130). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Hereford.

NEENTON, par. England, hund. Stottesden, co. Salop. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £1327. Pop. 120. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £82.

NEERA RIVER, riv. Hindoostan, in the Deccan, which rises in the Western Ghauts, to the S. of Poona, and, passing eastward, divides the prov. Aurungabad from that of Bejapoor, and falls into the Beema at Nursingur.

NEERWINDEN, vil. kingd. Belgium, S. Brabant; 16 m. E. of Louvain. Pop. 300. It lies a little NbW. of Landen; hence the two celebrated battles of Landen are sometimes called by the name of Neerwinden.

NEETHORPE, or NETHER-THORPE, ham. England, par. and hund. Banbury, co. Oxford. Real prop. £9669. Pop. 2169. Banbury (P. T. 69).

NEFERN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Cemaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 8000. Pop. 1558. Newport (P. T. 250). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of St. David's. A noble castle stands at a little distance, and the vicinity abounds with Druidical remains.

NEFYN, or NEVIN, tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Dinlleyn, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Pop. 1726. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Bangor. Ann. val. £85. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Three annual fairs. Here is a tolerable harbour, with a small pier, a useful asylum for the small craft employed in the herring fishery, the chief support of the place, also to the Welsh coasters. Porth-yr-Llyn is supposed to have been an harbour frequented by the Romans. At Cefn Amwlch, in this parish, is a large cromlech, called Coeton Arthur.

NEGAPATAM, seaport-tn. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic, dist. Tanjore; 20 m. S. from Tranquebar. Lat. 10. 45. N. Long. 79. 54. E. Its trade is inconsiderable, but it is frequently touched at by ships for refreshments and water, which are plentiful. There is a strange ruin here of very massive brick masonry, about 80 feet high, named by seamen the Chinese pagoda.

NEGARA, tn. island Borneo, and cap. kingd. Banjar Massim; 60 m. N. from the tn. of Banjar Massim. Lat. 2. 10. S. Long. 115. 30. E. Situate on the E. side of a large riv. which runs into the sea.

NEGOMBO, tn. W. coast island Ceylon, with a small fort and cinnamon store-houses. Lat. 7. 19. N. Long. 79. 49. E. The vicinity produces cinnamon and rice.

NEGRAIS (or BASSEIN) DISTRICT, dist. in the Burmese dominions, situate at the SW. extremity of the anc. kingd. Pegu. Area, 9000 sq. m. Pop. 80,000. It is watered by the two great branches of the Irawady, the most westerly of which falls into the sea at Cape Negrais, in Lat. 16. 1. N. Long. 94. 13. E., and is known as the Bassein riv. Rice is the principal grain cultivated, but maize, yams, sweet potatoes, and farinaceous roots are also raised. Tobacco, sugar, indigo, and cotton are but little cultivated. Silk and cotton coarse goods are manufactured in the province, but the finer qualities are imported from Ava and Bengal. The internal trade consists of rice, salt, balachong, salted and dried fish, sent inland from Bassein, for which the returns are silk goods, lacquered ware, tobacco, onions, tamarinds, cotton, lac, lacquer, petroleum, oil, dammer, iron, saltpetre, and sulphur.

NEGRAIS, island and excellent harbour in the Burmese dominions, situate at the mouth of the western branch of the Irawady, named the Bassein or Negrais branch. Lat. 16. 2. N. Long. 93. 19. E. Negrais harbour is, without exception, the most secure in the bay of Bengal.

NEGREPELISSE, tn. France, on the Avey-

ron; 8 m. NE, of Montauban. Pop. 3200. Here are manufactures of cotton stuffs and linens.

NEGRIL, the western head island Jamaica. Lat. 18. 27. N. Long. 78. 17. W. It consists of two points called N. and S., three leagues apart, and forming between a semicircular bay, called Ling bay.

NEGRO, Rio, riv. S. America, rises among the Andes of New Granada, falls into the Amazons, Lat. 3. 16. S. The important, but long disputed fact, of the communication of this river with the Cassiquiari, a branch of the Oronooco, was established by M. Humboldt, who, ascending the Oronooco, made his way into the Cassiquiari, and from thence into the Rio Negro.

NEGROLAND, or Nigritia, a name applied to all those parts of Africa inhabited by negroes, being either the interior or the southern parts, extending from Lat. 10. to 25. N., and Long. 10. to 27. E. It is called by the Arabs Soudan, a word of similar import to the English name, signifying the land of blacks. It is bounded N. by the Sahara and the mountains that separate it from Barbary, E. by Nubia and Abyssinia, S. by Guinea and some unknown countries, and W. by Guinea, Fouli, and Sahara. The term, however, has gradually fallen into disuse, as a more accurate knowledge has been obtained.

NEGROPONT, or Egribos (the ancient Eubœa), island of Grecian Archipelago, kingd. of Greece; about 100 m. long, by 18 m. in breadth. Pop. 60,000. Lat. 38. to 39. N. Long. 23. 10. to 24. 44. E. It is near the N. coast of Livadia, and separated from it by the strait of Euripus, over which is a handsome bridge. Its surface is mountainous and barren; but some of the vallies produce corn, wines, fruits, and oil. Its pasturage formerly famous; the minerals chiefly marble and copper. It has several commodious harbours.—*Negropont*, the capital of the island, stands on the W. coast, near the bridge; 28 m. N. of Athens. Lat. 38. 31. N. Long. 23. 33. E. Pop. 16,000. The tn. is fortified, and has a port on the southern side capable of holding several hundred vessels.

NEGROS, one of the Philippine islands, in the Eastern seas, S. of Luconia. Lat. 10. 10. N. Long. 122. 30. E. It is about 145 m. long, by 25 m. in average breadth. It is fruitful in rice; but is inhabited chiefly by Papuan, or oriental negroes, who live in a state of savage independence, and fight each other fiercely when one party invades the territory of another.

NEGUADA, called also Negade, and Nekkade, a tn. of Upper Egypt; 4 m. SW. of Kous; inhabited by Copts, who have a church and a bishop. It contains a manufacture of blue cotton cloth.

NEHAVEND, or Nehanud, tn. of Persia, prov. Irak; 200 m. NW. of Ispahan. Lat. 38. 30. N. Long. 24. 8. E. It is celebrated for a battle between the Saracens and Persians, in 638, when the former, being victorious, overthrew the Sassanian dynasty, and established themselves on the throne of Persia.

NEHRUNG, the Curische, a strip of land extending between the Baltic and the great inland water called the Curische Haff, 70 m. in length, and from one to two miles in breadth; its N. extremity is at Memel, where the Haff joins the Baltic. It consists almost entirely of sand hills and downs, so that the inhabitants depend almost wholly upon fishing. Amber is sometimes found upon the shores.

NEHRUNG, the Frische, a strip of land extending between the Baltic and the great inland water called Frische Haff, as well as a track extending from the end of the Haff to the Vistula. It is 50 m. in length, but not more than one or two miles in breadth, except near the Vistula, where it is much wider. It belongs chiefly to the city of Dantzic; the S. part only is fertile, though some of the sand-hills have been planted with firs.

NEILSTON, par. and post-vil. Scotland, sh. Renfrew. Acres of par. 13,570. Real prop. £13,072. Pop. 8046. Edinburgh, 54 m. Liv. in presb. Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. In the vil. the cotton manufacture is extensively prosecuted, and in other parts of the par. Here was the castle of Crocston, now in ruins, anciently belonging to the Stuarts of Darnley; and hither Mary queen of Scots retired immediately after her marriage with Henry, Lord Darnley. Here is a parochial school.

NEIPPERG, vil. and domain, W. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg, near Heilbronn; remarkable only for giving title to the Counts of Neipperg, a distinguished family in the Austrian service.

NEIRA, one of the Banda islands, Eastern Ocean, N. of Great Banda, separated from Gonong Apy on W. by a narrow strait. Lat. 4. 31. S. Long. 130. 0. E. About 214 m. in length, by three-quarters of a mile in breadth; and defended by two forts, Narson and Belgica. At the S. extremity is *Neira*, the chief town, consisting of very neat houses but of one story, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The SW. extremity is inhabited by Chinese and native fishermen.

NEISSE, princip. Silesia; that part of it which lay in Austrian Silesia is incorporated with the circle of Troppau, the Prussian part is included in the government of Oppeln. Area, 550 sq. m. Pop. 73,000. Long governed by the bishop of Breslau.

NEISSE, tn. Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, on the riv. Neisse; 48 m. S. by E. of Breslau. Lat. 50. 24. N. Long. 17. 20. E. Pop. 8000. It is one of the finest towns in Silesia, and a place of great strength. The inhabitants carry on considerable trade in linens and wine; and the neighbourhood has quarries of excellent stone, which is exported. Neisse was taken by the Prussians in 1741, in 1807 surrendered to the French, and finally ceded to the Prussians in 1814.

NEISSE, riv. E. Germany, rises in Bohemia, in Bunzlau, becomes navigable at Guben, and falls into the Oder, being joined in its course by a small stream, called the Black Neisse. It is also the name of a small stream in Prussian Silesia, which rises on Mount Schomberg, near Glatz, and falls into the Oder near Brieg.

NEITRA. See Neutra.

NEIVA, prov. and gov. repub. Columbia, New Granada, extending 80 leagues from N. to S. on both sides the riv. Magdalena. It is a level track, of hot unhealthy temperature.— *Neiva*, cap. of prov. a considerable town; 107 m. SW. of Santa Fe. Pop. 2000, housekeepers. Lat. 3. 10. N. Long. 74. 16. W.—*Neiva*, riv. of the above prov. and gov., rises S. from the capital, and soon after enters the Magdalena.

NELLENBURG, formerly a dist. in Suabia; with the title of a landgraviate, belonging to

Austria. Area, 340 sq. m. Pop. nearly 30,000. In 1806 it was ceded to Wirtemberg, and afterwards, by exchange, was made subject to the duchy of Baden.

NELLISERAM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malabar; 46 m. SSE. from Mangalore. Pop. 439,467. Lat. 12. 16. N. Besides large forts, there were formerly 18 smaller to defend the coast; but these are now fallen into decay, as any power in the possession of Goa, and a fleet, may command the whole.

NELLORE, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic; between 14. and 16°. N. Lat. Chief riv. is Pennar, and the principal towns are Nellore, Ongole, and Serapilly. Much of the country is in an uncultivated state; but there are considerable salt-works, and some copper mines. The condition of the peasantry here is more comfortable than other parts of India, because they pay their rents direct to the government officers.

NELLORE, the cap. of the above dist., on riv. Pennar; 100 m. NW. of Madras. Lat. 12. 49. N. Long. 80. 0. E. It is a populous and busy tn., full of shops stocked with commodities, but without a single building of note. Here is a ferry across the river about ¾ m. Some Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood, chiefly of the reign of Trajan and Adrian.

NELSON, English Settlement of N. America, Canada, W. of Hudson's bay, mouth of riv. Nelson; 250 m. SE. of Churchill fort. Lat. 57. 0. N. Long. 92. 35. W. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay company, who carry on a great trade in beaver and other skins.

NELSON, settlement, N. America, U. S., co. Virginia, bounded by James' river or Buckingham SE., Amherst SW., the Blue Ridge or Rockbridge and Augusta NW., and Albermarle NE. It is 23 m. in length, by 15 m. in width. Pop. 11,251, of whom 5,308 are coloured. The chief tn., Warminster, is about 60 m. W. of Richmond. Besides the James' river, there are the Rock, Fish, and Tye rivers.—*Nelson*, settlement, co. Kentucky, bounded E. and SE. by Washington, S. and SW. by the Rolling fork of Salt river or Hardin, NW. by Bullit, and N. by Salt river or Shelby. It is 30 m. in length, by 17 m. in width. Pop. 14,916. The chief town is Bairdstown.

NELSON'S FORT, British factory at the mouth of Nelson's river. Lat. 57. 12. N. Long. 92. 42. W.

NELSON'S RIVER, riv. British America. It rises in lake Winnipeg, and, flowing about 150 m. in a NE. direction, empties itself into Hudson's Bay, in Lat. 57. 30. N. Long. 93. 0. W.

NEMÆA, formerly tn. of Greece, NW. of Morea, near which the Nemæan games were celebrated. It is now a miserable village, remarkable only for the remains of the temple of Jupiter, of which three columns are standing, and probably obtained for the place its present name, Colonna.

NEMAUR, div. of prov. Candeish, Hindoostan; situate in that part of the valley of Nerbudda that lies between Hindia E., and Chiculdah W., and between Vindhya chain N., and Satpoora hills S. It is 130 m. in length, and from 30 m. to 40 m. in breadth. The greater part of the lands N. of the river belong to Holcar and the Rajah of Dhar, while those S. of the river belong to the British government. It is in general the least elevated portion of the Deccan, and the climate therefore intensely hot.

NEMBRO, tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Bergamo, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; on a branch of the Serio, about 4 m. NE. of Bergamo. Pop. 2400. It carries on a brisk traffic in silk.

NEMETH-LIPCZE, or GERMAN LIPTSCH, tn. N. Hungary; 26 m. NNE. of Neuphl. Pop. 2300. Near it are mines of iron and antimony.

NEMOURS, tn. central France, depart. Seine and Marne, prov. Isle of France, on the riv. Loing, and canal Briare; 11 m. S. Fontainbleau. Pop. 3800. It is tolerably well built, and has a castle. It was the scene of an action between the French and Austrians in 1814. Nemours carries on considerable traffic in corn, wine, cheese, and leather; the last is manufactured in considerable quantities.

NEMPNET, or NEMPNET THRUBWELL, par. England, hund. Keynsham, co. Somerset. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £1982. Pop. 225. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Here is a large tumulus or ancient sepulchre, one of the most extensive in England, 20 yards by 16.

NENAGH, mkt.-tn. and par. Ireland, bars. Upper and Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 9159. Dublin, 95 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Killaloe. Ann. val. £350. Four annual fairs. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, market-house, breweries, tanneries, &c., an endowed school for 23 boys, and a subscription school for 67. The castle is of ancient date, probably built by the Danes. An hospital was founded here in 1200, for canons following the rule of St. Augustin. In the reign of Henry III. a friary was established at this place, and deemed the wealthiest of the conventual Franciscans in the kingdom.

NENNDORF, or GROSS NENNDORF, vil. NW. Germany, princip. Schaumburg-Lippe, belonging to Hesse-Cassel. The mineral waters here have lately risen into repute.

NEOGRAD, or NOGRAD-VÁRMEGYE, co. of N. W. Hungary, between the counties of Hont and Heves. Area, 1647 sq. m. Pop. 164,000. It is watered by the Ipoly, and its S. extremity touches the Danube, at the point where that river changes its direction from E. to S. The northern part, containing the mountain range called Karaut, is cold and unproductive; the southern is level, mild, and fertile. It abounds in corn, hemp, fruit, and wine; cattle also are reared in great numbers. The diets of the county assemble at Balassa Gyarmath.

NEOT, ST., par. England, hund. West, co. Cornwall. Acres, 14,540. Real prop. £4635. Pop. 1424. Liskeard (P. T. 224). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter.

NEOT'S, ST., mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Toseland, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 4750. Real prop. £10,593. Pop. 2617. London, 56 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £147. Market-day, Thursday. Four annual fairs for cattle and pedlery. On the Ouse, over which is a stone-bridge. The town is well built, and has a large market-place. The church is a beautiful edifice, the architecture of the style of Henry VIII.'s time. Here is an endowed school for 25 poor children. The manufacture of paper is carried on to a considerable extent.

NEPAUL, kingd. N. Hindoostan; bounded N. by the Himalaya mountains, S. by the provinces of Bahar, Oude, and Delhi, Ely, Bootan, and the territory of the Rajah of Sikkim. It is

situated between the 27th and 31st degrees N. Lat. and may be estimated at 460 m. extreme length, by 115 m. average breadth. The soil is productive, and in some places yields two crops in a year. The mountains of Nepaul contain mines of copper and iron; and although commerce is not encouraged, it sends to Bengal ivory, wax, honey, resin, timber, bastard cinnamon, cardamoms, walnuts, &c., and takes in return muslins and silks of Bengal, carpets, spices, tobacco, and European goods. Although greatly curtailed by the peace of 1815, Nepaul still remains one of the largest independent sovereignties of India. The chief modern territorial subdivisions are, Nepaul Proper, country of the 24 Rajahs, country of the 22 Rajahs. Muckwanpoor, Kirauts, Khatang, Chayenpoor, Saptai, and Morung. The lowest belt of the Nepaulese dominions is part of the great plain of Hindoostan. In a few spots only the British dominions reach to the base of the Himalaya mountains; in general, the Gorkha possessions stretch about 20 m. into the plain. Bounding this low country is another region about the same width, consisting of small hills rising gradually to the N., and watered by numerous streams springing from the mountains. Owing to the abundance of rain in the warm season, the country is very productive of grain. Transplanted rice is full half of the cultivation; but, in the district between Nepaul Proper and the Cali, ginger is a valuable production. In the mountainous parts, the most important article of produce is a large species of cardamom; and when the land is too steep for these, wheat, barley, and the sugar are grown, besides some cotton and maize. The pasture is not good, but considerable flocks of sheep are fed, especially by the Gurung and Limboo tribes; the sheep called Bharals are of considerable size, with fine wool. Buffaloes are brought from the plains and fattened for slaughter, but are not bred. Horses are imported from Tibet, as well as the goat that supplies the shawl wool. The mountains consist chiefly of granite, and contain much iron, lead, and copper, with some zinc, and a little gold, found in the channels of the rivers. Mines of sulphur are said to be numerous. The vallies among the mountains of Nepaul are inhabited by various tribes, differing much in language and customs. Those who are aboriginal are on the E., and are evidently belonging to the Chinese or Tartar race.

NEPEAN ISLAND, a small island in the S. Pacific ocean, about ¼ m. from Norfolk island. It is only used as a place of transportation to the refractory convicts from Norfolk island.

NEPI, fortified tn. Italy, delegation Viterbo, States of the Church; 22 m. NNW. of Rome. Pop. 1800. It is the see of a bishop, and is remarkable for a fine modern aqueduct and some Roman ruins.

NEPONSET, vil. N. America, U. S., co. Norfolk, Massachusetts, on a riv. of the same name; 6 m. S. of Boston. Here are manufactures of paper, chocolate, cards, &c.; also fulling-mills, corn-mills, &c.

NERA, riv. Italy, States of the Church, rises in the Marca d'Ancona, and falls into the Tiber opposite Otta.

NERAC, tn. SW. of France, depart. Lot and Garonne, prov. Guyenne and Gascony, on the Baise; 70 m. SE. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 5000. Manufactures, cottons, stuffs, caps, leather, and starch.

NERBUDDA (anc. Namadas), riv. of Hindoostan, rises in a pool in the table land of Omerkuntuc, prov. Gundwana, 3463 feet above sea level. Its course is due W., and, after a journey of about 700 m., falls into the sea below Broach. It is navigable for small craft at Gujerat, above 100 m. from the sea, and varies in breadth from 600 to 1200 yards. In the wars of 1817 and 1818, the British government acquired large tracts on its banks, which were afterwards denominated the Nerbudda districts, with the names of North Gurrah or Jubbulpoor, and South Gurrah or Nursingpoor; also the western district or Baitool, Hoshungabad, and Seonee Chuparah.

NERCWYS, or NERQUIS, par. Great Britain, hund. Mold, co. Flint, N. Wales. Real prop. £1766. Pop. 470. Mold (P. T. 191). Liv. a chap. Ann. val. £65.

NERESI, chief tn. island Brazza, coast of Austrian Dalmatia. Formerly the neighbourhood was infested with pirates, and this town was rendered populous as a place of refuge; but latterly it has been less so, though still the chief place of trade in the island.

NERIKE, prov. central part Sweden, now forming part of the gov. Orebro. Area, 1800 sq. m. Pop. 55,000. Here are several mines of iron; copper is also abundant.

NERINJAPETTAH, tn. Hindoostan, N. div. Coimbatoor, on the Cavery; 88 m. SE. Seringapatam. Lat. 11. 40. N. Long. 77. 48. E.

NERTSCHINK, tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkoutsk, on the Chinese frontier. Pop. 2000. Lat. 51. 56. N. Long. 116. 44. E. In the neighbourhood are mines of lead and silver which are worked by the government, who thus employ the unfortunate persons banished to this remote part of the empire.

NERVI, tn. Italy, div. of Genoa, kingdom Piedmont and Sardinia, on the sea-coast; 6 m. ESE. Genoa. It is well built, and has some manufactures of silk.

NESCHIN, tn. South European Russia, gov. Czernigov, on the riv. Oster; 49 m. SSE. Czernigov. Pop. 16,000. It is well built, and contains 15 churches. Standing on the great roads between N. and S. of the empire, it is a kind of staple for the trade between Dantzic and Leipsic on the one side, and Moldavia, Wallachia, and the Crimea on the other. It is thus a very commercial place, exhibiting in its shops and warehouses a great variety of merchandise. Here are also three large annual cattle fairs.

NESS, wapentake, England, co. Lincoln. Pop. 6528. It contains 13 parishes.

NESS CLIFF, chap. England, par. Great Ness, hund. Pimhill, co. Salop. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

NESS, GREAT, par. England, hund. Pimhill, co. Salop. Acres, 3790. Real prop. £4341. Pop. 608. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

NESS, LITTLE, chap. England, hund. Pimhill, co. Salop. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £1449. Pop. 242. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £70.

NESTING, par. Scotland, mainland of Shetland, shires Orkney and Shetland. Pop. 2103.

Liv. in the patronage of Lord Dundas. Ann. val. £107.

NESTON, Great, tn., par., and tnshp. England, hund. Wirrall, co. palat. of Chester. Acres, 10,260. Real prop. £3169. Pop. 5156. London, 194 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Chester. Mkt.-day, Friday. It owes its chief consequence to its contiguity to Park-gate, a local watering-place. Here are places of worship for Methodists and Independents, as also a national school and savings'-bank.

NETHER-AVON, or Nether-Haven, par. England, hund. Elstub and Everley, co. Wilts. Acres, 5160. Real prop. £2739. Pop. 508. Amesbury (P. T. 77). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Salisbury.

NETHERBURY, par. England, hund. Beaminster, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Acres, 6600. Real prop. £14,482. Pop. 1942. Beaminster (P. T. 141). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury.

NETHERBY, tnshp. England, par. Arthuret, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £2456. Pop. 326. Longtown (P. T. 309). Here is the elegant seat Netherby-hall, adjoining which have been discovered some Roman antiquities.

NETHERCROSS, bar. Ireland, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 8597. It contains six parishes.

NETHER EXE, par. England, hund. Hayridge, co. Devon. Acres, 450. Real prop. £1131. Pop. 99. Exeter (P. T. 164). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £85.

NETHERFIELD, hund. England, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 10,910. Pop. 1998. It contains four parishes.

NETHER-HALL, tnshp. England, par. of Cross Canonby, Allerdale ward, below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Pop. with par. Workington (P. T. 306). Here are the remains of a large Roman station, now called Ellenborough-fort.

NETHERLANDS. Till very recently this term was applied to a kingdom in the central part of Europe, consisting of 17 provinces (seven Dutch and 10 Belgic), along with the grand duchy of Luxemburg. It extended from Lat. 49. 30. to 53. 34. N. From Long. 2. 30. to 6. 58. E. By the recent revolt of the Belgic provinces, however, this territory has been divided into two separate kingdoms; namely, *Holland* and *Belgium*, which are each of them described under their respective names.

NETTLEBED, par. England, hund. Ewelme, co. Oxford. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £2516. Pop. 618. Henley-upon-Thames (P. T. 35). Liv. a cur. not in charge.

NETTLECOMBE, par. England, hund. Williton and Freemanners, co. Somerset. Acres, 3760. Real prop. £5160. Pop. 325. Wiveliscombe (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells.

NETTLEDEN, ham. and chap. England, par. Pightlesthorn, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 420. Real prop. £1050. Pop. 142. Berkhampstead (P. T. 26). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £30.

NETTLEHAM, par. England, wapentake Lawres, E. div. parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3270. Real prop. £5766. Pop. 714. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £40.

NETTLESTED, par. England, hund. Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £1731. Pop. 344. Maidstone (P. T. 34). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Rochester.

NETTLESTED, par. England, hund. Bosmere and Claydon, co. Suffolk. Acres, 590. Real prop. £1049. Pop. 74. Needham (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

NETTLESWELL, or Nettleswell, par. England, hund. Harlow, co. Essex. Acres, 1830. Pop. 316. Harlow (P. T. 23). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London. Here is an endowed school for educating the poor children of this and the two adjoining parishes.

NETTLETON, par. England, wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 3570. Real prop. £2804. Pop. 385. Caistor (P. T. 126). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

NETTLETON, par. England, hund. N. Damerham, co. Wilts. Acres, 1860. Real prop. £1855. Pop. 448. Chippenham (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Salisbury.

NEUBURG, formerly a duchy of the German empire, electorate of Bavaria, but now, since 1808, incorporated in the circles of the Upper Danube and Regen, kingd. Bavaria. Area, 1080 sq. m. Pop. 102,000. It is well cultivated and tolerably fertile.

NEUBURG, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, on the Danube; 11 m. W. of Ingolstadt. Pop. 4000. Lat. 48. 44. N. Long. 11. 11. E. It is well built, and contains several good edifices. Over the Danube is a good bridge, and near it the old ducal palace. The council house stands in a neat square. Here are also a collegiate church, a college, a hospital, and an orphan house. The town is also the seat of a court of appeal. It was formerly a fortified place, and repeatedly besieged, but was dismantled in the early part of the eighteenth century.

NEUBURG. See Kloster-neuburg and Korn-neuburg.

NEUDORF. See Igio.

NEUFCHATEAU, tn. France, depart. Vosges, prov. Lorraine; 28 m. SW. Nancy. Pop. 2700. It has manufactures of tobacco, and in the neighbourhood are iron-works.

NEUFCHATEL, canton, W. Switzerland, bounded by canton of Bern, lake of Neufchatel, the Pays de Vaud, and a part of France. Area, 340 sq. m. Pop. 50,000. Its surface is mountainous, being intersected by several branches of the Jura chain: the climate of these elevated parts is cold and disagreeable; in the lower and sheltered parts, however, vines are cultivated. The two principal vallies, the Val de Ruz and the Val de Travers, produce a little corn; but the highest part of the canton bordering on France is laid out in pasturage and plantations. By the industry and activity of the inhabitants, this district has become, within the last century, noted for its manufactures. The fabrics of cotton, linen, and woollen are extensive, as well as those of lace and stockings: also of watches and other works in metal. The greater part of the people are Protestants, and use the French language. This country originally formed, with the neighbouring principality of Valengin, a small state, enjoying a considerable share of freedom. In 1707, the state acknowledged the claims of the king of Prussia, till, by the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, it was ceded to France. The events of 1814 relieved it from subjection; after which the

congress of Vienna acknowledged it as a Swiss canton.

NEUFCHATEL, capital of the foregoing canton, situate near the point where the rivulet of Seyon falls into the lake of Neufchatel; 25 m. N. of Bern. Pop. 5000. Lat. 47. 5. N. Long. 7. 0. E. The town consists of four principal streets, has no fortifications, but several public buildings of interest, particularly the old castle, the town-house, the church, and the hospital. The manufactures of Neufchatel consist of printed cottons and linens.

NEUFCHATEL, a large lake NW. of Switzerland, which separates the canton of that name from the canton of Friburg. It is about 20 m. long, and 4 m. broad; its greatest depth about 400 feet, its elevation 1320 feet above sea level. The rivers that fall into it are the Orbe, Ruz, Seyon, and Broie.

NEUFCHATEL, tn. France, depart. Lower Seine, prov. Normandy, on the riv. Bethune; 26 m. NE. Rouen. Pop. 2900. It is a manufacturing place, and the environs are remarkable for the richness of their pasture.

NEUHAUS, tn. Bohemia; 68 m. SSE. of Prague. Pop. 5200. It contains a fine castle, a gymnasium formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and extensive manufactures of woollen. In 1801, the greater part of the town was laid in ashes by an accidental fire.

NEUILLY, vil. France, on the riv. Seine; 3 m. NW. of Paris. Pop. 2500. It contains many villas belonging to the Parisians, and gives name to the NW. entrance into Paris. Here is a beautiful bridge of five arches over the Seine.

NEUMARKT, town, Germany, upper palat. kingd. Bavaria, on the riv. Sulz; 19 m. SE. of Nuremberg. Pop. 2400. It is situate on the road from Nuremberg and Ratisbon, which gives it some traffic, and its breweries are considerable. Near the town are mineral waters, with accommodations for visitors. Here (Aug. 23, 1796) the French under Jourdan met with the first of that series of defeats which led to their retreat across the Rhine.

NEURODA, tn. Prussian Silesia, co. Glatz, on the river Walditz; 13 m. N. of Glatz. Pop. 3000. It is a neat thriving place; chief employment the manufacture of woollens.

NEUSATZ, or NEO PLANTA, tn. Hungary, palat. Bacs, separated from Peter-waradein by the Danube. Pop. 13,400. Lat. 45. 16. N. Long. 19. 52. E. Its trade is very considerable, especially with Turkey. Most of the inhabitants are of the Greek church, that sect having here a bishop and five churches, while the Catholics have only one.

NEUSE, riv. N. America, U. S., North Carolina; rises near Hillsborough, and runs SE. into Pamlico Sound. Its course of 400 m. is navigable for vessels 12 m., and for boats 200 m.

NEUSIEDLER-SEE, or FERTOE, salt lake, W. Hungary, between the cos. Oedenburg and Wieselburg. Its length is about 30 m., and greatest breadth 10 m. It is too shallow to admit of navigation.

NEUSOHL, town, NW. of Hungary, capital of the palatinate of Sohl, on the riv. Gran and Bistricz; 100 m. ENE. of Presburg. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 48. 55. N. Long. 19. 9. E. It is well built in the German style, and has an old castle, a Catholic and Lutheran church, and an hospital. A catholic bishopric was founded here in 1766; and there is also a catholic seminary. The Lutherans have a school and gymnasium. In the neighbourhood are extensive copper-mines, particularly at Herrengrund, and the town contains a sword manufactory and numerous forges. Here is also a salt-office and a mining-court or judicial establishment for deciding disputes connected with the mines of an extensive district around.

NEUSS (anc. Novesium), tn. Prussia, prov. Berg and Cleves, gov. Dusseldorf, on the riv. Erfft; 3 m. SW. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 5400. It has a public square, with a pedestrian statue in bronze of Frederick III. The chief manufactures are those of cottons, stuffs, and ribbons; the trade is in corn, oil, and wood. Numerous urns and medals have been found in the neighbourhood, chiefly of the reigns of Vespasian, Trajan, and Adrian.

NEUSTADT, tn. Germany, duchy of Brunswick, on the small riv. Radau; 25 m. S. of Brunswick. Pop. 1000. Here are productive saltworks, belonging in common to Brunswick and Hanover. — *Neustadt*, town, N. of Germany, grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the small river Elde; 18 m. SbE. of Schwerin. Pop. 1000. It has a large copper and brass work belonging to the grand duke.—*Neustadt*, tn. Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, on the Prudnitz; 57 m. SSE. of Breslau. Pop. 3700. It is regularly built, surrounded by an earthen mound, and has manufactures of linen and woollen, as well as considerable trade in wines from Hungary.—*Neustadt*, tn. kingd. Saxony; 19 m. E. of Dresden. Pop. 1500. The linen manufacture employs 3000 weavers in the town and neighbourhood.—*Neustadt*, tn. of Prussia, prov. Saxony, adjoining Magdeburg, and forming properly a part of that town. Pop. formerly 5700, but being partly demolished by the French in 1813, has not entirely recovered.

NEUSTADT, or MAEHRISCH, or MORAVIAN, tn. Austria, prov. Moravia; 13 m. N. of Olmutz. Pop. 3000. It has a variety of manufactures, each on a small scale, as woollens, needles, saltpetre, gunpowder, and glass.

NEUSTADT-EBERSWALD, fortified tn. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Finow and Schwarz; 30 m. NE. of Berlin. Pop. 3000. It consists of two parts, Neustadt and Eberswald. A colony of Swiss Protestants settled here in 1693, and another colony from Thuringia in Saxony, in 1743; they are chiefly hardware manufacturers.

NEUSTADT ON THE DOSSE, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg; 44 m. NW. of Berlin. Pop. 800. It has a manufactory of the finest plate-glass.

NEUSTADT ON THE HART, town kingd. Bavaria, prov. Rhine, on the Spirebach, at the foot of the Hart mntn.; 17 m. SW. of Manheim. Pop. 2900.

NEUSTADT ON THE ORLE, tn. of the interior of Germany, grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar; 24 m. SE. of Weimar. Pop. 2500. Lat. 50. 44. N. Long. 12. 5. E. Chief manufacture, woollens.

NEUSTADT, WIENERISCH, fortified town of Lower Austria, on the Fischa and the Steinfeld; 28 m. S. of Vienna. Pop. 7000, besides the garrison and military school, which amount to from 2000 to 3000 more. This town is well built, and, being on the high road from Styria to Vienna, has a brisk trade and several manufactories, as brass wire, silk stuffs, woollens, and

stone-ware. A canal connects this town with Vienna.

NEUSTADTEL, tn. NW. of Hungary, on the riv. Waag: 52 m. NNE. of Presburg. Pop. 2500.

NEUTRA, or NYITRA, palat. NW. of Hungary, between palat. Presburg and Trentsin, bordering on Moravia. Pop. 320,000; partly Sclavonian, partly German. Area, 2700 sq. m. It is divided into two parts by the Waag. It is partly level, partly mountainous. It produces both corn and vines, and the mountains abound with mineral waters.

NEUTRA, or NYITRA, tn. NW. of Hungary, on the riv. Neutra, cap. of palat. Neutra; 44 m. NE. of Presburg. Pop. 3900. It is finely situated on two elevations, on one of which stands the cathedral and bishop's palace, on the other the public school. Here is a large building for holding the diets of the county.

NEUVE EGLISE, tn. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders; 10 m. S. of Ypres. Pop. 2900.

NEUVILLE, tn. E. of France, on the river Saone; 9 m. N. of Lyons. Pop. 1700. Its chief occupation is cotton-spinning.

NEUVILLE AU PONT, tn. NE. of France, depart. Maine, prov. Champagne, on the river Aisne; 3 m. NW. of St. Menehould. Pop. 1200.

NEUVILLE AUX BOIS, tn. Central France, depart. Loiret, prov. Orleannois; 12 m. N. of Orleans. Pop. 2000.

NEUWIED, tn. Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, government of Coblentz, on the Rhine; 7 m. NNW. of Coblentz. It is built with regularity, and is noted for toleration. Here are churches of Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and various other sects. The inhabitants are industriously employed in manufactures of cotton, wool, linen, hardware, soap, watches, and in cabinet-making. From the neighbourhood to the Rhine considerable traffic is carried on in corn, wine, timber, and potash. The prince's palace is surrounded with extensive gardens, and has a good library.

NEVA, river, European Russia, issues from lake Ladoga, and, after a course of about 35 m. to the W., empties itself, by three mouths, into the gulf of Finland, below St. Petersburg. Though its course is short, as it is from 300 to 400 yards wide, and from 10 to 15 feet deep, it is navigable for vessels of considerable size.

NEVADA, or SIERRA NEVADA, ("The Snowy Range,") a chain of mountains, S. of Spain, the highest in the whole peninsula. It branches off from the great Iberian chain, near Sierras de Filabres, runs through Granada and Andalusia from E. to W., and terminates on the shores of the Mediterranean in several promontories, of which that of Gibraltar is the most remarkable. The highest peak of the chain, the Cumbre de Mulhacen, is 13,600 feet above sea level.

NEVAY, par. (now united with Essie), Scotland, sh. Forfar. Pop. with Essie.

NEVELE, tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the canal of Nieuwevaart; 8 m. WBS. of Ghent. Pop. 3200.

NEVENDON, or NEWENDEN, par. England, hund. Barnstaple, co. Essex. Acres, 970. Real prop. £1190. Pop. 181. Billericay (P. T. 23). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. London.

NEVERI, riv. S. America, depart. Cumana, repub. Colombia; rises in the mountains of Brigantins, and runs into the sea between the cities of Barcelona and Cumana.

NEVERS (supposed to be the Noviodunum of Cæsar), tn. France, cap. of depart. Nievre, prov. Nivernois, at the junction of the Loire and Nievre; 30 m. NNW. of Moulins. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 47. 0. N. Long. 3. 10. E. The Loire is here crossed by a fine bridge, and the principal entrance to the town is by a triumphal arch. The only public edifice worthy of notice is the cavalry barracks. Here are manufactures of glass, plate, hardware, earthenware, and enamel; and in the neighbourhood are iron mines and a number of forges; also founderies for cannon, cannon-balls, and anchors. Nevers is the see of a bishop, and was the birth-place of the celebrated Mirabeau.

NEVIS, or NIEVIS, island, W. Indies; was discovered by Columbus, and said to have received its name from him from an opinion that its top was covered with snow. Pop. whites 6000, negroes 10,000. Lat. 17. 14. N. Long. 62. 35. W. It consists of little more than a single mountain, whose base is about 23 m. in circumference, evidently the production of a volcano. An English colony from St. Christopher's first settled here in 1628, since which it has been twice taken by the French, but afterwards restored. It is divided into five parishes, and contains one town, Charlestown, which is fortified.

NEW ABBEY, par. and vil. Scotland, shire Kirkcudbright. Acres of par. 7810. Pop. 1060. Dumfries (P. T. 71). Liv. in presb. and syn. Dumfries. In this par. is an inlet of the sea, which will admit vessels of 60 or 70 tons burden. Besides a parochial school, there are two other schools, each having a small endowment. Here was founded, in the beginning of the 13th century, by Devorgilla, the mother of John Baliol, king of Scotland, a Cistercian monastery, and richly endowed.

NEW ALBANY, tn. N. America, U. S., seat of justice for Floyd, co. Indiana, on the Ohio; 4 m. below Louisville. Pop. 1500. Here is a steam, saw, and grist mill, and a ship-yard.

NEWARK, tn. N. America, Upper Canada, on the W. side of Niagara river, opposite the fortress of Niagara. Pop. about 150, but contains two churches, a gaol, and an academy. The public offices of government have been held here.

NEWARK, tn. N. America, U. S., Essex co. New Jersey, on the Passaic river; 9 m. W. of New York. The streets are wide and handsome. Here are several extensive tanneries and other manufacturing establishments, and in the neighbourhood are valuable stone quarries.—*Newark*, town, Licking co. Ohio, on the Licking riv.; 33 m. EbN. from Columbus. Pop. 511. Here are a presbyterian meeting-house and a court-house.

NEWARK BAY, bay, N. America, U. S., extending from Staten Island to the mouth of Passaic and Hackensack rivers; 2 m. wide, and 6 m. long, in a NNE. direction.

NEWARK, hund. England, co. Nottingham. Acres, 39,830. Pop. 7554. Containing 21 pars.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, bor., mkt.-town, and par. England, wapentake or hund. Newark, co. of Nottingham. Acres, 2080. Real prop. £26,418. Pop. 9557. London, 124 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. York. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Six annual fairs. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 coun-

cillors, &c.; it returns two members to the British parliament. On the eastern bank of a branch of the Trent. About 1126 a magnificent castle was erected here, the last retreat of king John, who died here in 1216. It was one of the principal garrisons of the royalists in the time of Charles I., and demolished by direction of the parliament; but its remains still present an imposing appearance. The church is a noble edifice, with a tower and spire richly ornamented. Here are a chapel for the Roman Catholics, and places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists; a free grammar school, founded by Dr. Magnus in 1529; also national and other charity schools, supported by subscriptions. Newark is a well-built town, with a bridge of nine arches across the Trent. The market-place is a large quadrangle, in which stands the town-hall, an elegant building erected in 1805. Among the other public buildings are a commodious workhouse, a dispensary, and St. Leonard's almshouse. The principal trade is in malt, for which the town has long been noted; lace-making is also carried on here. Here are iron and brass founderies, establishments for weaving and bleaching coarse linens, rope-walks, and a large brewery. Corn, coal, and timber are also imported; and fine lime-stone and gypsum, for making plaster of Paris, abounds in the neighbourhood.

NEWBALD, North, tnshp. and par. England, liberty of St. Peter, York, co. York, East riding. Acres, 3960. Pop. 575. North Cave (P. T. 185). Liv. a disch. vic. and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York. Ann. val. £78. The church is an excellent specimen of Saxon architecture.

NEWBATTLE, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Edinburgh. Real prop. £8722. Pop. 1882. Dalkeith (P. T. 6). Liv. in presb. Dalkeith and syn. Lothian and Tweeddale. The hills produce coal and lime-stone. An abbey of Cistercian monks was founded by David I. in 1140.

NEW-BAWN, par. Ireland, bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. New Ross (P. T. 88). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Ferns.

NEWBERN, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of Craven co. North Carolina, on the riv. Neuse; 33 m. s. of Washington. Pop. 6000. It is a port of entry, the most populous in the state, and was the seat of government before the revolution.

NEWBERRY, dist. N. America, U. S., South Carolina; length 25 m., mean width 20 m. Pop. 17,441. The soil is productive in cotton, which is the chief staple.—*Newberry*, cap. of the above dist. is 40 m. NW. from Columbia.

NEWBIGGIN, tnshp. England, par. Middleton-in-Teasdale, Darlington ward, SW. div. co. palat. Durham. Acres, 4292. Real prop. £981. Pop. 507. Barnard Castle (P. T. 246). Here is a Wesleyan chapel, and a smelt-mill, where lead ore is refined.

NEWBIGGIN, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Woodhorn, co. Northumberland. Pop. 64. Morpeth (P. T. 288). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Durham. It has become a popular bathing-place, on account of its fine beach. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, and send large supplies of fish to Newcastle, Hexham, and Carlisle markets.

NEWBIGGIN, par. England, East ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £946. Pop. 140. Appleby (P. T. 270). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £103.

NEW BIRMINGHAM, mkt. and post-town, Ireland, par. Killcooley, bar. Sliebhardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 298. Dublin, 94 m.

NEWBLISS, post-tn. Ireland, par. Killevan, bar. Dartry, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 497. Dublin, 91 m. Five annual fairs.

NEWBOLD, tnshp. England, par. Chesterfield, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Pop. 1140. Chesterfield (P. T. 150).

NEWBOLD, or Newbold Saucey, liberty, England, par. Breedon-on-the-Hill, hund. W. Goscote, co. of Leicester. Acres, 1560. Pop. 1211. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115).

NEWBOLD ASTBURY, township, England, par. Astbury, hund. Northwich, co. palat. of Chester. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £4229. Pop. 598. Congleton (P. T. 162).

NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON, parish, England, hundred Knightlow, Rugby div. co. Warwick. Real prop. £2858. Pop. 1063. Rugby (P. T. 83). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

NEWBOLD PACEY, par. England, hund. Kington, Warwick div. co. Warwick. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £2732. Pop. 341. Kineton (P. T. 83). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Worcester.

NEWBOLD VERDON, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £3068. Pop. 590. Market Bosworth (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

NEWBOROUGH, anc. corporate town and par. Great Britain, hund. Menai, North Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1018. Pop. 804. Caernarvon (P. T. 235). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Bangor. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Three annual fairs. The magistrates are a mayor, recorder, and two bailiffs, but the charter is supposed to be lost. An estate of 391 acres, and a rabbit-warren, are still enjoyed by the corporation.

NEWBOROUGH, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Hanbury, hund. Offlow, N. div. co. Stafford. Acres, 2970. Real prop. £11,213. Pop. 757. Uttoxeter (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £65.

NEWBOROUGH, par. England, liberty of Peterborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 4940. Pop. 341. Peterborough (P. T. 81). Liv. in the gift of the bishop of Peterborough.

NEWBOTTLE, tnshp. England, par. Houghton-le-Spring, Easington ward, N. div. co. palat. of Durham. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £4905. Pop. 2198. Durham (P. T. 258). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in several large coal-mines; on an explosion of one, in 1815, fifty-seven lives were lost.

NEWBOTTLE, par. England, hund. King's Sutton, co. Northampton. Acres, 2990. Real prop. £3795. Pop. 366. Brackley (P. T. 63). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough. Ann. val. £130.

NEWBOURNE, par. England, hund. Carleford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 940. Real prop. £882. Pop. 176. Woodbridge (P. T. 77). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £126.

NEW BRANDENBURGH, tn. N. Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; 53 m. W. of Stettin. Pop. 4700. It is the seat of the church superintendency, and has manufactures of tobacco, cottons, woollens, and glass.

NEWBRIDGE, vil. Ireland, par. and bar.

Great Connell, co. Killdare, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 577. Dublin, 26 m. Two annual fairs. Here are the ruins of a stately abbey.

NEWBRIDGE, vil. Ireland, parish Castle M'Adam, bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster. Pop. with par. Rathdrum (P. T. 38). Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and a poor-school.

NEWBROUGH, chap. England, par. Warden, Tindale ward, NW. div. co. Northumberland. Acres, 7270. Real prop. £5494. Pop. 494. Hexham (P. T. 278). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Durham. Here is a school for the education of 12 poor children.

NEWBROUGH, or NEWBURGH, tnshp. England, par. Coxwold, wapentake Birdforth, co. York, North riding. Acres, 3770. Real prop. £3187. Pop. 104. Helmsley (P. T. 222). Here was formerly a monastery for Austin friars, founded in 1145.

NEWBURGH, burgh of regality, seaport-tn. and par. Scotland, dist. Cupar, sh. Fife. Real prop. £3429. Pop. 2642. Edinburgh (P. T. 40). Liv. in presb. Cupar, and syn. of Fife. Has a capacious harbour, and the Tay is navigable for vessels of 500 tons: about 1000 tons of shipping belong to the port. The town was erected into a burgh of regality at an early period, under the government of two bailies and 15 councillors; it has a court of record, and the sessions are held weekly. It gives the title of earl to the family of Newburgh. At the NE. extremity of the parish, on an eminence near the Tay, are the ruins of the abbey of Lindores, founded about 1178.

NEWBURGH, tn. and half-shire, N. America, U. S., Orange co. New York, on the Hudson; 70 m. N. of New York. Pop. of the tn. 6424. The trade employs 50 vessels, and it is rapidly increasing. The tn. contains a bank and court-house, and in the neighbourhood is an extensive cannon foundery. Here are places of worship for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists.

NEWBURN, par. Scotland, dist. St. Andrews, sh. Fife. Real prop. £4318. Pop. 418. Colinsburgh (P. T. 28). Liv. in presb. St. Andrews, and syn. Fife. Here is a grammar-school, endowed for the support and education of six poor boys.

NEWBURN, par. and tnshp. England, Castle ward, W. div. co. of Northumberland. Acres, 11,000. Real prop. £21,596. Pop. 4639. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 274). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Durham. This par. abounds with coal, and there are also iron-founderies and glass-works. Here is a school, erected in 1822 by the duke of Northumberland, who has also endowed it for the education of fifteen free scholars, and the Glass Company and Walbottle colliery pays for the education of fifteen more. Here is also a Sunday-school belonging to the Dissenters.

NEWBURY, mkt.-tn. and par. of England, hund. Faircross, co. Berks. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £13,288. Pop. 5977. London, 56 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury. Market-day, Thursday. Four annual fairs for horses, cattle, and cheese. It is one of the largest and best-built towns in the county, with spacious well-paved streets. In the centre is a convenient market, where is the guildhall, from which the streets branch in the form of a Y. This town was formerly celebrated for its woollen manufactures: those for serges and shalloons only remain. In the reign of Henry VIII., John Winchcombe (Jack of Newbury) kept 100 looms at work upon his own premises. He was a benevolent man, and did great good in the tn. Newbury has a good trade in corn, malt, and flour, by means of the Thames, Kennet, and Avon rivers, as well as the Kennet and Avon canal. The time when it was first incorporated is not known, but a new charter was granted, in 1596, by Queen Elizabeth. The corporation consists of a mayor, four aldermen, twelve councillors, &c. The church is a handsome edifice, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to the building of which Jack of Newbury contributed largely. Here are five places of worship belonging to Dissenters. The charities are numerous; among others, more than 60 almshouses, and a free school for boys. Newbury suffered much during the civil wars; two obstinate battles were fought near it.

NEWBURY, tn. N. America, U. S., Orange co., Vermont, on Connecticut riv.; 34 m. ESE. from Montpelier. Pop. 2252. — *Newbury*, tn. Essex co., Massachusetts, on the s. bank of the Merrimack riv., over which is a bridge to Salisbury on the opposite bank; 32 m. NNE. from Boston. Pop. 3803. It contains five congregational churches.

NEWBURY-PORT, tn. and port of entry, N. America, U. S., Essex co., Massachusetts, on the s. bank of Merrimack riv.; 33m. NNE. of Boston. Pop. 7634. Lat. 42. 49. N. Long. 70. 52. W. It contains churches for Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Baptists, and has enjoyed considerable commercial prosperity, which, since the fire in 1811, it has hardly yet recovered.

NEWBY, tnshp. England, par. of Stokesly, liberty of Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £1226. Pop. 152. Stokesly (P. T. 237). Here is a remarkable tumulus, called Howe Hill; on the s. side of it are works of a Saxon entrenchment, and in the adjacent valley human bones and armour have been frequently discovered.

NEWBY HALL, tnshp. England, par. and liberty of Rippon, co. York, W. riding. Pop. with par. Rippon (P. T. 212). Newby Hall, the seat of Lord Grantham, has a gallery, supposed to contain one of the best private collections of ancient sculpture in the kingdom.

NEWBY STONES, tnshp. England, par. of Morland, West ward, co. Westmoreland. Pop. 300. Appleby (P. T. 270). Here is plenty of limestone, and some coal, chiefly used for the lime-kilns.

NEWBY-UPON-WISKE, tnshp. of England, par. Kirkby Wiske, wapentake of Gilling East, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £1193. Pop. 254. North Allerton (P. T. 255). Here is a good stone bridge of five arches.

NEWBYTH, vil. Scotland, par. King Edward, dist. Turreff, sh. Aberdeen. Pop. with par. New Deer (P. T. 150). Here is a chapel of ease and a charity school. Four annual fairs.

NEWCASTLE, vil. Ireland, par. Maghera, bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 987. Castle Wellan (P. T. 82). The castle, which gives name to the vil., was erected by Felix Magennis, in 1588.

NEWCASTLE, bar. Ireland, co. of Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 21,594. It contains 11

pars., and is well watered by the Liffey and Dodder rivers.

NEWCASTLE, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1098. Rathcool (P. T. 10). Liv. a rect. dioc. Dublin and Glendalough. Ann. val. £250.

NEWCASTLE, par. Great Britain, hund. Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 900. Pop. 890. Bridgend (P. T. 181). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Llandaff.

NEWCASTLE, mkt.-tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Upper Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 4434. Dublin (P. T. 145). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Limerick. Four annual fairs. Here is a handsome church, Roman Catholic chapel, a market-house, and a barrack for infantry. The parochial school consists of 60 boys and 20 girls.

NEWCASTLE, par. Ireland, bars. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Acres, 2627. Pop. 2455. Clonmell (P. T. 123). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Lismore. Ann. val. £221.

NEWCASTLE, par. Ireland, bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. 1124. Killmacthomas (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Lismore. Ann. val. £150.

NEWCASTLE, bar. Ireland, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 15,770. It includes eight parishes.

NEWCASTLE, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1399. Newtown-Mount-Kennedy (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £276. Four annual fairs.

NEWCASTLE-IN-EMLYN, tn. Great Britain, par. Cenarth, hund. Elfed, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Pop. with par. London, 229 m. Liv. a chap. to Cenarth. Mkt.-day, Friday. Five annual fairs. The ancient castle was garrisoned for the Royalist party, during the civil wars. Coins and other proofs of Roman occupancy have been discovered in the vicinity. The Earl of Cawdor derives the title of Viscount Emlyn from this place.

NEWCASTLE, LITTLE, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Cemaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £942. Pop. 330. Haverford West (P. T. 251). Liv. a cur. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £37. Two annual fairs.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE, or LYME, bor. and mkt.-tn. England, hund. Pirehill, N. div. of co. Stafford. Acres, 640. Real prop. £12,609. Pop. 8192. London, 150 m. Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Mkt.-day, Monday. Fairs, Shrove-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday before July 15, Monday after Sept. 11 and Nov. 6, for cattle. The tn. is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 18 common councilmen, &c. It has sent two members to parliament ever since the 27th of Edward III., and its privilege of sending two was confirmed by the Reform Bill. The town is well built, particularly the principal street, which is spacious and well paved, and it has an excellent market-place in the centre; it formerly had four churches, only one of which now remains. The clothing-trade, and manufactory of hats, constitute the chief employment of the inhabitants. The coal trade, which is very extensive, is carried on in this district, and a greater quantity of stone-ware is said to be made in the vicinity of this town, than in any other part of England; the Grand Trunk canal, passing through the town, greatly tends to facilitate its trade. It gives the title of duke to the noble family of Clinton.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, bor., seaport, mkt.-tn., and co., England, Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 2000. Pop. 42,760. London, 301 m. Liv. a vic. dioc. Durham. Mkt.-days, Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs, Aug. 12, nine days; Oct. 29, nine days: for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, the first three days; cloth, woollen, and various other goods, to the end. Town-fair, Nov. 22. The bor. is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 14 aldermen, 42 councillors, &c., and has returned two members to the British parliament ever since the reign of Edward I., which privilege was confirmed by the Reform Bill. In the corporation is vested the royalty of the river Tyne, and the duties for coal, salt, &c. are managed by the council. Newcastle occupies the N. bank of the riv. Tyne, about two miles, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, connecting it with Gateshead. The town is supposed to have originated from a bridge built by the emperor Adrian, and called Pons Ælii, from his family name. Coins of the reign of Adrian have been found, and remains of Roman altars. The place was called by the Anglo-Saxons Moncaster, from its being inhabited chiefly by monks; but Robert, son of William I., built a castle here, and gave the town its present name. Newcastle appears to have been surrounded by a wall as early as the reign of John, who granted a charter, though the oldest charter extant is said to be that of Henry III. In the reign of Edward I., it was taken and burnt by the Scots, but was quickly rebuilt. It was one of the principal commercial ports of England as early as the time of Edward I., and has continued so to the present time. The town originally comprised only one parish, that of St. Nicholas, to which there are five chapels of ease—All Saints, St. Andrew, St. John, St. Ann, and St. Thomas. The church is a noble Gothic structure, said to have been founded in 1091; but the present building is of much later date. It has a beautiful tower and spire in the decorated Gothic style. Of the three smaller churches, St. John's appears to have been erected about the close of the 13th century, but St. Andrew's is more ancient. All Saints is a handsome modern structure, nearly circular, with a lofty spire in front. The Roman Catholics have a chapel, and there are several places of worship belonging to the Dissenters. The Royal Grammar-school is very respectably endowed, founded in 1525, by Thomas Horseley, alderman, but established on its present plan by a charter of Elizabeth; there are attached to it exhibitions for the scholars at Oxford and Cambridge. Besides this there are upwards of 12 free schools, and 21 Sunday schools. Among the other charitable institutions are the infirmary, dispensary, Kulman's hospital, fever hospital, lying-in hospital, and eye infirmary. The streets near the Tyne, which are the most ancient, are narrow, steep, and irregular; but many of the houses are well built, and many improvements have been recently made. The mansion-house was built in 1691. The Trinity-house, erected in 1505, and incorporated by various charters from the time of Henry VIII., has a large hall and apartments for poor sea-

men. The exchange and town-court is a handsome building, erected in 1605, and contains, besides the guildhall, suitable courts and apartments for public business. The assembly-rooms and theatre royal are handsome and appropriate. The present bridge over the Tyne was erected in 1771, the former bridge having been destroyed by a flood. It is 600 feet in length, and has nine arches. To the S. and E. of the exchange is the quay, a spacious area, fronted, towards the sea, with freestone, and forming one of the most extensive lines of wharfage in the kingdom. On an eminence commanding the town, are the remains of an ancient castle, consisting of a large square tower, surrounded by a double wall, of which little remains except the entrance called the Black Gate. None of the town gates remain except Newgate, which was used as a borough prison till the new gaol was erected. Newcastle is distinguished for several literary institutions—the Literary and Philosophical Society, instituted in 1793; the Mechanics' Institution; Society of Antiquarians; Botanical and Horticultural Societies; and the Northumberland Institution, for promoting the fine arts. The importance and prosperity of the town have arisen chiefly from the coal trade, for the prosecution of which it is most conveniently situate, in the midst of the most extensive coal-field in Britain. The quantity of coal sent out annually, for some years past, has been upwards of 863,000 chaldrons. It is conveyed from the pits to the river side chiefly by railways, and thence carried to the vessels in long boats or keels. Considerable trade is carried on between this place and the S. of Europe, whence wines and fruit are imported; with Norway and the Baltic for corn, iron, timber, and hemp; and three or four ships are sent out annually to the Greenland fisheries. The chief exports besides coal are lead, salt, butter, tallow, salmon, and grindstones. The manufactures here are numerous and important, including potteries, glass-works, lead-works, iron-founderies, soap-works, breweries, rope-works, sail-cloth factories, and tan-yards, besides tin plate and brass wire manufactories, an establishment for casting shot, corn, mustard, and paper-mills, malt-kilns, and colour and glue manufactories. There are two market crosses, and several convenient market places. On the town moor, about 1½ m. N. of the exchange, races are held annually, the first week in July.

NEWCASTLE, co. N.America, U.S., Delaware, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. Delaware riv., S. Kent co., and W. Maryland. Area, 432 sq. m. Pop. 29,700. Chief tns., Newcastle and Wilmington.—*Newcastle*, cap. of the above co., on the Delaware; 33 m. SW. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 1000. Lat. 39. 43. N. Long. 75. 35. W. It contains places of worship for Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

NEW CHAPEL, par. Ireland, bar. Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 3634. Pop. 2085. Clonmell (P. T. 123). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £461.

NEW CHURCH, or Llan-Newydd, par. of Great Britain, hund. Elfed, co. Caermarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 6000. Real prop. £2621. Pop. 659. Caermarthen (P. T. 218). Liv. a perpet. cur. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £41. Here is a pillar of stone, inscribed "Sepulchrum Severini filius Severi;" and one mile E. of the church is a mound resembling a Roman encampment.

NEWCHURCH, par. England, liberty of Romney Marsh, co. Kent. Acres, 2930. Real prop. £8146. Pop. 241. New Romney (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £85.

NEW CHURCH, chap. England, par. Winwick, hund. West Derby, and co. palat. of Lancaster. Pop. with par. Newton-in-Makerfield (P. T. 193). Liv. a cur. dioc. Winchester.

NEW CHURCH, chap. England, par. Whalley, hund. Blackburn, co. palat. of Lancaster. Pop. with par. Colne (P. T. 218). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester.

NEWCHURCH, chap. England, par. Whalley, hund. Blackburn, co. palat. of Lancaster. Acres, 9650. Real prop. £8636. Pop. 9196. Haslingden (P. T. 204). Liv. a cur. dioc. Chester. Fairs, April 29 and Sept. 30, for horned cattle and sheep. Coal-mines and quarries of free-stone, slate, &c. abound here, and cotton and woollen goods are manufactured to a considerable extent. Here is an endowed free-school, and various classes of Dissenters have places of worship.

NEWCHURCH, par. England, hund. Caldecot, upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 23,850. Real prop. £911. Pop. 723. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a cur. dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £40.

NEWCHURCH, par. Great Britain, hund. Pain's Castle, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £782. Pop. 164. Kington (P. T. 155). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £112.

NEWCHURCH, par. England, hund. East, Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Acres, 8870. Real prop. £11,856. Pop. 4928. Newport (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Winchester.

NEWCROSS, ham. England, par. St. Paul, Deptford, partly in the hund. Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, and partly in the hund. of Brixton, cos. Kent and Surrey. Pop. with par. London, 4 m.

NEWDIGATE, par. and ham. England, hund. Copthorne and Effingham, co. Surrey. Acres, 4610. Real prop. £1416. Pop. 519. Dorking (P. T. 23). Liv. a rect. dioc. Winchester. Here is an endowed school.

NEWENDEN, par. England, partly in liberty of Newenden, and partly in the hund. Selbrightenden, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £1492. Pop. 158. Tenterden (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £116. In the vicinity of the town is a strong chalybeate spring.

NEW ENGLAND, ter. N. America, forming the NE. part of the U. S., comprising the states of *New Hampshire*, *Massachusetts*, *Rhode Island*, *Connecticut*, *Vermont*, and *Maine*, which see.

NEWENHAM, par. England, hund. Fawsley, co. of Northampton. Acres, 1940. Pop. 581. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Peterborough. Thomas Randolph, the poet, was born here in 1605.

NEWENT, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Botloe, co. Gloucester. Acres, 7800. Real prop. £11,718. Pop. 2859. London, 112 m. Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Gloucester. Mkt.-day, Friday. Fairs, Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, August 13, and Friday after

September 18, for cattle, horses, and cheese. Situate in the forest of Dean, and abounding with coal-mines, for the convenience of which a branch has been cut hence to the Gloucester and Ledbury canal. This neighbourhood suffered considerably by the devastations of civil war, during the time of Charles I. The church is a spacious structure; it contains many old monuments, and the parish registry has a record of the burial of a woman aged 115, in 1602.

NEWENTON, Long, par. England, hund. Malmsbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £3211. Pop. 307. Malmsbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Salisbury.

NEWENTON, North, par. England, hund. Swanborough, co. Wilts. Acres, 810. Pop. 317. Pewsey (P. T. 74). Liv. a vic. dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £56.

NEW FELICIANA, par. N. America, U. S., Louisiana; bounded N. by Mississippi, E. by Anite riv., S. by East Baton Rouge, and SW. by riv. Mississippi. Pop. 16,876. Chief tn., St. Francisville.

NEW FOREST, hund. England, co. Southampton. Acres, 16,930. Pop. 17,156. It contains seven pars., including the towns of Lyndhurst and Ringwood. The forest-courts are still held at Lyndhurst, under the authority of the verderers, on such days as the presiding judges shall appoint, and others annually on the 14th of September.

NEWFOUNDLAND, island, E. coast of N. America, gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from the coast of Labrador on the N. by the straits of Belleisle, which is about 21 m. broad; between Lat. 46. 45. and 51. 46. N., and Long. 52. 31. and 59. 40. W. About 380 m. long, from 40 m. to 280 m. broad, and 900 m. in circumference. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1496, and, after many disputes with the French, it was ceded to the English in 1713. It is of a triangular form, and has several harbours. There are about 500 or 600 English families settled here, besides the garrison of St. John, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season, which begins in May, and ends in September, it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people, on account of the cod fishery on the banks near it. The country is very unequal, interspersed with hills and mountains, every where covered with pines. In winter the cold is excessive. The whole circuit of the island is full of bays and harbours, all of them so spacious, and sheltered on all sides by the mountains, except their entrance, that the vessels lie in perfect security. By the last treaty of peace, the French are to enjoy the fisheries on the N. and W. coasts of the island; and the inhabitants of the United States are allowed the same privileges in fishing as before their independence. The great bank of Newfoundland may be considered as a mountain under water; the depth varies from fifteen to sixty fathoms, and the bottom is covered with an immense number of shells. It is frequented by shoals of small fish, most of which serve for food to the cod, which are usually found most abundant where the bottom is sandy, and least so where the bottom is muddy; and the best depth is between thirty and forty fathoms.

NEWHALL, tnshp. England, par. Acton, hund. Nantwich, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 5130. Real prop. £4322. Pop. 1011. Nantwich (P. T. 167).

NEW HANOVER, co. N. America, U. S., North Carolina. Length, 5 m.; mean breadth, 25 m. Pop. 10,750. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Chief tn., Wilmington.

NEWHAVEN, vil. Scotland, par. N. Leith, sh. Edinburgh. Pop. with par. North Leith (P. T. 2). This place of late years has been much frequented for sea bathing; and many handsome houses have been erected for the accommodation of visitors.

NEWHAVEN, or Meeching, tn. and par. England, hund. Holmstrough, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 710. Real prop. £2479. Pop. 904. Lewes (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Chichester. Fair, Oct. 10, for pedlers' ware. It is a thriving town; its situation procures it considerable traffic, it being the thoroughfare for all commodities passing by water to Lewes. A royal cutter is generally stationed here to prevent smuggling; and the entrance to the harbour is defended by a small fort. Near the entrance of the tn. stands a handsome obelisk, commemorating the melancholy fate of his majesty's ship Brazen, Captain Hanson, which was wrecked here, Jan. 25, 1800; and out of a crew of 105 persons, only one escaped.

NEW HAVEN, co. N. America, U. S., Connecticut. Length, 27 m.; mean breadth, 22 m. Pop. 43.840. Chief town, New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, city, seaport, and cap. of the above co., situate at the head of a bay, which opens 4 m. into the land, from Long Island Sound. Pop. 10,180. Lat. 50. 46. N. Long. 0. 2. E. It is laid out with great regularity and neatness. A square in the middle contains the college edifices and four churches. The statehouse, which stands in front of the square, is one of the handsomest buildings of the kind in the United States. Here are also a place of worship for the Methodists, a gaol, an almshouse, an observatory, two banks, a large gun factory, and manufactories of paper and cotton. Yale College was founded in 1700, and ranks as the second literary institution in the Union. The number of students is 9000, and the library contains 8500 volumes. The philosophical and chemical apparatus is excellent and complete. The faculty consists of a president, ten professors, and five tutors. The whole number of graduates, up to 1830, was 4355, of whom 1257 had devoted themselves to the ministry. Connected with this college is a medical institution, established in 1813, which has four professors of botany, one of surgery, chemistry, and anatomy. The medical college is a handsome edifice of stone. A valuable anatomical museum, and a medical library belong to this department. New Haven is the largest seaport in the state, and a large amount of shipping is owned here. Steam-boats run daily to and from New York.

NEWHILLS, par. Scotland, dist. Aberdeen, sh. Aberdeen. Real prop. £2875. Pop. 2552. Aberdeen (P. T. 121). Liv. in presb. and syn. Aberdeen. (At Greenburn, in this par., three fairs are held annually, for the sale of horses, black cattle, and hardware of various kinds.) It is of an irregular figure, and about 5½ m. in diameter. Here is a parochial school, with a salary for the master of 300 merks, and other advantages. Upon the estate of Auchmull are quarries of granite, whence are procured very large quantities for exportation to London.

NEWICK, par. England, hund. Barcombe, rape Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 1930. Real prop. £1815. Pop. 724. Uckfield (P. T. 43). Liv. a rect. dioc. Chichester.

NEWINGTON, par. England, hund. Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £2708. Pop. 730. Milton (P. T. 39). Liv. a vic. dioc. Canterbury. At the W. end of the church, which is situated half a mile from the vil., is an embattled tower, tessellated with squared flints and rag stone, and is a good specimen of that kind of masonry.

NEWINGTON, chap. and par. England, hund. Ewelme, co. Oxford. Acres, 3080. Real prop. £2278. Pop. 470. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a vic. with the cur. of Brightwell Priors, and a peculiar, dioc. Canterbury.

NEWINGTON BAGPATH, par. England, hund. of Berkeley, upper div. co. Gloucester. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £2281. Pop. 258. Tetbury (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

NEWINGTON BUTTS, vil. and par. England, E. div. hund. Brixton, co. Surrey. Acres, 630. Real prop. £84,223. Pop. 44,526. London, 1 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Canterbury. Two district churches have been erected here, under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners for building of new churches. There is a large place of worship for Independents, besides several other dissenting chapels at Walworth. Here are, for the gratuitous education of children, the united parochial national school of St. Mary's, and the national Sunday-school, Queen's head-row. In this parish are the drapers' almshouses, founded by John Walter, in 1651; and near them north of the church, are the fishmongers' almshouses, forming a considerable establishment, to which is attached a chapel. The streets, which are generally paved and lighted with gas, are irregularly arranged, but some of them contain handsome modern buildings.

NEWINGTON-GREEN, vil. England, pars. Stoke Newington and Islington, Finsbury div. hund. Ossulston, co. Middlesex. Pop. with parishes. London, 2 m. It consists of irregularly built ranges of houses, forming a square.

NEWINGTON, South, par. England, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £3631. Pop. 462. Deddington (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £109.

NEWINGTON, Stoke, a suburban vil. and par. England, Finsbury div. hund. Ossulston, co. Middlesex. Acres, 650. Real prop. £12,429. Pop. 3480. London, 4 m. Liv. a rect. in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. It consists of a long street, composed of various ranges of buildings and handsome detached mansions, extending along the Cambridge-road from Kingsland to Stamford-hill; a street called Church-street, branching off from the former towards the W., and several small streets. In that part of the vil. belonging to Hackney is a district church, erected under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners. Here also is a Methodist meeting-house; and in Church-street is another for Independents. A charity-school was founded here through the bequest of Thomas Stoke, Esq. in 1664. There are also Lancasterian schools for children of both sexes; and a school for the gratuitous instruction of girls, supported by Dissenters. Among the charitable institutions here may be specified the invalid asylum for respectable females, founded in 1825; and the dispensary for the relief of the sick poor. Here are extensive gardens belonging to nurserymen and florists, and a large brewery; there is likewise a savings' bank.

NEW KENT, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia. Pop. 6457. Chief-tn. New Kent.

NEWLAND, par. and tithing, England, hund. St. Briavell's, co. Gloucester. Acres, 6840. Real prop. £12,535. Pop. 4046. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Gloucester. Here is an endowed grammar-school; and two schools on the national system: there is also an almshouse for eight poor people. The principal houses in this vil. being detached, and interspersed with trees and gardens, give it an air of rural elegance seldom seen. The river Wye forms the western boundary of the par., on which iron and coal mines abound. Here is a considerable manufactory of tin plates.

NEWLAND, ham. and chap. England, par. Great Malvern, lower div. hund. Pershore, co. Worcester. Acres, 680. Real prop. £1068. Pop. 130. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £70. The chapel is framed with timber, and might, were it not for its small wooden spire, be mistaken for a farm-house.

NEWLANDS, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Crosthwaite, Allerdale ward, below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Pop. 118. Keswick (P. T. 291). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £35. Fair, first Friday in September for sheep. Here are two copper-mines, a lead-mine, and a quarry of fine roofing-slate. At Stairs there is a mill for carding wool.

NEWLANDS, par. Scotland, bordering on Edinburghshire, sh. Peebles. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £5339. Pop. 1078. Linston (P. T. 16½). Liv. in presb. Peebles, and syn. Lothian and Tweeddale. Here is abundance of excellent freestone, several rich beds of marl, and also a species of till which affords alum. In the lands of La Mancha, on the side of a hill, are mineral veins, whence are procured native load-stone, hæmatites and other ores of iron, and likewise manganese. Here also is a chalybeate spring in which the iron is held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid. Coal and limestone are found in almost every part of the parish.

NEWLANDSIDE, tnshp. England, par. Stanhope, NW. div. Darlington ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 9820. Pop. 847. Stanhope (P. T. 262). Here is a lead smelting-mill.

NEW LISBON, tn. N. America, U. S., Columbiana co., Ohio; 56 m. NE. of Pittsburg. Lat. 40. 45. N. Long. 80. 45. W. Here are elegant co. buildings, a bank, and two meeting-houses. In the neighbourhood are a furnace, glass factory, paper and other manufacturing establishments.

NEW LONDON, co. N. America, U. S., SE. of Connecticut. Length, 30m.; mean breadth, 20 m. Pop. 42,295. Staples, grain, flour, live-stock, lumber, fish, &c.—*New London*, city, seaport and cap. of the above co., is situated on the Thames; 14 m. below Norwich. Lat. 41. 15. N. Long. 72. 5. W. It contains two banks, a marine insurance office, several churches, and two or three printing-offices. It is defended by forts Griswold and Trumbull.

NEWLYN, par. England, hund. Pyder, co. of Cornwall. Acres, 8340. Real prop. £6663. Pop. 1218. St. Michael (P. T. 248). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter. Here is a small endowed school and the petty sessions are held in the vil. once a month.

NEW MARK, ter. of Prussia, formerly comprising that part of the marg. of Brandenburg that lay to the E. of the Oder. Area, 4370 sq. m. Pop. 310,000. By the arrangement of 1815, part was included in the gov. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and part in that of Coeslin in Pomerania.

NEWMARKET, mkt.-tn. England, partly in the hund. of Cheveley, co. Cambridge, and partly in that of Lackford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 570. Real prop. £2342. Pop. 2858. London, 61 m. Livs. a perpetual cur. and disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Fairs, Whit-Tuesday and Nov. 8, for horses and sheep. The races, which have been honoured with the royal patronage ever since the reign of Charles II., are held seven times a year. The earliest of these sporting festivals is the Craven meeting, which is followed by the first and second spring meetings, the July meeting, the first and second October meetings, and the third October, or Houghton meeting. The king gives two plates annually. The race-course, which is reckoned the finest in the kingdom, is situated on the S. side of the tn. in the co. Cambridge. Here are coffee-houses conveniently fitted up and furnished for the use of bettors, and for the arrangements of affairs in general connected with the turf; and the numerous inns furnish excellent accommodation for visitors. The trade and commerce of Newmarket are almost wholly dependent on the sporting meetings. The training of race-horses is a source of great profit to the inhabitants, who train and sell or export them at very high prices. The weekly consumption of oats sometimes extends to 500 quarters. Here are two endowed charity-schools for boys and girls. Petty sessions are holden here every Tuesday, and a court-leet occasionally.

NEWMARKET, tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Prestatyn, co. Flint, N. Wales. Real prop. £1289. Pop. 631. St. Asaph's (P. T. 208). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. St. Asaph. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fairs, last Saturday in April; third Saturday in July; fourth Saturday in October; and second Saturday in December. Here is an endowed school.

NEWMARKET, tn. N. America, U. S., Rockingham co., New Hampshire; 11 m. W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 2013. Here is a bridge crossing a branch of the Piscataqua, connecting this tn. with Stratham.—*Newmarket*, tn. Highland co., Ohio; 51 m. E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 1250.

NEW MILFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., Litchfield co., Connecticut: on the Housatonnuc riv.; 18 m. SW. of Litchfield. Pop. 3970.

NEWMILLS, or NEWMILNS, anc. burgh of barony, Scotland, par. Loudon, dist. Cuninghame, sh. Ayre. Pop. 1650. Kilmarnock (P. T. 65). It has five annual fairs, and is a considerable manufacturing village.

NEWMILLS, vil. Scotland, par. Torryburn, sh. of Fife. Pop. with par. Culross (P. T. 21). On a rock in the Frith of Forth, about a mile from the shore, opposite Newmills, are coal-mines and saltworks, the former of which are sunk below the level of the sea.

NEW-MILLS, manufacturing district, England, par. Glossop, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Pop. with par. Chapel-en-le-Frith (P. T. 167). Here are manufactures of cotton, calico printing, and bleaching works; coal and lead-ore are also found in the vicinity. Here is a small endowed school.

NEW-MOAT, par. Great Britain, hund. of Dau-gleddau, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £1447. Pop. 331. Haverford West (P. T. 251). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. St. David's.

NEWNHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Westbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2140. Real prop. £4058. Pop. 1074. London, 112 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £100. Mkt.-day, Friday. Fairs, June 11 and Oct. 18, for horses and sheep. It consists principally of one long street, but the houses are singularly disposed, for though they front each other, the perspective side of each is on the reverse. A verdigris manufactory, and a little ship-building, furnish the chief employment to the labouring classes.

NEWNHAM, or NEWHAM, par. England, hund. Cashio, co. Hertford. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1239. Pop. 157. Baldock (P. T. 37). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £100.

NEWNHAM, par. England, hund. Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £1196. Pop. 436. Faversham (P. T. 47). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £136.

NEWNHAM, par. England, hund. Basingstoke, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1431. Pop. 329. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. dioc. Winchester.

NEWNHAM COURTNEY, par. England, hund. Bullington, co. Oxford. Acres, 1740. Pop. 314. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. dioc. Oxford.

NEWNHAM-KINGS, or NEWNHAM-REGIS, anc. par., now a ham. England, par. Church-Lawford, Rugby div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1640. Pop. 139. Rugby (P. T. 83). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here are three mineral springs, impregnated with sulphate of magnesia and iron, the water of which possesses diuretic and tonic properties, and has been recommended in calculous diseases. At this place were excavated two fine heads and other bones of the Siberian rhinoceros; three large tusks, with some teeth of elephants, &c. These fossil remains were found in 1815, in a bed of diluvian gravel.

NEWNHAM MURREN, par. of England, hund. Langtree, co. Oxford. Acres, 1680. Real prop. £1599. Pop. 249. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Oxford.

NEWNTON, LONG, par. England, hund. of Malmesbury, co. of Wilts. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £3211. Pop. 307. Malmesbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Salisbury. Here is a small endowment for a school.

NEW ORLEANS. See ORLEANS, NEW.

NEWPORT, hund. England, co. Buckingham. Acres, 75,770. Pop. 24,888. It contains 46 parishes, including the towns of Newport Pagnell and Olney.

NEWPORT, mkt.-tn. England, par. St. Stephen, N. div. hund. East, co. Cornwall. Pop. with par. London, 214 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Exeter. Mkt.-day, Saturday. It was formerly a borough, and had the privilege of sending two members to parliament, but was disfranchised in 1832 by the Reform Act.

NEWPORT, par. England, hund. Uttlesford, co. Essex. Acres, 2870. Real prop. £2603. Pop. 914. London, 38 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of London. It consists of two long rows of houses, built on each side of the high road. Here is an excellent free grammar school.

NEWPORT, borough, mkt.-tn. and seaport of England, par. St. Woollos, lower div. hund. Wentloog, co. Monmouth. Pop. with par. London, 148 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £81. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fairs, Holy-Thursday, Whit-Thursday, August 15 and Nov. 6, for cattle; third Monday in the month for cattle and sheep. This borough returns one member to parliament, in conjunction with Monmouth and Usk. It is admirably situated on the river Usk, about 4 m. above its entrance into the Bristol Channel; and over the river is a handsome stone bridge of five arches. This is one of the neatest and best regulated tns. in the co., or even in this part of the kingd., and is become a place of commercial importance; in consequence of the extension of canal navigation and rail-roads in its neighbourhood, it has increased more rapidly than any in S. Wales. Here are various places of worship for Protestant Dissenters, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A school for boys has been established here under the sanction of the British and Foreign School Society; and there is also a National School, for children of both sexes. The river Usk is here navigable for large vessels. The Monmouthshire canal and the Sirhowey rail-road furnish communications between this town and the interior; and thus the means are afforded for the prosecution of commerce on an extensive scale. Coal and iron are the principal articles of merchandise exported. The local advantages of the town for ship-building, occasions it to be prosecuted to a considerable extent; the river being so situated that vessels of great burthen can be launched from the docks into deep water. Here is a custom-house, under the direction of a collector and a comptroller. Besides iron founderies, here are breweries, rope-works, nail factories, and an earthenware manufactory. Within the walls, towards the N. is a square tower or keep, and beneath it is a sally-port facing the river; in the centre of the keep is a spacious apartment, called the state-room, and adjoining it the remains of the baronial hall. Public news-rooms, furnished with periodical productions, have been established here.

NEWPORT, or TREFDRAETH, tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Cemaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £1983. Pop. 1798. London, 250 m. Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £93. Mkt.-day, Friday. Fairs, July 27 and Oct. 16. Besides the parish church, there are three chapels for Dissenters. Timber, coals, culm, and limestone, constitute the chief imports; and the principal exports are corn, butter, and slates. A vein of alum earth is known to exist in the vicinity. Petty sessions are holden here.

NEWPORT. mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Bradford South, co. Salop. Acres, 800. Real prop. £4396. Pop. 2745. London, 142 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Mkt.-day, Saturday. It has six annual fairs, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs. Here is an excellent free-school, with a separate house for the master and usher, and a library for the use of the scholars, who are here qualified for the university: a short distance from the school are two almshouses.

NEWPORT, bor. mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. West, Medina liberty, div. Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Acres, 80. Real prop. £9392. Pop. 4081. London, 89 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Winchester. Mkt.-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, for horses and toys. It consists of five parallel streets, running E. and W., and crossed by three others at right angles; at the intersections of which are three large squares, serving for the corn, cattle, and poultry markets. The tn. is well built, and contains several handsome shops, some good inns, a neat theatre, and two assembly rooms; the market-house is an ancient building, above which is a modern built town-hall, in which the meetings of the corporation, &c., are held. It has sent two members to Parliament since the 23d Edward I., which privilege was confirmed by the Reform Bill: it was incorporated by charter in the first of James I. It is now governed by a mayor, a recorder, 6 aldermen, 18 councillors, &c. Here are meeting-houses for Roman Catholics, Methodists, Arminians, Baptists, and Quakers; here also is a free-school, a school for clothing and instructing girls, and two Sunday-schools. Parkhurst-barracks, erected here in 1780, contain accommodations for 3000 soldiers. In the neighbourhood is the vil. of Carisbrooke, with its castle. See CARISBROOKE.

NEWPORT, tn. and seaport, N. America, U. S., capital of Newport co., Rhode island; 15 miles S. of Bristol. Pop. 8000. Lat. 41. 25. N. Long. 71. 19. W. Among the public buildings are a state-house, a gaol, two insurance-offices, and a public library containing 1600 vols. Here are 11 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, 3 Baptists, 1 Sabbatarians, 1 Episcopalians, 1 Friends, 1 Methodists, 1 Moravians, and a Jews' synagogue. Here is a spacious and safe harbour, defended by three forts.—*Newport*, tn., cap. Campbell co., Kentucky, on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati. It contains a court-house, a gaol, a bank, a market-house, and a U. S. arsenal.

NEWPORT PAGNELL, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 3220. Real prop. £9208. Pop. 3385. London, 50 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £137. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Six annual fairs for cattle. It has two good bridges over the Ouse, from which river the inhabitants are well supplied with water, by means of an hydraulic machine. The labouring inhabitants are principally supported by the manufacture of lace. In the churchyard are seven alms-houses, built and endowed by John Rivis, citizen of London; an hospital for six poor men and women was founded and endowed in the year 1280. The Presbyterians and Baptists have each a meeting-house. The petty sessions for the hundred are holden here. In the vicinity of this town lived the celebrated Cowper, who died in April, 1800.

NEWPORT-PRATT, seaport-town, Ireland, par. and bar. of Borishoole, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1235. Dublin, 177 m. Fairs, June 8, and Nov. 11. Situate at the NE. angle of Clew bay, and having a harbour capable of admitting vessels of 300 tons burthen; is admirably situated for foreign trade. Here are two schools for the poor, one of which is free.

NEWPORT WALLING FEN, tnshp. England, par. Eastrington, wapentake of Howdenshire, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 250. Real

prop. £694. Pop. 367. South Cave (P. T. 192). Situate near the Market Weighton canal, and celebrated for its extensive manufacture of bricks, tiles, and coarse earthenware.

NEW-QUAY, vil. Great Britain, par. Llan Arth, hund. Moeddyn, co. Cardigan, N. Wales. Pop. with par. Lampeter (P. T. 209). Fairs, Oct. 4 and Nov. 12. Situate on Cardigan bay; here is a good harbour, protected by a small pier.

NEW RIVER. See AMWELL.

NEW ROSS, or Ross, tn. Ireland, par. St. Mary's New Ross, bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 5011. Dublin, 88 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Dublin. The town possesses an appearance of prosperity and continued improvement. The church, lately erected, is well built, and faced with hewn stone. The court-house has been rebuilt in a good style, and of hewn stone also. Two Roman Catholic chapels, one of them a friary, are erected, after spirited designs. The government of the place is vested in a sovereign, deputy, recorder, bailiff, and town-clerk; and one member is returned to parliament for the borough. The trade of this place is considerable, wool constitutes a principal export; to this is to be added butter, bacon, corn, malt, and every species of agricultural produce. The riv. Barrow, which flows by the town, is enclosed by extensive quays, backed by ranges of lofty warehouses. Stores are also erected on the opposite or Killkenny side of the river, in the village of Rossbercon. The depth of water is considerable, sufficient to float vessels of 500 tons burden at flow tide. The corporation sustain a school here at their own expense; besides which there is a charter school of 37 boys, and a school of 200 girls, kept in the convent by the Carmelite nuns.

NEWRY, tn. par. and lordship, Ireland, partly in the bars. Upper Orior and O'Neiland West, in Armagh co., the remainder being within the lordship of Newry, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 25,117. Dublin, 63 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Armagh. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Fairs, Monday after Easter week, and Oct. 29. The appearance of the town is cleanly, cheerful, and business-like. The parish church is handsome and modern. The Roman Catholic chapel is a magnificent structure, in the florid Gothic style. The meeting-houses of the Presbyterians, the town-hall, or market-house, reading-room, barracks, and inn, are amongst the chief buildings of a public nature. The great northern road passes through the town. The lordship is enjoyed by the family of Needham, the proprietor exercising an ecclesiastical jurisdiction in his court, granting marriage-licences, probates to wills, &c. The borough returns one member to the imperial parliament. The trade of Newry is considerable; besides manufactories of various articles for home consumption, much linen and cotton are manufactured here, and large quantities from the inland counties exported hence. Beef, pork, grain, and live cattle, are here shipped on board steam-vessels of the first class for the English market; and coals and flax-seed are imported in return. The Newry navigation extends 15 m. in length, uniting nine navigable miles of the river Bann, with the estuary of the Newry water at Fedom Point. There are two schools in the town, on the Lancasterian system, one is endowed and the other is supported by subscription; and four subscription schools.

NEWSTEAD, liberty, England, par. Papplewick, N. div., wapentake of Broxtow, co. Nottingham. Real prop. £1532. Pop. 159. Mansfield (P. T. 138). Newstead abbey was for a long time the property of the Byron family; at the dissolution it was granted to Sir John Byron, who fitted up a part of the edifice, but allowed the church to fall to decay, though the s. aisle was actually incorporated into the mansion, and now contains some of the most habitable apartments. The front of the abbey church still remains, and has a most noble and majestic appearance, adorned with rich carvings and lofty pinnacles. An ancient Gothic greenhouse, with an antique roof, opens into the garden, which was formerly a burial-ground, and in which is a handsome pedestal of white marble, with an inscription; it contains the body of a Newfoundland dog, to whom Lord Byron once owed his life.

NEW-TIMBER, par. England, hund. Paynings, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 1550. Real prop. £1385. Pop. 172. Hurst Pierpoint (P. T. 46). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Chichester.

NEWTON, tn. N. America, U. S., Middlesex co. Massachusetts, on the riv. Charles; 9 m. W. of Boston. Pop. 2377. Here are paper-mills, iron manufactories, and snuff-mills.—*Newton*, tn., cap. Sussex co., New Jersey; 106 m. NNE. of Philadelphia. It has a manufactory of iron. Here is a remarkable cave called the Devil's Hole.

NEWTON, par. England, hund. Thriplow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 940. Real prop. £828. Pop. 161. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Ely. Ann. val. £150.

NEWTON, tnshp. England, par. Middlewich, hund. Northwich, co. palat. of Chester. Acres, 610. Real prop. £4506. Pop. 1649. Middlewich (P. T. 167).

NEWTON, or EAST NEWTON, par. Scotland, sh. Edinburgh. Pop. 2274. Dalkeith (P. T. 6). Liv. formerly a vic. in the presb. of Dalkeith, and synod Wauchope of Edmonston. The substratum of the whole district consists of beds of coal, the mines of which have not been worked for more than 200 years, and some of them have been sunk 27 fathoms below the level of the sea. Here is a parochial school, with a salary for the master of 300 merks.

NEWTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Manchester, hund. Salford, co. palat. of Lancaster. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £5866. Pop. 4377. Manchester (P. T. 182). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £123. The manufacture of cotton and silk, and calico-printing are carried on here. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians, and an establishment for Moravians.

NEWTON, par. England, wapentake Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1881. Pop. 176. Folkingham (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

NEWTON, par. England, hund. South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 970. Real prop. £1021. Pop. 70. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £95.

NEWTON, par. England, hund. Corby, co. Northampton. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £1175. Pop. 111. Kettering (P. T. 74). Liv. a donative, dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £40.

NEWTON, or NEWTOWN, chap. England, par. Calbourne, hund. West, Medina liberty, Isle of

Wight, co. Southampton. Pop. 68. London, 95 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Winchester. Fairs July 22, for old horses and toys. Situate on a bay on the NW. coast of the island, between Yarmouth and West Cowes. It was anciently called Frenchville, and was of much greater extent and importance than at present. It was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard II. The town is still governed by a mayor and burgesses, but was disfranchised in 1832 by the Reform Act. The town-hall stands on an eminence overlooking one of the creeks of Newtown harbour, which is formed by the junction of Newtown river with the sea: the latter is extremely pleasant and secure, and at high water is capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons burden; on the different creeks of this harbour are several salterns.

NEWTON, par. England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £2737. Pop. 432. Sudbury (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £143.

NEWTON, par. England, hund. Thingoe, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £1683. Pop. 137. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

NEWTON, tnshp. England, par. Clifton, Rugby div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 1160. Pop. 239. Rugby (P. T. 83).

NEWTON, tnshp. England, par. Burneston, wapentake of Hallikeld, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2300. Pop. (with Exelby and Leeming), 633. Bedale (P. T. 223).

NEWTON, par. England, W. div. lib. Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1950. Real prop. £1624. Pop. £123. Guisborough (P.T. 245). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Here is the remarkable pyramidal mountain called Roseberry Tapping, 1488 feet above the level of the sea; halfway up are found a vast number of petrified shells and mineral productions; and near the top is a spring of excellent water.

NEWTON ABBOT'S AND BUSHELL, mkt.-tn. and tnshp. England, par. Woolborough, hund. Haytor (formerly two distinct places, but now united), co. Devon. Pop. with par. London, 188 m. Liv. two curs. dioc. Exeter. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Fairs, last Wednesday in Feb., June 24, for horned cattle; first Wednesday in Sept. for cheese; and Nov. 6, for woollen cloth. The houses are indifferently built, and the streets badly paved.

NEWTON ARLOSH, or KIRKBY JOHAN, par. England, Allerdale ward, below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Pop. with Holme Cultram. Wigton (P. T. 303). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £58.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, or NEWTOWN-UPON-AYR, a burgh of regality and par. Scotland, in the dist. Kyle, sh. Ayr. Pop. 4020. Edinburgh, 75 m. Liv. in presb. Ayr, and synod Glasgow and Ayr. The coast is in general flat, and the soil but moderately productive; but the fisheries are prosecuted here with much success. The tn., which is separated from the burgh of Ayr only by the riv., consists principally of a single street. It is a burgh of barony, or regality, holding immediately from the crown, and possessing considerable baronial jurisdiction. Here is a tolerably good harbour, frequented chiefly by vessels engaged in the coal trade. Near the border of this par. is a charitable establishment, called King's Case, for the support of 8 lepers.

NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £1400. Pop. 237. Olney (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £118.

NEWTON IN BOWLAND, tnshp. England, par. Slaidburn, W. div. wapentake Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2140. Real prop. £4597. Pop. 544. Clitheroe (P. T. 217). Three annual fairs. Here is a school, which was founded by John Brabbin in 1768, for the children of Quakers, and six other children of the township.

NEWTON BROMSWOLD, par. England, hund. Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £761. Pop. 122. Higham Ferrers (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £130.

NEWTON CAP, tnshp. England, par. St. Andrew Auckland, NW. div., Darlington ward, co. palat. of Durham. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £2206. Pop. 156. Bishop Auckland (P. T. 248). Situate near the N. bank of the riv. Wear, over which there is a good bridge.

NEWTON ST. CYRES, par. England, hund. Crediton, co. Devon. Acres, 3290. Real prop. £6395. Pop. 1311. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter.

NEWTON-UPON-DERWENT, tnshp. England, par. Wilberfoss, Wilton Beacon div., wapentake Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £1619. Pop. 228. Pocklington (P. T. 212).

NEWTON-FERRERS, par. England, hund. Ermington, co. Devon. Acres, 3090. Real prop. £4414. Pop. 767. Earl's Plympton (P. T. 212). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

NEWTON FLOTMAN, par. England, hund. Humbleyard, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1574. Pop. 382. St. Mary Stratton (P. T. 193). Liv. a rect. in two medieties, in the archd. of Norfolk, and dioc. of Norwich.

NEWTON HARCOURT, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Wistowe, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 880. Real prop. £1760. Pop. 279. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lincoln.

NEWTON-IN-THE-ISLE, par. England, hund. Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £4718. Pop. 431. Wisbeach (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect., with the cur. of St. Mary-in-the-Marsh, in dioc. of Ely.

NEWTON KYNE, par. England, upper div. of the wapentake of Barkston Ash, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £2336. Pop. 221. Tadcaster (P. T. 190). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of York. Dr. Owen Oglethorpe, bishop of Carlisle, who crowned queen Elizabeth, was a native of this place.

NEWTON ST. LOE, par. England, hund. Wellow, co. Somerset. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £3243. Pop. 477. Bath (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

NEWTON, LONG, par. England, SW. div. Stockton ward, co. palat. Durham. Acres, 4380. Real prop. £6067. Pop. 313. Stockton-upon-Tees (P. T. 241). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Durham. The church is a long narrow building, without a tower. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have also meetings here.

NEWTON LONGVILLE, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £2032. Pop. 473. Fenny Stratford (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, mkt.-tn. and chap. England, par. Winwick, hund. W. Derby, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 3070. Real prop. £6202. Pop. 2139. London, 193 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Mkt.-day, Saturday (disused). Fairs, Feb. 12. May 17, July 15, and every Monday fortnight, for cattle and sheep; and August 12 for horses, horned cattle, and toys. It consists principally of one broad street, distinguished by its numerous public houses. Several of the houses are of great antiquity, particularly an old hall built of wood, the windows of which contain much painted glass. The principal manufactures are fustians and Manchester goods. Here is a small endowed free-school. Races are held here the week after those of Manchester.

NEWTON MOOR, tnshp. England, par. Mottram in Longden Dale, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 800. Real prop. £2063. Pop. 5997. Stockport (P. T. 176). Here are manufactures of calicoes and hats; as also salt, coal, and iron-works. The Peak Forest canal passes through the township, which abounds with stone of good quality.

NEWTON-ON-THE-MOOR, tnshp. England, par. Shilbottle, E. div. Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 265. Alnwick (P. T. 308). About 5000 fothers of limestone are quarried and burnt here annually. Newton school was endowed by Mrs. Frances and Mrs. Jane Strother, for the education of two children of every poor family in this township.

NEWTON, North, par. Great Britain, hund. Narbeth, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1065. Pop. 42. Narbeth (P. T. 255). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £57. Iron ore is found here: and works established at Blackpool in this parish.

NEWTON, North, chap. England, par. and hund. N. Petherton, co. Somerset. Pop. with par. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £48.

NEWTON NOTTAGE, par. Great Britain, hund. Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 2000. Pop. 626. Bridgend (P. T. 181). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. The shore is peculiarly convenient for bathing, which occasions a great resort of visitors during the summer months. Here is a curious intermitting spring, the periods of its ebb and flow being contrary to those of the sea.

NEWTON, Old, par. England, hund. Stow, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2310. Real prop. £3242. Pop. 679. Stowmarket (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Norwich.

NEWTON-UPON-OUSE, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake Bulmer, co. York, North riding. Acres, 4590. Real prop. £7752. Pop. 844. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £90.

NEWTON SAINT PETROCK, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. Devon. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £971. Pop. 256. Great Torrington (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

NEWTON POPPLEFORD, tithing and chap. England, par. Aylesbeare, hund. E. Budleigh, co. Devon. Pop. 588. Sidmouth (P. T. 159). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £30.

NEWTON PURCELL, par. England, hund. Ploughley, co. Oxford. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £840. Pop. 131. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Oxford.

NEWTON REGNY, par. and tnshp. England, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 2560. Real prop. £1235. Pop. 276. Penrith (P. T. 283). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Carlisle.

NEWTON-BY-SEA, tnshp. England, par. Embleton, S. div. Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland. Real prop. £1376. Pop. 271. Alnwick (P. T. 308). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing.

NEWTON SHAW, or Newtown Shaw, vil. Scotland, par. Clackmannan, sh. Clackmannan. Pop. with par. The Devon Iron Company have established extensive iron-works here.

NEWTON SOLNEY, par. England, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £1912. Pop. 338. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 125). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £20.

NEWTON, South, par. England, hund. Branch and Dole, co. Wilts. Acres, 3840. Real prop. £2900. Pop. 565. Wilton (P. T. 84). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Salisbury. Ann. val. £115.

NEWTON STEWART, or Newton Douglas, post-tn. and burgh of bar. Scotland, chiefly in the par. Penningham, dist. Machers, sh. Wigtown. Pop. with par. Edinburgh, 98 m. Here are manufactures of cotton, besides a considerable carpet factory and several tan-yards.

NEWTON-IN-THE-THISTLES, par. England, Tamworth div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Acres, 1610. Real prop. £2051. Pop. 383. Tamworth (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

NEWTON-NEAR-TOFT, par. England, W. div. wapentake Walshcroft, parts Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 1730. Pop. 82. Market-Raisen (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £55.

NEWTON TONEY, par. England, hund. Amesbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 2770. Real prop. £2188. Pop. 268. Amesbury (P. T. 77). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury.

NEWTON TRACY, par. England, hund. Fremington, co. Devon. Acres, 760. Real prop. £330. Pop. 111. Bideford (P. T. 201). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £60.

NEWTON-UPON-TRENT, par. England, W. div. wapentake Wells, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Acres, 1390. Real prop. £2539. Pop. 310. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

NEWTON UNDERWOOD, tnshp. England, par. Mitford, W. div. Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 85. Morpeth (P. T. 288). Here are the remains of an ancient tower.

NEWTON VALENCE, par. England, hund. Selbourn, Alton N. div., co. Southampton. Acres, 1810. Real prop. £1816. Pop. 289. Alton (P. T. 47). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester.

NEWTON WATER, par. England, hund. Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 740. Real prop. £1888. Pop. 108. Stilton (P. T. 75). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

NEWTON, Welch, par. England, lower div. hund. Wormelow, co. Hereford. Acres, 2070. Real prop. £1043. Pop. 224. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £27.

NEWTON, West, tnshp. England, par. Broomfield, Allerdale ward, below Darwent, co.

Cumberland. Real prop. £6165. Pop. 322. Cockermouth (P. T. 306). Here are the remains of an ancient castle.

NEWTON, West, par. England, Lynn div., hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £1027. Pop. 232. Castle Rising (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

NEWTON, West, tnshp. England, par. Kirk Newton, W. div., Glendale ward, co. Northumberland. Real prop. £1125. Pop. 86. Wooler (P. T. 320).

NEWTON, West, tnshp. England, par. Aldborough, middle div., wapentake Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 730. Real prop. £3042. Pop. 173. Kingston-upon-Hull (P. T. 174).

NEWTON-UPON-THE-WOLDS, par. England, wapentake Bradley Haverstoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2060. Real prop. £1865. Pop. 158. Great Grimsby (P. T. 165). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

NEWTON WOOD, par. England, hund. Willybrook, co. Northampton. Acres, 1590. Real prop. £1938. Pop. 449. Oundle (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lincoln.

NEWTOWN, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Upper Cross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. not specified. Rathcoole (P. T. 10). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough.

NEWTOWN, par. Ireland, bars. Killkea and Moone, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. with Timolin. Ballytore (P. T. 35). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough.

NEWTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Pop. 528. Drogheda (P. T. 30). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Armagh.

NEWTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 881. Pop. 217. Kells (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Meath, and archdioc. of Armagh. It is united to the rectories of Killbeg, Robertstown, and Emlagh.

NEWTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster, situate on the river Boyne. Pop. 373. Trim (P. T. 32). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Meath, and archdioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £615.

NEWTOWN, or Tre-Newydd (anc. Llanfair), tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Newtown, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Real prop. £4915. Pop. 4550. London, 175 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. Asaph. Mkt.-days, Tuesday and Saturday. Seven annual fairs. The town presents the appearance of wealth and business. The only buildings of a public character are the town-hall, an ancient church, meeting-houses of Dissenters, and two good inns. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here, as well as courts-leet, under lord Clive, the proprietor of the manor. Here is a free-school, founded and endowed by the Rev. W. Evans, once rector of the parish. It is the chief seat of the fine flannel manufacture of the N. part of the principality, and it has acquired the epithet of the "Leeds of Wales." Here is a pottery for the manufacture of coarse ware, and a market for agricultural produce of all kinds.

NEWTOWN, chap. England, par. Wem, Whitechurch div., hund. Bradford N., co. Salop. Pop. 78. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £54.

NEWTOWN, par. England, hund. Evingar, Kingsclere div., co. Southampton. Acres, 570. Real prop. £605. Pop. 269. Newbury (P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester.

NEWTOWN, tn., N. America, U. S., Fairfield co., Connecticut; 25 m. WNW. of New Haven. Pop. 3099.—*Newtown*, tn., Queen's co., New York, on Long Island; 8 m. E. of New York. Pop. 2610. Here are three houses of public worship.—*Newtown*, tn., Bucks co., Pennsylvania; 22 m. NNE. of Philadelphia: on a branch of the Nashiminy.—*Newtown*, tn., Gloucester co., New Jersey. Pop. 3290.

NEWTOWN-ARDES, mkt.-tn. and par. Ireland, bars. Ardes and Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 9981. Dublin, 110 m. Liv. an impropriate cur. in dioc. of Down, and archdioc. of Armagh. Three annual fairs. It was erected into a borough by king James I., and the government committed to a provost, 12 burgesses, and commonalty. The provost has power of holding pleas to any sum not exceeding five marks. Here are a church, meeting-houses belonging to the Society of Friends, and chapels of Dissenters. The trade consists wholly in the manufacture and exports of linens, diapers, &c. Here is a school of 159 boys and 100 girls, founded by the marchioness of Londonderry and the governors of Erasmus Smith's charity; also an endowed school for 36 boys and 12 girls.

NEWTOWN-BARRY, or Bunclody, mkt.-tn. Ireland, par. St. Mary's Newtown-Barry, bar. Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1430. Dublin, 71 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Ferns, and archdioc. of Dublin. Six annual fairs. Here is a manufacture of frieze and linen, and roofing slate is found in the vicinity.

NEWTOWN-BELLEW, vil. Ireland, par. Abbey, bar. Tyaquin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 216. Castleblakeney (P. T. 105). Three annual fairs. Here are the ruins of Castle-Bellew.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER, mkt.-tn. Ireland, par. Drumully, bar. Coole, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 412. Clones (P. T. 85). Four annual fairs.

NEWTOWN-CONYNGHAM, vil. Ireland, par. Allsaints, bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 169. Derry (P. T. 150). Fair, Oct. 29.

NEWTOWN-FERTULLAGH, vil. and par. Ireland, bars. Fertullagh and Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2752. Killbeggan (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Meath, and archdioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £240.

NEWTOWN-FORBES, vil. Ireland, par. Clongeesh, bar. Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 537. Dublin, 77 m. Three annual fairs.

NEWTOWN-HAMILTON, vil. Ireland, par. Newtown-Hamilton, upper bar. Fews, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 1020. Dublin, 67 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. and archdioc. of Armagh. In the vicinity may be seen the line of circumvallation of an encampment, where a detachment of Cromwell's forces were hemmed in for an entire winter by the Irish. The ruins of Black Bank Castle stand about two miles from the town.

NEWTOWN-LENAN, par. Ireland, bars. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 1642. Carrick-on-Suir (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lismore, and archdioc. of Cashel,

NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, mkt.-tn. Ireland, par. Drumachose, bar. Kenaught, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2428. Dublin, 173 m. Here is the parish church, a meeting-house of Dissenters, a market-house, and an excellent inn. This is an established linen market.

NEWTOWN-LINFORD, par. England, hund. W. Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 3990. Real prop. £1826. Pop. 449. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the peculiar jurisdiction of the lord of the manor of Groby.

NEWTOWN-MOUNT-KENEDY, vil. Ireland, par. Upper Newcastle, bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 825. Dublin, 21 m. It is a place of no trade, but is much frequented by tourists during the summer and autumn.

NEWTOWN-STEWART, town, Ireland, par. Ardstraw, bar. Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Pop. 1737. Dublin, 126 m. Three annual fairs. It contains one good inn, and lies on the mail-coach road from Dublin to Derry, but is a place of little trade.

NEWTYLE, or NEWTYLD, par. Scotland, sh. Forfar. Real prop. £6111. Pop. 904. Cupar of Angus (P. T. 53). Liv. in the presb. Meigle, and syn. Angus and Mearns. It is about 2 m. in breadth, including a part of the Sidlaw Hills, with the Glack of Newtyle, where an opening in that mountainous ridge affords a passage from Strathmore to Dundee.

NEW VILLAGE, or PORT, an extra-par. dist. England, Hunsley Beacon div. wapentake of Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 200. Real prop. £962. Pop. 140. North Cave (P. T. 185). Here are large quantities of bricks, tiles, and coarse earthenware made; in consequence of which the place has considerably improved, and land, which was formerly waste, is now worth £200 per acre.

NEW WINDSOR, town, N. America, U. S., Orange co. New York, on the Hudson; 60 m. N. of New York. Pop. 2310.

NEW YORK, one of the U. S., North America, bounded N. by lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, E. by Massachusetts, Vermont, and Connecticut, S. by the Atlantic, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and W. by lake Erie and the Niagara. It lies between Lat. 30. and 45. N. Long. 73. and 80. W. Length 316 m., breadth 304 m. Pop. 1,913,508. It is divided into the following counties:—

South District.

Columbia.	Orange.	Suffolk.
Duchess.	Putnam.	Sullivan.
Greene.	Queen's.	Ulster.
King's.	Richmond.	West Chester.
New York.	Rockland.	

North District.

Albany.	Hamilton.	Otsego.
Alleghany.	Herkimer.	Rensselaer.
Broome.	Jefferson.	Saratoga.
Cataraugus.	Lewis.	St. Lawrence.
Cayuga.	Livingston.	Schenectady.
Chatauque.	Madison.	Schoharie.
Chenango.	Monroe.	Seneca.
Clinton.	Montgomery.	Steuben.
Cortland.	Niagara.	Tioga.
Delaware.	Oneida.	Tompkins.
Erie.	Onondaga.	Warren.
Essex.	Ontario.	Washington.
Franklin.	Orleans.	Wayne.
Genesee.	Oswego.	Yates.

The principal rivers of New York are the Hudson, Mohawk, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Susquehanna, Tioga, Alleghany, Genesee, Oswego, Niagara, Tonnewanta, Black, Oswegatchie, St. Regis, Racket, Salmon, and Saranac. Part of the lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, belongs to New York; the other lakes are, George, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, Oswegatchie, Canandaigua, Chatauque, and Skeneatiles. The Erie canal, which forms a communication between the Hudson and lake Erie, from Albany to Buffalo, 360 m., is the most magnificent work of the kind in America: besides this are the Champlain, Oswego, and Delaware and Hudson canals. The following are the principal cities and towns:—New York, Albany, Utica, Hudson, Troy, and Schenectady, cities; Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Cattskill, Athens, Lansingburgh, Waterford, and Sandy Hill, on the Hudson; Cooperstown, Goshen, Cherry Valley, Sacket's Harbour, Oswego, Auburn, Skeneatiles, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, W. of the Hudson; Plattsburg, on lake Champlain, and Brooklyn and Sag Harbour, on Long Island. The surface of the state is varied, but the eastern part is chiefly hilly or mountainous, the Cattskill mountains being the chief range. In general the soil is good, and some part of it is celebrated for fertility. Wheat is the most abundant grain, though Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, peas, beans, and various kinds of grass are extensively cultivated. Orchards are abundant, and large quantities of cider are made. Iron ore abounds in many parts. Gypsum, limestone, marble, slate, lead, &c. occur in places. Salt-springs are found in Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Genesee, and Oneida. There are many natural curiosities in this state, the most celebrated of which is the great cataract of Niagara; Baker's and Glen's Falls on the Hudson, Aldgate Falls on Sable river, the Cohoes on the Mohawk, and the falls on the Genesee, Salmon river, Fall creek, Black river, and W. Canada creek, are all worthy of notice. The exports of New York exceed those of any other state in the union, and amount to upwards of 20,000,000 dollars. They consist of beef, pork, wheat, flour, Indian corn, rye, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, flax-seed, peas, beans, horses, cattle, &c. There are more than 200 manufactories of cotton and woollens, 200 iron-works, and 67 banks. The principal literary establishments are, Columbia College, New York city; Union College, Schenectady; Hamilton College, Clinton; Geneva College, Geneva; the Medical Colleges of New York and Fairfield; the Theological seminaries at New York, Auburn, Hartwick, and Hamilton; the Albany academy, and about 50 others. Newspapers are published in all the organized states, except Putnam, Richmond, and Rockland, which are supplied from New York city. The Presbyterians have 587 churches; the Dutch reformed 148; the Associated Synod of N. America, 15 congregations; the Methodists 73,174 members; the Baptists 549 churches; Episcopalians 129 ministers; the Lutherans 27; the Roman Catholics and Friends are numerous; the Unitarians have five societies, and there are some United Brethren. The executive power of the state is vested in a governor, elected by the people every two years, when a lieutenant-governor is chosen also. The legislative power is vested in a senate of 32 members, chosen every fourth year, and an assembly of 128 members, elected annually.

The settlement of this state was commenced by the Dutch in 1614, who called it New Netherlands. Charles II. granted his brother, the duke of York, a patent for a large tract of country, forming the present states of New York and New Jersey. Colonel Nicholls was sent out, who made a conquest of the country, and changed the name to New York. In 1673 the Dutch recaptured the colony, and held it for a few months; but, with this exception, it has belonged to the English from the year 1664 to the American revolution of 1775.

NEW YORK, city and co. N. America, U. S., state of New York, is situated on Manhattan island, between Hudson's river and East river; 90 m. NE. of Philadelphia. Pop. of city, 203,000. Lat. 40. 40. N. Long. 74. W. Manhattan island, which forms the county of New York, is about 12 m. long by 1½ m. average breadth, containing about 18 sq. m. The city is the commercial emporium of the U. S.: the harbour is deep, safe, not liable to be frozen, and so spacious as to accommodate any number of vessels of all sizes. In its exterior New York has a more imposing appearance than any city of the U. S. Its principal street, Broadway, which nearly intersects the city, is 80 feet wide, more than 3 m. in length, and generally of elegant buildings. The Battery is a place of great resort in the southern part of the island. The Park is a beautiful common of 6 acres, finely shaded with trees. In this square stands the City Hall, a handsome structure of white marble, containing the Police-office, the Municipal Court Rooms, and the Common Council Chamber, ornamented with portraits of revolutionary heroes. The New York Institution is appropriated to associations of literature and fine arts. The University is in a central point; the building is 300 feet in length and 3 stories high. The State-prison, the Almshouse, including both workhouse and penitentiary, the Park theatre and the Bowry theatre, are conspicuous buildings. St. Paul's church, containing the monument and remains of general Montgomery, and Trinity church, both in Broadway, are spacious Episcopalian churches. St. John's, Hudson-square, has the finest spire. The Medical College is an extensive, well-endowed establishment, containing about 300 students. The other buildings worthy of notice are, Clinton Hall, the Arcade and Baths, Manhattan water-works, Exhibition-rooms of the National Academy, Masonic Hall, Orphan Asylum, Fever Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Mansion House, National Hotel, Franklin House, &c. Here are 10 market-houses, 15 banks, 25 insurance-offices, 100 places of worship, and 8 public schools. The High School is the largest establishment of the kind in the U. S. There are several public libraries. The Sunday-schools and Infant-schools are efficient establishments. The Exchange, fronting upon Wall-street, is of white marble, the front adorned with columns. Columbia College was founded in 1754, has a president, 5 professors, and about 150 students. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, founded in 1807, is situated in Barclay-street. The government of the city consists of a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 10 assistants. Packets sail from New York to Liverpool and London every week; to Havre every 10 days; and to Hull, Greenwich, Belfast, Vera Cruz, Carthagena, and all the chief ports of the U. S., at different times. New York is claimed by the Americans to be the second commercial city in the world. The amount of shipping is said to be equal to more than half that of London. The number of newspapers published here are 64, of which 13 are daily. There are also several journals devoted to literature and science, and printing and bookselling are carried on to a very great extent.

NEYER, dist. Hindoostan, NE. prov. Gujerat. The inhabitants consist of Coolies, Rajpoots, and Mahomedans. The principal tn. is Wow.

NEYNWAH, tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, princip. Boondee, prov. Ajmeer. It is a large, well fortified place, and abounds with Hindoo temples, images, &c.

NGANCHAN, city, China, prov. Koeitchoo, of the first rank. Lat. 26. 12. N. Long. 105. 31. E.

NGANLO, tn. China, prov. Houquang, of the first rank, on the river Han. Lat. 31. 14. N. Long. 111. 24. E. It has considerable trade.

NHING-KOUE, city, China, prov. Kiangnan, of the first rank. Lat. 31. 2. N. Long. 118. 24. E. Here are considerable manufactures of paper.

NHO, or NOUH, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra, NbW. tn. of Agra. Lat. 27. 51. N. Long. 77. 31. E. This town has long been noted for the manufacture of culinary salt, procured by crystallization from the water of saline springs in the neighbourhood.

NIAGARA, riv. N. America, rises NE. end of lake Erie, and flows into lake Ontario. It has a course of 35 m., forming the boundary between the U. S. and Upper Canada. Its general course, from lake Erie to lake Ontario, is N For the first 2 m. its current is rapid, it then becomes smooth and gentle, the width varying from half a mile to a mile and a half; at Grand Isle it divides into two large branches, which unite again at the foot of the island, 3 m. above the Great Falls. As the velocity of the stream increases, the width diminishes to three quarters of a mile, when its waters are poured down a precipice of 160 feet perpendicular, accompanied by a tremendous roar. There is a small island in the river which divides the stream into two parts, but they unite long before they reach the bed of the river below. This stupendous cataract, called the Falls of Niagara, is justly regarded as one of the most sublime and imposing spectacles exhibited in nature. It has become a place of fashionable resort, and during the summer months is thronged with visitors from every quarter of the civilized world. The spray rises from the water to a great height, and serves as the medium for forming, by the sun's rays, beautiful rainbows. The noise is sometimes heard at the distance of 40 miles, and the cloud of vapour thrown up is said to be visible 70 miles off. The best view of the tremendous rapids above the falls, also of both the falls and of the frightful gulf beneath, is from a rock situated on the Canadian side of the river, called Table Rock.

NIAGARA, co. N. America, U. S., New York, bounded N. by lake Ontario, E. by Genesee co., S. by Erie co., W. by Niagara riv. Pop. 18,485. Chief town, Lockport.—*Niagara*, town and fort, Niagara co., on the Niagara; 15 m. below the Great Falls. Pop. 1400. Lat. 43. 10. N. Long. 79. W. It was taken by the British in 1813,

and the town destroyed, but has since been rebuilt in better style.

NIAS. See NEAS.

NIBLEY, NORTH, par. England, upper div. hund. Berkeley, co. Gloucester. Acres. 3410. Real prop. £5471. Pop. 1562. Wootton-under-Edge (P. T. 108). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £96.

NICANDRO, ST., tn. Italy, prov. Capitanata, kingd. Naples, near Mount Gargano; 24 m. NNW. of Manfredonia. Pop. 7000.

NICARAGUA, prov. Central America, repub. Guatimala, bounded N. by Honduras, E. by the Caribbean sea, W. by the Pacific, and S. by Costa Rica; 50 m. long by 50 m. broad. The country is chiefly woody, though diversified by meadow land and extremely fertile. Its chief products are flax, hemp, balsams, cotton, sugar, long-pepper, turpentine, liquid amber, and dyeing wood. There are also silver mines, and the sands of the rivers furnish some gold.—*Nicaragua*, cap. of the above prov. is situated on a lake of the same name. Pop. about 6000. Lat. 11. 16. N. Long. 85. 4. W. It is the see of a bishop, and has many convents and churches. Its port on the river Realexo, has a good harbour.—*Nicaragua*, lake of the above prov., 120 m. long and 41 m. broad. It is navigable for the largest vessels, and has numerous creeks and harbours.

NICASTRO (anc. Neocastrum), tn. S. Italy, prov. Calabria Ultra, kingd. Naples; 15 m. NW. of Squillace. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 39. 0. N. Long. 16. 22. E. It is the see of a bishop. The principal product is olive oil. Here is an ancient castle, in which Henry, son of Frederick II. king of Naples, was confined. In the neighbourhood are warm baths.

NICE, div. and prov. NW. Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia; is surrounded by Genoa, Monaco, the maritime Alps, French depart. Var, and the Mediterranean. Area, 1239 sq. m. Pop. of prov. 85,000; of div. 173,200. It produces olives, wine, fruit, and honey in abundance, but the quantity of corn is small. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and netting. Besides the prov. of Nice, this division includes the provs. of Oneglia and San Remo. The capital is Nice.

NICE, city, NW. Italy, cap. of the above div. and prov., stands on the small riv. Paglion, on the Mediterranean; 92 m. SW. of Genoa. Pop. 18,500. Lat. 43. 43. N. Long. 1. 16. E. Nice is surrounded with a rampart, and divided into the Old and New Town; the streets of the former are crowded and narrow, but those of the latter are tolerably straight and regular. The houses, particularly in the New Town and in the suburbs called Marble Cross, are extremely neat, and generally surrounded by gardens of orange and lemon trees. This town contains two public squares, one of which rivals the squares of the largest cities in Europe. The only public edifice worthy of notice is the cathedral. Here is a theatre, public baths, coffee-houses, a library, and beautiful walks. These, and the salubrity of the climate, render Nice a favourite place of resort to foreigners, particularly the Englisli. The harbour is spacious and secure, and capable of admitting vessels of 300 tons. The trade consists chiefly in the export of oil, wine, and silk of the neighbourhood, also the liqueurs, essences, and perfumery made in the town. There are also manufactures of silk, leather, paper, soap, and tobacco, on a limited scale.

NICHOLAS, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia. Pop. 3349. It was formed in 1818, of a part of the Greenbrier co.

NICHOLAS, CAPE ST., cape, W. Indies, the NW. extremity of the island of St. Domingo; 6 m. W. of the town of St. Nicholas, commonly called the Mole. See MOLE, The.

NICHOLAS, ST., or NEW ABERDEEN, par. Scotland, dist. Aberdeen, sh. Aberdeen. Pop. 58,019. Livs. in presb. and syn. of Aberdeen. The tn. of New Aberdeen occupies the whole of the par. except a portion to the SE., extending towards the sea. The surrounding country abounds in quarries of excellent granite. Two m. S. of the tn. is a fine bridge of seven arches over the Dee, erected in 1724. On the W. of the tn. is a chalybeate spring, called the Well Spa. It contains two places of worship, served by four ministers, each with a stipend of £150 per annum.

NICHOLAS, ST., par. England, hund. Wonford, co. Devon. Acres, 580. Real prop. £1222. Pop. 1178. Newton Abbot's (P. T. 188). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £105. It is called Drake's Island by the inhabitants, and is defended both by nature and art, and has a battery commanding the entrance to Hamoaze and Catwater.

NICHOLAS, ST., ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powys, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £2101. Pop. 351. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Llandaff. Three annual fairs. Here is a Druidical cromlech unusually large, and a Roman camp appears to the N. of the village.

NICHOLAS, ST., par. Great Britain, hund. Dewisland, co. of Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £881. Pop. 315. Fishguard (P. T. 257). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £17.

NICHOLAS, ST., or CARISBROOK CASTLE, par. England, hund. West, Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Acres, 410. Real prop. £1615. Pop. 317. Newport (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Winchester.

NICHOLAS, ST., or SOUTH ELMHAM, par. England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 450. Real prop. £1548. Pop. 101. Haleworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

NICHOLAS, ST., par. Ireland, bar. Ballagheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. with Skreen. Wexford (P. T. 94). Liv. a vic. dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin.

NICHOLAS, ST., AT WADE, par. England, hund. Ringlow, isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 3390. Real prop. £5917. Pop. 726. Margate (P. T. 71). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £100.

NICHOLASTON, par. Great Britain, hund. Swansea, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Situate upon the shore of Oxwick Bay. Acres, 385. Real prop. £5917. Pop. 92. Penrice (P. T. 220). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £43.

NICHOLASTOWN, par. Ireland, bars. Killkea and Moone, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. with Athy. Athy (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin.

NICHOL FOREST, tnshp. England, par.

of Kirk Andrews-upon-Esk, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Situate on the Liddle and Kershope rivs. Acres, 10,360. Real prop. £3131. Pop. 907. Longtown (P. T. 309). Liv. a cur. dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £130. Armstrong, the poet, was a native of this place.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, group of islands in SE. quarter of the bay of Bengal, between the 6th and 10th degrees of N. lat. The largest of this cluster is named Sambelong, but those most known to Europeans are Carnicobar and Nancowry. There are also the islands of Batty, Malui, Choury, Theresa, Bempoka, Katchal, Camorta, Trincutte, Tellachong, and the little Nicobar, besides a multitude of small islets without names. Most of these islands are hilly, but Trincutte and Carnicobar are flat and covered with cocoa-nut and areca palms, with timber trees of various kinds, some of an enormous size. The natives appear to be a mild inoffensive race, without any destructive weapon except a fish-gig, their occupation being chiefly fishing and trading to the neighbouring islands. There is a considerable traffic carried on between the islands, the chief articles of which are cloth, silver, corn, iron, tobacco, and some other commodities obtained from Europe; also cocoa nuts, betel nuts, fowls, hogs, canoes, spears, birds' nests, ambergris, and tortoise-shell. Both the dogs and the hogs are fed upon cocoa nuts, which are here the staff of life; and the quality of the pork is excellent. Tobacco is the current medium of all exchange and barter. A commercial establishment was formed upon these islands by the Danes in 1756, but the enterprise was unsuccessful, all the colonists from Tranquebar dying within a few years.

NICOLAS, St., tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders; 12 m. SW. Antwerp: at a short distance from the Scheldt. Pop. 11,500. It is well built, with a spacious market-place and a fine town-house and a prison. Manufactures, cotton, woollens, and coarse linen. Its traffic in corn, cattle, and horses, is extensive.

NICOLAS, St., tn. SW. of France, depart. Upper Garonne, prov. Languedoc, on the Garonne. Pop. 2500.

NICOLAS DE LA GRAVE, St., tn. S. of France, depart. Tarn and Garonne, prov. Guyenne; 15 m. W. of Montauban. Pop. 2300.

NICOLAS DU PORT, tn. France, depart. Meurthe, prov. Lorraine, on the riv. Meurthe; 7 m. SE. of Nancy. Pop. 3200. Manufactures, woollens and paper.

NICOLAY, St., seaport-tn. of Russia, gov. Archangel, on the White Sea, at the embouchure of the left arm of the Dvina. Formerly a place of considerable trade; but the harbour having been blocked up by sand, the trade has declined.

NICOLET, riv. N. America, Lower Canada, rises in Buckingham co. by two sources, which flow NW., and after a course of about 60 m. unite and fall into Lake St. Peter.

NICOPOLIS, or Nikopoli, tn. of European Turkey, div. Bulgaria, sandj. Silistra, on the Danube; 164 m. NW. of Adrianople. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 43. 45. N. Long. 24. 8. E. It has an ancient castle, several handsome mosques, and baths. From the facility afforded to navigation by the Danube, it is a place of considerable trade. It is also the see of a Greek archbishop, and the residence of a Turkish sandjiac or governor. It is said to have been founded by Trajan, and is remarkable in history as the scene of a battle gained by the Turks over the Christians, in 1396.

NICOSIA, tn. island of Sicily, prov. Val di Demona; 60 m. ESE. of Palermo. Pop. 12,800. Lat. 37. 42. N. Long. 14. 23. E. It is remarkable only for a great number of churches and convents. It has few manufactures, and hardly any export trade, but a considerable traffic in the corn and cattle of the surrounding country, which is very fertile. It is supposed to be the ancient Herbita, celebrated for its successful opposition to the arms of Dionysius.

NICOSIA, city, European Turkey, cap. island Cyprus, situated on a fine plain, at the foot of a range of lofty mountains. Pop. about 15,000, of which one-third are Greeks. Lat. 35. 15. N. Long. 33. 25. E. See Cyprus. Its ruined fortifications exceed in magnificence those of almost every other city. The finest building is the church of St. Sophia, a very ancient and lofty Gothic structure, said to have been erected by Justinian. That of St. Nicholas is now converted into the Bezestein, and three others into mosques. There are also six Greek chapels and a Catholic convent. It carries on manufactures of Turkey leather, small carpets, and printed cottons; there is also a great trade in collecting medals and other antiquities. From the time of Constantine the Great till 1567, it was 9 m. in circumference; but the Venetians, finding it too extensive, reduced it to 3 m., and razed the rest to the foundations, demolishing temples, palaces, and even the most beautiful monuments. In 1570 it was besieged 45 days by the Turks, and taken by a general assault.

NICOTERA, tn. Italy, prov. Calabria Ultra, kingd. Naples; 32 m. NbE. of Reggio, near the sea coast. Pop. 6300. It is the see of a bishop.

NICOYA, tn. Central America, prov. Costa Rica, repub. Guatimala, near the Pacific ocean. Lat. 10. 42. N. Long. 85. 53. W. The trade consists in salt, honey, Indian corn, wheat, fowls, and the purple juice of a fish, used as a dye. The fishery is situated on the bay of Salinas, 30 m. E. of Nicoya.

NIDD, par. England, liberty of Rippon, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 940. Real prop. £1905. Pop. (with Killinghall), 110. Knaresborough (P. T. 202). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £110.

NIDDRIE, ham. Scotland, par. Kirkliston, sh. of Linlithgow. Pop. with par. Kirkliston (P. T. 9). The baron of Niddrie Castle was formerly the hereditary baillie of the ecclesiastical regality of Kirkliston.

NIDEGH (anc. Cadyna), tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Caramania; 22 m. E. of Karahissar. Pop. 5000. It has the appearance of much antiquity, and the streets contain many ruined fragments of columns.

NIEBLA, tn. Spain, prov. Seville, on the riv. Tinto; 11 m. NNW. of Moguer. Pop. 9000. Lat. 37. 29. N. Long. 6. 28. W. It is a place of no trade, but there is a copper-mine in the neighbourhood. It confers the title of count on the eldest son of the house of Medina Celi.

NIEMECZ, or Nimirc, fortified town in European Turkey, prov. Moldavia, near the riv. Niemecz; 280 m. NE. of Belgrade. Lat. 47. 23. N. Long. 25. 58. E.

NIEMEN, riv. European Russia, prov. Li-

thuania; rises a few miles s. of Minsk, passes by Grodno and Kowno, where it joins the Wilna. It soon after enters E. Prussia, and changing its name to Memel, passes Tilsit, after which it divides into several branches, the two principal of which fall into the Kurische Haf.

NIENBURG, tn. Germany, co. Hoya, kingd. Hanover, on the Weser; 27 m. NW. of Hanover. Pop. 3500. Chiefly employed in weaving linen, cultivating tobacco, and carrying on a trade in wood and turf.

NIEUPORT, tn. Belgium, prov. West Flanders; 2 m. from the sea coast, and 11 m. SW. of Ostend. Pop. 3000. Lat. 51. 7. N. Long. 2. 45. E. The inhabitants are employed in navigation, the herring fishery, and in the manufacture of nets and cordage.

NIEUWKERK, tn. Holland, prov. Gelderland, adjoining the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 5000. It has a good harbour.

NIEVRE, depart. Central France, comprehending part of prov. Nivernois. Area, 2800 sq. m. Pop. 242,000. It is bounded by the departs. of Yonne, Cotes d'Or, Saone and Loire, Allier and Cher. Its surface is hilly and woody, and the soil in many places sandy and barren. The climate is mild and salubrious, and there is much picturesque beauty in different parts. The chief mountains are the Morvan, Gravelle, and Beuvray. The principal rivers, the Loire, Allier, Nievre, Yonne, and Aron. Hemp is raised in considerable quantities, and wine, except in the eastern part; but corn is deficient. The mineral products are important, iron and coals are the chief. The country contains many forges and manufactures of hardware; the other manufactures are of woollen stuffs, leather, and glass. This depart. is divided into four arrondissements: Nevers (the capital), Cosne, Clamecy, and Chateau Chinon.

NIEVRE, riv. Central France, which gives name to the above depart. It falls into the Loire at Nevers. See NEVERS.

NIGDEH. See NIDEGH.

NIGER, a large riv. of Central Africa, which for many years excited an extraordinary interest among geographers, in consequence of the comparatively unexplored region through which it flows, and their ignorance of its course and termination. The term Niger, it appears, was not till lately known in Africa; this river was called by the negroes Joli-ba, and by the Moors Neel Abeede, *i. e.* Nile of the Negroes, supposing it to be connected with the Nile. The various hypotheses to which this circumstance gave rise have, however, at length been completely set at rest by the successive researches of Park, Clapperton, Lander, and others. The Niger appears to take its rise in that mountainous region in W. and Central Africa which gives origin to the rivers Gambia and Senegal, which discharge their waters into the Western Ocean; while the Niger, rising in the opposite side of the same mntns., takes an easterly direction. According to Herodotus, Pliny, Ptolemy, and many of the ancients, its course was from W. to E., an opinion which was long forgotten; and in more modern times, for many centuries, it was believed to flow from E. to W. The time, however, came when a more decisive light was to be thrown upon the subject. Mr. Park, after penetrating a variety of kingdoms of Western and Interior Africa, and being long captive among the Moors, about A. D. 1796, reached Sego, the capital of Bambarra, where he beheld the majestic river, as broad as the Thames at London, and rolling slowly eastward. He traced its course downwards to Silla, and upwards to Bammakoo, where it first became navigable, an extent of 300 m. At the latter place it is a large river, and swells in the rainy season to more than a mile in breadth. The course downward to Silla may be estimated at 600 m., or, including its windings, not less than 1000 m. From Silla it flows by the city of Jinne, and soon after forms the great lake of Sibby or Dibbie; from the E. side of this, it was said to issue in numerous small streams, which united into two great branches, and afterwards into one stream, before reaching Cabra, the port of Timbuctoo. It then was said to plunge into the unknown regions of Africa, and to lose itself in Lake Tchad. Europe was thus lost in uncertainty as to its real course, till the British government sent out R. Lander, who was well acquainted with the nature of the undertaking, having attended Clapperton on his journey. His orders were to proceed direct to Boossa, the only place beyond Timbuctoo known to be situate on the banks of this river, and trace its course downwards. Lander set out in June 1830, accompanied by his brother, landed at Cape Coast Castle, on the coast of Guinea, in Lat. 5. 0. N. and Long. 2. 0. W.; proceeded along the coast to Badagry, and thence inland, by Jenna, Bohoo, Katunga, and Kiama, to Boossa. Here our travellers embarked on the Niger, and worked their way up the stream as far as Yaoorie; but as the river there takes a westerly direction—and there can be no doubt, from the various testimonies to that effect, that it continues its course to Timbuctoo, although it has not been actually explored—Lander returned to Boossa, and thence proceeded southward to Rabba, where the stream (which a little before turned to the SE.) takes an easterly direction, to Egga, and Kacunda, on the W. bank. From Kacunda the river runs southward, and passing the Tshadda riv., they reached Becqua, the river turning SW. Near Eboe, one large branch of the river turns to the SE., and another to the SW.; the latter is said to run to Benin. A little below Eboe, they found the effects of the tide, and from Brass Town the course of the river is nearly W. to the branch called the Quarra, Nun, or First Brass river, which turns nearly south. In a few miles they met with a Spanish vessel, and afterwards an English one, which had entered it from the Bight of Benin; and therefore the point was decided, that the above river, so long known and frequented by Europeans, is the mouth of the Niger, in Lat. 4. N. Long. 6. E. In the lower part of its course, as it approaches the sea, Lander describes it as rolling a magnificent stream several miles broad, resembling an inland sea; and it receives the Tshadda, almost as large as itself, flowing through countries unknown. It is anticipated that great commercial advantages will result from the above discovery; and it is said that a steam-boat has been constructed in England, which has been transported to the mouth of the Niger, in order to sail up the stream.

NIGG, par. Scotland, sh. Kincardine, situate at the NE. extremity of the co., where the Grampian hills terminate on the coasts of the Ger-

man ocean. Acres, 3376. Real prop. £2621. Pop. 1684. Aberdeen (P. T. 121). Liv. in the presb. and syn. Aberdeen. Part of the par., bordering on the sea, is high and rocky; the NE. point, called Girdle-ness, forming a noted promontory, on the S. side of the estuary of Dee. Here are extensive granite-quarries; about 3000 tons are annually exported. At the vil. of the Cove and Torry, there are excellent fisheries, and at the latter is a small pier, where pilots reside. Here is a parochial school, with a salary for the master.

NIGG, par. Scotland, shire of Ross. Real prop. £1177. Pop. 1404. Cromarty (P. T. 175). Liv. in the presb. Tain, and syn. Ross. It is in the form of a peninsula, about 5 m. in length, and between 2 m. and 3 m. in breadth, bordering on the SE. on the Firth of Moray, and on the SW. on that of Cromarty; towards the N. is a rocky eminence called the Hill of Nigg. Here is a parochial school, with a salary of 300 merks for the master, and another school established by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Near Shanwicke-house is a large obelisk, on which are sculptured hieroglyphic figures; in the church-yard is another obelisk, overthrown by a storm of wind in 1725. At the Point, or Hill of Nigg, are the remains of a fortress called Dunskeath.

NIGRITIA. See NEGROLAND.

NIKOLAIEV, tn. European Russia, gov. of Cherson, at the confluence of the Ingul and Bug; 42 m. NW. of Cherson. Pop. 6000, chiefly Jews. Lat. 56. 58. N. Long. 32. 0. E. It was founded so recently as 1791, is built with great regularity, and having been chosen as one of the stations of the Russian navy, in consequence of the facility afforded by the rivers, is on the progressive increase. Here are several fine churches and synagogues, a museum with a collection of antiquities, and a dock-yard for building ships of war.

NIKOLSBURG, tn. Austrian dominions, prov. Moravia; 25 m. S. of Brunn. Pop. 7600, of whom nearly half are Jews. Lat. 48. 47. N. Long. 16. 38. E. Here is a magnificent castle, a gymnasium, and a high school. It has considerable trade; in the neighbourhood are quarries of marble. Manufactures, whalebone, woollen, and linen.

NIKOPOLI. See NICOPOLIS.

NILE, a large and celebrated riv. of Africa, which traverses the whole extent of Egypt; and by its inundation produces all the fertility which characterises that country. Although known to the ancients, they had but imperfect conjectures respecting its source, and in regard to its course, they appear, like the modern Africans, to have confounded it with the Niger. It is divided into two streams, called by the Arabs Bahr el Abiad and Bahr el Azrek. The latter is the one whose source was explored by Bruce, though it is generally admitted that the former is the broadest, and that it has the longest course. The Bahr el Abiad is formed by the conflux of numerous small streams, descending from the mountains of Donga, called by the ancients the Mountains of the Moon, and still known by that appellation. For some time, it flows eastward along their base, then turns to the N., and in traversing the country of Sennaar, it receives its main tributary the Bahr el Azrek, or River of Abyssinia, the source of which was discovered by Bruce. The Nile having flowed a considerable space farther, receives the Tacazze, after which, during a course of 1000 m. it does not receive any other tributary stream. Before reaching Egypt the Nile forms two celebrated cataracts, one at Syene the other higher up the river. In passing through Upper Egypt, it is confined between two mountain ridges, which leave only a narrow strip on each side. Near Cairo the valley widens, and it spreads over the whole of the level plain of the Delta. It then separates into several branches, of which there are only two of any importance, those of Rosetta and Damietta, by which the river enters the sea. The phenomenon of the inundation of the Nile, which so puzzled the ancients, seems now to be satisfactorily explained by the periodical rains which fall from June to September throughout the northern tropical regions. The rise of the Nile begins about the 17th of June, and continues till August, when the river is at its height; it then gradually sinks. When the waters have retired, the soil is covered with a slime more or less thick, composed of about one half alumine, and a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia. The principles of vegetation are thus contained in it, so that it stands in need of no manure, but of itself carries fertility and plenty through the land. The Nile is supposed to have a course of 2000 m., and in Egypt it varies from a quarter to half a mile in breadth.

NIMEGUEN, or NIMWEGEN, tn. kingd. of Holland, prov. of Gelderland, on the Waal, a branch of the Rhine; 5 m. SE. of Amsterdam. Pop. 13,000. Lat. 51. 51. N. Long. 5. 50. E. It is fortified with walls, ditches, and extensive outworks, and though not ill built has an irregular appearance, the streets being narrow. Among the buildings worthy of notice, are the remains of a building said to have been raised by the Romans, and now forming part of the fortifications; the old castle of Valkenof, reported to have been built by Charlemagne; and the town-house, an edifice of considerable beauty. Several of the churches are entitled to attention, as well as the flying bridge across the Waal. A fine shady promenade, called the Belvidere, is a place of much resort. The only article of manufacture for which the town is celebrated, is its pale beer, which is sent to every part of the kingdom. Nimeguen is known in history from the treaty concluded here in 1678.

NIMES. See NISMES.

NIMISHILLEN CREEK, stream, N. America, U. S., rising in N. Stark co., Ohio; and running S. into Tuscarawas co. where it unites with Sandy Creek and flows into Tuscarawas river. The tn. of *Nimishillen* stands on the above creek NE. from Canton. Pop. 1336.

NINEHEAD, par. England, hund. Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. Somerset. Acres, £1510. Pop. 311. Wellington (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

NINFIELD, hund. England, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 7420. Pop. 1750. Containing three parishes.

NINFIELD, par. England, hund. of Ninfield, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 2700. Real prop. £2165. Pop. 606. Battle (P. T. 56). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Chichester.

NINGPO, city and seaport, China, prov. of Tchekiang, of the first rank. Lat. 29. 54. N. Long. 120. 14. E. By the early Chinese navi-

gators, it is called Liampoo. It is situate in a fertile plain, surrounded by hills and watered by numerous canals. The city is 5 m. in circumference, but does not contain any edifice of importance or beauty. It lies at the mouth of a small riv., which forms a good harbour, though there is a bar. This place is much frequented by the Chinese merchants of Fokien, as well as by those settled in Siam and Batavia, who purchase the silks of the neighbourhood. Its trade to Japan is extensive, being only two days' sail from Nangasaki.

NINGTI, riv. of India, beyond the Ganges, on the frontiers of Silhet, supposed to be the commencement of the W. branch of the Irawady. It is said to be 800 yards broad.

NINIAN'S, St., par. and tn. Scotland, sh. Stirling. Real prop. £41,518. Pop. 9552. Stirling (P. T. 35). Liv. in the presb. Stirling, and syn. of Perth and Sterling. The par. is about 10 m. in length and 6 m. in breadth; it is divided into three parts—the carse, the dry-field, and the muir-lands, differing from each other in the nature and fertility of the soil. It is watered by the Forth, the Endrick, the Carron, and other streams, one of which gives name to the vil. of Bannockburn, famed in history as the scene of the battle between the forces of Robert Bruce, and those of Edward II., June 24, 1314. Manufactures, nails and tanned leathers; cotton-cloth and tartan, or plaid, for the army are also made here. The church, having been made a magazine, in 1746, was blown up, but the steeple remains standing: the present one was erected shortly after the accident. Here is a grammar-school, with a salary of 300 merks, dwelling-house, perquisites, and other emoluments for the master. Besides St. Ninian's and Bannockburn, there are in this par. five villages.

NINOVE, a well-built town, Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Dender; 16 m. SW. of Brussels. Pop 3400. Lat. 50. 49. N. Long. 3. 59. E.

NIO (anc. Ios), island, Grecian Archipelago, kingd. Greece, W. of Namphio. Pop. 4000. Lat. 36. 46. N. Long. 5. 24. E. It produces wine and cotton, though the principal property is in cattle. Nio, the capital, is built on a height, and is said to contain 3000 inhabitants. Tradition says that Homer died here, and a monument was erected to him.

NIONS. tn. SE. of France, depart. Drome, prov. Dauphiny; 21 m. SE. of Montelimart. Pop. 2800. Lat. 44. 22. N. Long. 5. 9. E. Manufactures, silk, woollen, and leather.

NIORT, tn. W. of France. depart. Two Sevres, prov. Poitou, on the Sevre Niortaise; 34 m. NE. of La Rochelle. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 46. 19. N. Long. 0. 23. W. It stands on two hills, and has a castle flanked with four round towers. Here is a good square, with a pyramid in the middle, and one of the largest market-places in France. The objects worthy of attention are the town-house, the churches, a lyceum, a public library, and a botanical garden. This place has also a society of agriculture, and a drawing-school. Its manufactures are various, as woollens, hats, gloves, paper, &c. The environs produce good wine. It was the birth-place of the celebrated Madame de Maintenon.

NIORT, tn. NW. of France, depart. Mayenne, prov. Maine, near Lassay. Pop. 2000.

NIORT, Island of, a small island, Scotland, par. Kilmore, district of Mull, sh. Argyll; situate in the Sound of Mull, at a short distance from the island of Kerrera. Pop. with par.

NIPHON, island, E. Asia, forming the largest part of the empire of Japan. See Japan.

NIRGUA, tn. S. America, prov. Venezuela, Caraccas, repub. Columbia; 48 leagues from Caraccas. Pop. 3200, chiefly Samboe, or men of colour. Lat. 10. 0. N. Long. 68. 45. W. The environs are fertile, but the air is unwholesome, and even the natives are carried off in numbers by disease. All the offices of the common council are occupied by Sambos. The city manifests every symptom of decline.

NISBET, anc. par. Scotland, now included in the union of Crailing, dist. Jedburgh, sh. Roxburgh. Pop. (with Crailing) 733. The parish church has been long since demolished, but its cemetery is still sometimes used as a place of interment.

NISCH. See Nissa.

NISCHNEI-LOMOV, tn. European Russia, gov. Pensa, on the Lomov; 34 m. WNW. of Pensa. Pop. 3700. It has some trade, but the chief employments are agriculture.

NISCHNEI-NOVGOROD, or Nishegorod, gov. European Russia, situated in the centre of the empire, to the E. of that of Vladimir. Area, 20,400 sq. m. Pop. about 1,000,000. Lies between Lat. 54. 0. and 57. 0. N. and Long. 41. 45. and 46. 15. E. This gov. forms a part of the great plain of Russia, and has a temperate climate, with a productive soil. The chief sources of employment are the raising of corn and hemp, rearing of cattle, and fishing in the rivers and lakes. The manufactures consist of tanning, soap and tallow-making, and weaving of canvass. The chief rivers are the Vetluga, Sura, Wolga, and Oka. The two last give it a direct communication, by water, both with Moscow and Petersburgh. The exports are corn, hemp, leather, soap, tallow, canvass, salt, iron, and copper. This gov. is divided into 11 circles.—*Nischnei Novgorod*, or *Lower Novgorod*, town, European Russia, capital of the above gov.; 250 m. ENE. of Moscow. Lat. 56. 19. N. Long. 44. 28. E. Situated at the confluence of the Oka and Wolga. The chief traffic is with Petersburgh in Siberian wares, but it deals also extensively in salt, corn, and all sorts of provisions. This place is the great depôt of the salt-works, both in this and the neighbouring province of Perm. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a seminary and high school. It has some manufactures of thread and ropes, with breweries and distilleries. Since 1816 the large fair of Makariev has been held at this city, in June and July. It is frequented by crowds of dealers from different parts of Russia, Poland, Tartary, Germany, and even Persia; the quantity of goods sold is immense.

NISHAPOUR, city, Persia, prov. Korassan; 30 m. S. of Mesched. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 36. 9. N. Long. 58. 50. E. This is an ancient city, and was formerly the richest and greatest in the prov. but is now reduced. It was destroyed by Alexander the Great, but rebuilt by Sapor I. About the middle of the twelfth century it was taken by the Tartars, and so completely ruined that it has never recovered. Its ruins are said to cover a circuit of 25 m. The most delicious fruits are produced in the neighbourhood in the greatest abundance.

NISIBIN, village, Persia, pachalic Bagdad,

occupying the site of the ancient fortress of Nisibis, long regarded by the Romans as the firmest bulwark of the eastern empire; 78 m. SE. of Diarbekir. The foundations of the walls and some detached towers still remain, but the greater part of the site of the ancient city is covered with the tents of the Kurds.

NISIDA, small island, Mediterranean, W. coast of Italy, near Naples, was the rural retreat of Brutus. It has a small seaport, called Porto Pavone, where ships going to Naples perform quarantine.

NISMES, or NIMES (anc. Nemansus), tn. SE. France, cap. of depart. Gard, prov. Languedoc; 30 m. NE. of Montpelier, 470 m. SE. of Paris. Pop. 40,000, of whom 25,000 are Protestants. Lat. 43. 50. N. Long. 4. 21. E. It stands on a beautiful and gently inclined plain, abounding in corn, wine, olives, and other productions of a warm climate. The streets are narrow and winding, and the houses ill built, except in the suburbs. The close-built part of the town is surrounded by boulevards, where are many well-built, and even elegant modern edifices; the chief of these are a new hall of justice, a handsome hospital, and a theatre on an extensive scale. Nismes has a royal college, a high school, with a library, a society of medicine and agriculture, an academy of the fine arts, and several other literary and scientific institutions. It has also extensive manufactures, particularly in silks, stuffs, stockings, ribbon, linen, and leather. It has some dyeing and printing works, and an extensive trade in raw and wrought silks, corn, fruits, oil, and wine; but both its trade and manufactures have suffered much since the revolution. Nismes is the seat of the authorities for the department and courts of justice, as well as the court of appeal for the departments of the Gard, Vaucluse, Lozere, and Ardeche. It is now the see of a bishop. It is supposed to have been built by a colony of Greeks, about the same time as Marseilles. It fell successively under the dominion of the Vandals, the Goths, and Saracens; it was united to the crown of France in the eighth century. It is interesting from its monuments of antiquity. The maison quarrée is a fine ancient edifice, as is the building commonly called the temple of Diana, but supposed rather to have been a pantheon. The remains of the amphitheatre show a building nearly as large as the Coliseum at Rome, and in much better condition. The grand circle is entire; the columns, porticos, and most of its ornaments are in good preservation.

NISSA, tn. European Turkey, prov. Servia, on the riv. Nissawa; 245 m. NW. of Constantinople, at a short distance from the riv. Morawa. Lat. 43. 34. N. Long. 21. 50. E. It is large, strongly fortified, with two castles. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and its warm baths are in great repute.

NITHSDALE, or NITHISDALE, stewardry or sheriffdom, Scotland, sh. Dumfries. It gave the title of earl to the family of Maxwell, attainted for rebellion in 1715.

NITI, a ghaut or mountain-pass, leading from N. Hindoostan to Tibet, along the banks of the Dauli, a branch of the Ganges. Height, 16,814 feet above sea level. The village of Niti stands on the base of a small range of hills, which defend it from the N. and W. Lat. 30. 47. N. Long. 79. 56. E.

NITON, or CRAB NITON, par. England, hund. East, Medina lib., Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1991. Pop. 573. Newport (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. with the vic. Godshill, in the dioc. Winchester. The church is a very ancient edifice, and near the churchyard is an antique cross, built with large hewn steps, with a basin at the top; it appears to have been erected for the purpose of baptism previously to the use of fonts in churches.

NIVELLES, tn. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the riv. Thienne; 15 m. S. of Brussels. Pop. 6600. Lat. 50. 35. N. Long. 5. 15. E. It is the chief place of an extensive district. Manufactures, cambric and laces; also of oil and paper. The environs produce flax, hemp, and hops.

NIVERNOIS, prov. interior of France, chief part of which is comprehended in the depart. of the Nievre. See NIEVRE.

NIXDORF, tn. Austrian empire, N. of kingd. Bohemia; 27 m. ENE. of Dresden. Pop. 4000. Manufactures, linen and cotton.

NIXON, township, England, par. Bewcastle, Eskdale ward, co. of Cumberland. Pop. 220. Longtown (P. T. 309). It abounds with wild fowl.

NIZAMPATAM, town, Hindoostan, prov. of Northern Circars; 43 m. SW. of Masulipatam. Lat. 15. 54. N. Long. 80. 45. E. A considerable coasting trade is carried on here in craft navigated by the natives.

NIZZA DELLA PAGLIA, town, Italy, prov. Acqui, duchy Montferrat, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, at the junction of the Nizza and Belbo; 33 m. W. of Genoa. Pop. 5000. Manufacture, thread. The environs produce olive-oil and wine.

NOAKOTE, tn. N. Hindoostan, div. Nepaul Proper, on the riv. Trisoolgunga; 17 m. NbW. from Catmandoo. Besides rice, considerable quantities of sugar-cane are raised in the valley of Noakote, which is about 6 m. long by 1½ m. broad.

NOANAGUR, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, near the Gulf of Cutch. The jam, or chieftain of this territory is reckoned the most considerable in the province. The dist. consists of four divisions, Nuggur, Kambalia, Sutchana, and Jooria. The sugar-cane is cultivated here, and there are plentiful crops of jowary, but the ordinary kinds of grain are scarce. In 1808 the reigning jam entered into a treaty with the Bombay government, in consequence of which he has since that time received their protection. —*Noanagur*, cap. of the above prov. is situated 7 m. S. of the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. 22. 55. N. Long. 70. 14. E. It is defended by a wall, and contains many weavers, who manufacture considerable quantities of coarse and fine cloth, some sorts of which are of a very beautiful fabric.

NOBBER, vil. and par. Ireland, bars. Morgallion and Lower Slane, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 3992. Dublin, 42 m. Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. Meath and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £480. Six annual fairs.

NOBOTTLE GROVE, hund. England, co. of Northampton. Acres, 34,160. Pop. 8726. Containing 18 parishes.

NOCERA DELLA PAGANI, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Citra, kingd. Naples, on the Sarno; 20 m. ESE. of Naples. Pop. 6800. It is the

see of a bishop, and contains many churches and convents.

NOCKHOLT, par. England, hund. Rooksley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £1566. Pop. 471. Seven Oaks (P. T. 23). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the vic. Orpington, in the dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £65.

NOCTON, par. England, wapentake Langoe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 5340. Real prop. £5946. Pop. 445. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

NODDLE'S ISLAND, island, N. America, U. S., in Boston harbour, Massachusetts; three-quarters of a mile from Long Wharf, Boston. A fortress, called Fort Strong, is built on it.

NOELGUNGE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Oude; 15 m. WSW. of Lucknow. Lat. 26. 47. N. Long. 80. 33. E. Here is an extensive manufactory of brass vessels used by the Hindoos for culinary purposes.

NOGENT LE ROTROU, tn. France, depart. Eure and Loir, prov. Orleannois; 27 m. SW. of Chartres. Pop. 6600. With considerable manufacturing establishments.

NOGENT SUR SEINE, tn. France, depart. Aube, prov. Champagne, on the Seine; 29 m. NW. of Troyes. Pop. 3200. Manufacture, stockings; and trade with Paris in corn and wine.

NOGHAVAL, or NOHOVAL, par. Ireland, bar. Kinnalea, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, situated upon the sea-coast. Acres, 2535. Pop. 1260. Kinsale (P. T. 186). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Cork and archdioc. of Cashel. Ann. val. £215. Here are the remains of an ancient pillar tower.

NOGHAVAL, or NOUGHAVAL, par. Ireland, bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. 408. Ennistymon (P. T. 163). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killfenora and archdioc. of Cashel.

NOGHAVAL, par. Ireland, partly in the bar. Killkenny West, co. Westmeath; and partly in the bar. Abbey-Shruel, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 4154. Ballymore (P. T. 72). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Meath and archdioc. of Cashel.

NOGHAVAL-DALY, par. Ireland, bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster, situated upon the river Blackwater. Pop. 3229. Millstreet (P. T. 203). Liv. a vic. in the archdioc. Cashel. Here are the remains of an ancient pillar tower.

NOGHAVAL-KERRY, parish, Ireland, bar. Truaghanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 853. Tralee (P. T. 187). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £68. Roofing slate is found in this parish.

NOIRMOUTIERS, island, France, depart. La Vendée, coast of prov. Brittany. Area, 70 sq. m. Pop. 5500. Lat. 47. 0. N. Long. 2. 14. W. It exports corn, cattle, and bay-salt. The chief town is Noirmoutiers. Pop. 1600.

NOKE, par. England, hund. Ploughley, co. Oxford. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £1497. Pop. 187. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £130.

NOLA, tn. Italy, prov. Terra di Lavoro, kingd. Naples; 16 m. EbN. of Naples. Pop. 8400. It is the see of a bishop, and has an episcopal school. Under the Romans it was a flourishing seminary, and is remarkable as the place where Augustus died; but it is now gloomy and deserted.

NOLTON, a denomination, Great Britain, hund. Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, South Wales. Pop. with Coyty. Bridgend (P. T. 181). Liv. a chap. to the rect. Coyty.

NOLTON, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Rhos, co. Pembroke, South Wales. Real prop. £806. Pop. 208. Haverford West (P. T. 251). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £95. Here is an endowed free-school. An excellent stone for most architectural purposes, and called Nolton stone, is raised on the shore, and the export of culm forms a trade here in the summer months.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, tn. N. America, intendency Durango, repub. Mexico; 170 m. from Guadalaxara. Pop. 6800. Lat. 24. 0. N. Long. 103. 7. W. It is rich from the abundance of silver mines in the neighbourhood.

NONANE, or TEMPLEMOLOGY, par. Ireland, in the united bars. Condons and Clongibbons, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1420. Mitchelstown (P. T. 132). Liv. an entire rect. in dioc. Cloyne and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £179.

NONINGTON, par. England, hund. Wingham, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 3680. Real prop. £1586. Pop. 832. Wingham (P. T. 62). Liv. a cur. with that of Womenswold, dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £141.

NONTRON, tn. SW. France, depart. Dordogne, prov. Guyenne; 21 m. N. of Perigueux. Pop. 2300. Manufacture, leather; also iron mines and forges in the neighbourhood.

NOOTKA SOUND, bay, N. Pacific ocean, W. coast of N. America, discovered by Captain Cook in 1778, called by him King George's Sound. Lat. 40. 33. N. Long. 126. 48. W. It is not situated on the continent, as he supposed, but on an island, to which Vancouver, in 1792, gave the name of Quadra and Vancouver island. A few British merchants in the E. Indies formed a settlement in this place to supply the Chinese market with furs, but the Spaniards captured two English vessels, and took possession of the settlement in 1789; the British ministry demanded reparation, and the affair was afterwards amicably adjusted by a convention.

NORA, country of India beyond the Ganges, S. of Assam and N. of Ava, between the Irawady and Keynduem rivers; tributary to the sovereign of Ava. The natives speak a different dialect from that of Siam, and call themselves Thaylown. They are at present little known.

NORBURY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, co. palat. of Chester. Acres, 1410. Real prop. £3094. Pop. 671. Stockport (P. T. 176). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £66.

NORBURY, par. England, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 2470. Real prop. £4248. Pop. (with Roston) 465. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Liv. a rect. with the cur. Snelstone, in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here is a small endowed school for 20 children.

NORBURY, par. England, hund. Parslow, co. of Salop. Acres, 4880. Real prop. £2449. Pop. 382. Bishop's Castle (P. T. 159). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Hereford.

NORBURY, parish, England, W. div. hund. Cuttlestone, co. Stafford. Acres, 5270. Real prop. £1982. Pop. 370. Newport (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

NORCIA, tn. Italy, delegation Spoleto, States of the Church, on the Freddara; 70 m. NNE. of Rome. Pop. 4000.

NORDEN, tn. Germany, prov. E. Friesland,

kingd. Hanover; 15 m. N. of Embden. Pop. 3100. Two miles from the North Sea, with a small but good harbour.

NORDHAUSEN, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Erfurt, on the riv. Zorge, N. of the Hartz mountains; 37 m. E. of Gottingen. Pop. 9000. Lat. 51. 30. N. Long. 10. 47. E. It is fortified, and contains one Catholic and seven Lutheran churches, an orphan-house, and three hospitals. Here are considerable distilleries and oil-mills, and manufactures of linen, hardware, and soap.

NORDKOPING, town, Sweden, prov. East Gothland, on the riv. Motala; 76 m. SW. of Stockholm. Pop. 9000. Lat. 58. 35. N. Long. 16. 11. E. It is well situated for trade, and has manufactures of iron and brass-ware, leather, woollens, and paper.

NORDLAND. See NORRLAND.

NORDLINGEN, town, Germany, W. of kingd. Bavaria; 36 m. NNE. of Ulm. Pop. 5800. Lat. 48. 51. N. Long. 10. 28. E. Here is a beautiful Lutheran church, built in the Gothic style. Chief manufacture, leather; and a trade in corn and feathers. This town was annexed to the Bavarian dominions in 1802.

NORDSTRAND, island, Denmark, W. side duchy of Sleswick. Pop. 2500. Lat. 54. 37. N. Long. 8. 48. E. This island was formerly much more considerable, but has suffered greatly by inundations. The inhabitants are employed in navigation, fishing, and agriculture.

NORE, a noted part of riv. Thames, England, situated off Sheerness. Lat. 51. 27. N. Long. 0. 44. E. A floating light is now fixed on the neighbouring sand-bank, which runs eastward from the isle of Grain.

NORE, river, Ireland, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. It rises in the Sliebhbloom mntns. in the Queen's County, and flowing S. enters the co. Killkenny, where it assumes a character both beneficial and beautiful. The violence and rapidity of its current have impeded navigation, and almost defied the ingenuity of the most skilful engineers. At Thomastown the surface first becomes navigable by barges, and at Inistioge by larger vessels. Two miles above New Ross the Nore unites with the Barrow, and this great navigable river discharges itself into the haven of Waterford.

NORFOLK, maritime co. England, bounded N. and E. by German ocean, S. by Suffolk, and W. by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. Acres, 1,292,300. Pop. 390,054. It sends 12 members to parliament; is divided into 33 hundreds, 660 parishes, and contains 4 boroughs, and 28 market-towns. It is so encompassed by water, either of the sea or rivers, as to be a complete peninsula, connected with the adjacent county only on the S. by a narrow causeway, raised through the marshes at Lopham. The surface of this county presents more uniformity of appearance than any part of England of the same extent; for, excepting near Norwich, and on the coast near Sheringham and Cromer, the land lies mostly on a level. It exhibits, however, great variety of soil; towards the N. alluvial sand predominates, but in the S. it is mixed with clay and marl on a basis of chalk. The sea-coast is so low that ranges of sand-hills, like those of Holland, are formed to protect the country from inundations. On the northern side of the county the shore is varied with creeks or bays, which, however, admit only small vessels. The navigation of the coast is rendered extremely dangerous by shoals and sand-banks. The most remarkable of these are the sands extending on a line with the coast of Yarmouth, and forming the Yarmouth Roads, where, though the entrance is difficult, large fleets may ride in safety. The principal rivers of Norfolk are, the Great Ouse, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, Wensom, Bure, Nar, and Nen. There are some considerable woods in this county, as those of Foxley, in the hundred of Eynsford; some to the W. of Wymondham, in that of Forehoe; Shottesham, in Hensted; Ashwellthorpe in Hampnell; and Bunwell in Depwade; Hethel, Hetherfel, and Hetheringham, in Humbleyard. The air in the marsh districts is cold and damp, and the climate unhealthy, agues being very prevalent. The lighter arable lands afford good crops of barley, much of which is made into malt and exported. Wheat is much cultivated in the stronger soils, but the growth of turnips constitutes the distinguishing feature of the Norfolk agriculture. Buck-wheat is grown on the lighter soils, and used to feed poultry and swine. The fenny parts of the county furnish abundant pasture for milch kine, which produce quantities of butter, sent to London for sale under the name of Cambridge butter. Norfolk has long been noted as one of the best peopled districts in England, though it does not contain many large towns, the population being generally diffused, and the manufactures, though important, yet of limited extent. Stuffs, and various fabrics of silk and wool, are made in Norwich and its environs, and the town of Worstead gave name to a particular sort of woollen goods. Yarmouth is noted for its fisheries, especially of herrings. On Mousehold Heath, near Norwich, are some remarkable excavations, supposed by Mr. King to have been subterraneous habitations or storehouses of the aboriginal Britons. The hundreds of this county are, Smithdon, Brothercross, N. Greenhoe, Holt, N. Erpingham, Happing, Tunstead, S. Erpingham, Eynesford, Launditch, Gallow, Freebridge Lynn, Freebridge Marshland, Clackclose, South Greenhoe, Mitford, Forehoe, Taverham, West Flegg, E. Flegg, Waltham, Clavering, Lodden, Blofield, Hensted, Humbleyard, Depwade, Wayland, Grimshoe, Shropham, Guiltcross, Diss, and Earsham. The city of Norwich forms a distinct liberty independent of any hundred. The boroughs are, Castle Rising, Lynn Regis, Thetford, and Yarmouth; the market-towns are, Attleborough, Aylsham, Burnham, Clay, Cromer, Diss, Downham, East Dereham, Fakenham, Foulsham, Hargham, Harleston, E. Harling, Holt, Reepham, Saxmundham, Stoke Ferry, Swaffham, N. Walsham, Walsingham, Watten, Wells, and Wymondham. Norfolk gives the title of duke to the head of the Howard family, who is premier duke and earl marshal of England. When Britain was invaded by the Romans this county was inhabited by the Iceni; their capital is supposed to have been at Tasturgh, W. of Saxlingham. By the Romans it was included in the prov. Flavia Cæsariensis, and their principal settlement was Venta Icenorum, now Castor, near Norwich. They found it necessary to commit the defence of the coast from German invaders to a special officer, called Count of the Saxon shore. When the Saxons, Angles, and other tribes settled in Britain, the Angles took

possession of Norfolk and Suffolk, and it is supposed the present name is taken from the custom of calling the people who lived N. or S. of the Waveney, North-folk and South-folk. In the reign of Egbert, this county was the scene of many of the most barbarous depredations of the Danes, and in the time of Alfred many of them were permitted to settle in these eastern parts. There are many remains of Saxon and Danish fortifications; at S. Creak, where there is a supposed Saxon fortress, a sanguinary battle was fought in the ninth century. After the Norman conquest, Norfolk was held as an earldom by Ralph de Guader, a follower of William I. In 1313, Thomas de Brotherton, a younger son of Edward I., was made earl of Norfolk, and from him, through the Mowbrays, the dignity, augmented to a dukedom, has descended to the present family of Howards. Norfolk was the principal scene of the insurrection headed by Ket, who was at last hung over the walls of Norwich castle. During the civil wars, also, Norwich was fortified against Charles I., Norfolk being one of the counties that joined the earl of Manchester's association in support of parliament.

NORFOLK, co. N. America, U. S., Massachusetts; bounded NW. by Middlesex co., E. by Boston harbour, S. by Plymouth and Bristol cos., and W. by Rhode Island and Worcester cos. Pop. 41,993. Ch. tn. Dedham.—*Norfolk*, tn. Litchfield co., Connecticut; 42 m. ESE. from Hudson. Pop. 1485. Contains various mills and manufacturing establishments. —*Norfolk*, co., SE. of Virginia. Pop. 14,998, of whom 5842 are slaves. Chief tns. Norfolk and Portsmouth.—*Norfolk*, bor., port of entry, and cap. of the above co., on Elizabeth riv.; 112 m. ESE. from Richmond. Pop. 9816. Lat. 36. 55. N. Long. 76. 5. W. The farmer's bank, the orphan asylum, and the Lancasterian school, are among the most conspicuous buildings. It has a spacious and commodious harbour, defended by three forts. It has more shipping and commerce than any town in the state. The marine hospital, on Washington point, is a handsome building, and a short distance up the river is a large U. S. navy yard. Norfolk contains a courthouse, a gaol, a market-house, a theatre, two insurance offices, three banks, an academy, an athenæum, containing about 1000 volumes, and six places of worship.

NORFOLK, co. N. America, Upper Canada, bounded N. and E. by co. of Lincoln, S. by Lake Erie, and NW. by co. York. Sends, in conjunction with the fourth riding of the co. of Lincoln, one representative to the provincial parliament.

NORFOLK BAY, bay, E. of North Bay, on the coast of Van Diemen's Land. Lat. 43. 0. S. Long. 147. 53. E.

NORFOLK ISLAND, island S. Pacific ocean, lying E. of New S. Wales. Lat. 29. 0. S. Long. 168. 30. E. It was discovered, in 1774, by Captain Cook, who found it uninhabited. Shortly after the settlement at Port Jackson, it was colonized by a number of convicts, subordinate to that station, under the direction of governor Phillips. It is very hilly, but some of the valleys are large. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill, is 12,000 feet high. The whole island is covered by a thick forest, but has not much underwood; and the principal timber tree is the pine, which is very useful in building, and seems durable. The island is supplied with many streams of good water, which abound with fine eels. The cliffs round the coast are 210 feet high, and perpendicular; there is safe anchorage all round the island, provided the lee side be taken; but there is no harbour, and, from the heavy seas which constantly beat upon the shore, there is great difficulty in approaching it, in consequence of which the settlers were encouraged to remove to Fort Dalrymple, or the Derwent river, in New Holland, whither the greater part of the military and convicts were sent in 1805.

NORHAM, tn. and par. England, div. Norhamshire, co pal. of Durham, situate on the banks of the Tweed, near the mouth of the Till. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £4444. Pop. 3744. Berwick-upon-Tweed (P. T. 337). Liv. a vic. dioc. Durham. Two annual fairs for cattle and pedlery. A great number of the inhabitants are partially employed in the Tweed salmon fishery. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house, and an endowed free-school, with a house for the master.

NORHAM MAINS, tnshp. of England, par. of Norham, div. Norhamshire, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 950. Real prop. £2783. Pop. 119. Berwick-upon-Tweed (P. T. 337).

NORHAMSHIRE, div. England, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 18,810. Pop. 3744. Though locally situated in the co. Northumberland, near the mouth of the riv. Till, it belongs to the co. Durham. Containing the par. Norham, from which it is named, one chap., and eleven townships.

NORLAND, or NORTH LAND, tnshp. England, par. Halifax, wapentake of Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £2883. Pop. 1618. Halifax (P. T. 197). On the edge of Norland Moor, among a large ridge of rocks, is a very ponderous stone, called the Lad Stone.

NORMANBY, par. England, E. div. of the wapentake of Aslaco, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £1782. Pop. 430. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £67. Here is a small endowed school.

NORMANBY, par. and tnshp. of England, wapentake of Ryedale, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2330. Real prop. £1725. Pop. 477. Pickering (P. T. 226). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. York. Here are an endowment for education and a mineral spring. It gives the title of viscount to Phipps, earl of Mulgrave.

NORMANBY-UPON-THE-WOLDS, par. of England, W. div. wapentake Walshcroft, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1980. Pop. 122. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Lincoln.

NORMAN CROSS, hund. England, co. of Huntingdon. Acres, 52,070. Pop. 8828. Containing 25 pars.

NORMAN-DIKES, div. Scotland, par. Peter-Culter. Pop. with par. Aberdeen (P. T. 121½). Here is a large quadrilateral entrenchment, which appears to have been the site of a Roman camp.

NORMANDY, prov. of France, anciently a duchy, bounded N. and W. by the English Channel, E. by Picardy, S. by the provinces to the N. of the Loire. Length, 150 sq. m.; breadth, from 80 to 90 sq. m. Area, 11,000 sq. m. It

has the form of an oblong, extending from E. to W. At the revolution, it was divided into five departs., *Lower Seine, Eure, Orne, Calvados,* and *La Manche,* which see. The country bears a resemblance to England in climate, in the extent of undulating plains without mountains, in the richness of the pastures, in the nature of the corn culture, in the species of the fruits, chiefly apples and pears, and in the density of the population, this province having one-fourth the extent and one-fourth the population of England. The state of agriculture is backward, not from want of ingenuity, but from deficiency of capital and the absence of improving example. The manufactures of Normandy are of considerable amount; the original and most general branch is linen, which is made in a number of detached houses, and is usually coarse and strong. The people are sober, frugal, and industrious, and uniformly speak French, with a provincial accent in rural districts, but with propriety in the towns. After the loss of Gaul by the Romans, Normandy formed part of the kingdom of Neustria, its present name being taken from the Normans, who settled here in the latter part of the 9th century, and compelled the king of France to cede the country to them as a fief, and they were governed by their own dukes, the most renowned of whom was William, who conquered England. It was not till 1203 that Normandy was wrested from the English monarch John. Edward III. began the memorable campaign of 1346, by overrunning Normandy; and in 1418, Henry V. conquered the prov., and obtained its formal cession to England by the peace of 1420. It remained in possession of the English thirty years, a period to which the Normans still trace the foundation of many of their public institutions. It was wrested from our ancestors in 1449, and enjoyed peace till 1815, when it submitted to Bonaparte, after the surrender of Paris. Till the revolution, Normandy had its separate parliaments, which sat at Rouen; its provincial laws and usages were also preserved, and, under the name of Coutûmier de Normandie, form an important monument of the legal system of the middle ages.

NORMANTON, par. England, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £2308. Pop. 295. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the vic. of St. Peter, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £30.

NORMANTON, par. England, wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1540. Real prop. £2295. Pop. 204. Grantham (P. T. 110). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £100.

NORMANTON, par. England, hund. Martinsley, co. Rutland. Acres, 2450. Real prop. £736. Pop. 33. Oakham (P. T. 95). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £109.

NORMANTON, par. and tnshp. England, lower div. of wapentake Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 4110. Real prop. £2677. Pop. 1182. Wakefield (P. T. 182). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. York. Ann. val. £150. Here is an excellent grammar school.

NORMANTON-ON-THE-HEATH, chap. of England, par. Nailston, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £2273. Pop. 216. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln.

NORMANTON, North, or Temple, chap. England, par. Chesterfield, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Real prop. £862. Pop. 146. Chesterfield (P. T. 150). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £30.

NORMANTON-UPON-SOAR, par. England, s. div. wapentake Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £2196. Pop. 365. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. dioc. York. In the church, which is ancient and much decayed, is a large font, which was used when immersion was customary in baptizing.

NORMANTON, South, par. England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £2910. Pop. 1154. Alfreton (P. T. 139). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

NORMANTON-UPON-TRENT, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £1875. Pop. 349. Tuxford (P. T. 137). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. York. Ann. val. £118.

NORRIDGEWICK, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of Somerset co., Maine, on the Kinnebeck; 94 m. NNE. of Portland. Pop. 1710. Here is an elegant bridge across the riv., and the town contains a court-house, a gaol, a meeting-house, and has considerable trade.

NORRIESTOWN, or Norriston, vil. Scotland, par. Kincardine, sh. Perth. Pop. with par. Stirling (P. T. 35½). Here is a chapel of ease, the minister of which has a stipend of £30 per annum, with a glebe and other emoluments; the presentation is vested in the majority of the examinable persons, with the consent of the incumbent of the parish.

NORRISTOWN, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill; 17 m. W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1826. Lat. 40. 10. N. Long. 75. 10. W. It contains the usual buildings, and three weekly newspapers are published here.

NORRKOPING. See Nordkoping.

NORRLAND, or Nordland, maritime prov. Norway, lying between Drontheim, on the S., and Finmark on the N.; extending from the 66th to the 70th deg. of N. Lat. Area, 46,000 sq. m. The pop. is small in proportion to the area. The majority of the inhabitants are fishermen, and trade with Bergen and other tns. to the S. The chief exports are butter and cheese.

NORRLAND, or Nordland, ter. of Sweden, the most northern of the three divisions of Sweden Proper, extending from Lat. 60. to 65. N.; bounded by Middle Sweden on the S., Norway on the W., the gulf of Bothnia on the E., and Lapland on the N. Sometimes the latter is included in the designation of Norrland. Area, 90,000 sq. m. Pop. 170,000. It is divided into seven provs. Here are many productive iron-mines, and the forests afford excellent timber. The principal town is Gefle.

NORRLAND, West. See Hernosand.

NORRTELGE, seaport-tn. Middle Sweden, prov. Upland, on the Baltic; 30 m. NE. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 45. N. Long. 18. 39. E. Pop. 1000, employed chiefly in fishing and the coasting trade. Manufacture, fire-arms.

NORT, tn. W. France, depart. Lower Loire, prov. of Brittany, on the Erdre; 15 m. N. of Nantes. Pop. 3200. Lat. 47. 26. N. Long. 1. 32. W. It serves as an entrepôt for the iron, wood, and coals sent from the interior to Nantes.

NORTE, Rio Bravo del, large riv. of N. America, repub. of Mexico; rises on the Rocky Mountains, near the source of the Arkansaw, about Lat. 40. N. and Long. 107. 35. W. It runs SSE., and, after a course of 2000 m., falls into the Gulf of Mexico, in Lat. 26. N. Long. 96. 40. W. It is only navigable for boats and canoes.

NORTH, depart. NE. of France, including the chief part of French Flanders, Hainault, and Cambresis. It forms part of the line of French frontier opposite to Belgium. Length, 140 m., breadth, 30 m. Area, 2820 sq. m. Pop. 962,648. This depart. takes the lead of all, excepting that containing Paris, in wealth and revenue. It contains the large towns of Lisle, Dunkirk, Valenciennes, Cambray, and Douay, and exhibits, in the state of its agriculture, and the comfort of the lower orders, an example of the superiority long ascribed to the Flemish above the French provinces. The soil is highly productive in all kinds of corn, as well as in flax, tobacco, and hops. Agriculture is better conducted here than in any part of France. The pasturage is rich. Coal is the chief mineral produce. The manufacturing establishments are very extensive: the chief are of linen, woollen, and cotton stuffs, lace, paper, and leather. There are also considerable iron and glass works. It is watered by the Scarpe, Scheldt, Lys, and Deule. This depart. takes its name from being the most northern of France. It is divided into six arrondissements: Lisle (the capital), Avesnes, Cambray, Douay, Dunkirk, and Hazebrouck.

NORTHALL, or Northolt, par. England, hund. Elthorne, co. Middlesex. Acres, 2230. Real prop. £3073. Pop. 447. Harrow-on-the-Hill (P. T. 10). Liv. a vic. dioc. London.

NORTHALLERTON, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, wapentake of Allertonshire, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 13,100. Real prop. £8552. Pop. 3004. London, 225 m. On the riv. Wiske, a branch of the Swale. Liv. a vic. dioc. York. Market-day, Wednesday. Fairs, Feb. 14, May 5, Sept. 5, Oct. 3, and second Wednesday in October, for cattle and cheese. Member of parliament, 1. The chief manufactures are of leather and linen, though it was formerly celebrated for its fine ale. The bor. first returned members to parliament in the 26th year of Edward I., but the privilege was not used again till the year 1640. It has a grammar school of ancient but uncertain foundation. The new prison on Howard's plan was erected as a relief to the county gaol at York. The registry-office for the N. riding of Yorkshire is at Northallerton.

NORTHAM, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. Devon. Acres, 2740. Real prop. £6039. Pop. 2727. Bideford (P. T. 201). Liv. a vic. dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £90. Here are almshouses for four widows, and several small endowments for education.

NORTHAMPTON, co. of England. Acres, 646,810. Pop. 179,336. It contains 20 hunds., 336 pars., 1 city, 3 boroughs, and 2 mkt.-tns., and sends nine members to the British parliament. It is proverbially a fine and pleasant county, and contains many noblemen's and gentlemen's seats. Formerly a large portion of its surface was covered by the forests of Rockingham, Salcey, and Whittlewood; and though now generally cultivated, the land is still included in the crown lands, consisting of about 18,000 acres. The duke of Grafton is lord warden and hereditary keeper of Whittlewood forest, in which is found the wild cat, the fiercest of the British beasts of prey. The timber is chiefly oak, elm, ash, and beech. The surface of the county is suitable for cultivation, having neither wastes nor mountains; and yet in 1818, four-tenths of the land remained unenclosed. The highest ground in Northamptonshire is near Daventry, where the rivers Nen, Cherwell, and Leam have their sources. Great Peterborough Fen is a large and level tract of country in the N., which affords pasturage for the cattle of 32 parishes, which compose the soke of Peterborough. The principal rivers are the Nen, Welland, Ouse, Avon, Leam, and Cherwell. The farm-lands are chiefly devoted to grazing and fattening cattle for the London markets; but on the higher grounds considerable numbers of sheep are fed. The chief products, besides horses of a large black breed for draught and horned cattle, are timber, oak, bark, wool, cheese, wheat, and wood for the dyers, which is much cultivated in some parts. The greatest defect in this county is the want of fuel; this is now in a measure supplied by the introduction of coal by inland navigation. The manufactures carried on here are the weaving of silk stockings, lace-making, wool-spinning, and shoemaking. The hunds. in this county are Nassaburgh, or the liberty of Peterborough, Willybrook, Corby, Polebrook, Navisford, Huxloe, Rothwell, Guilsborough, Orlingbury, Higham Ferrers, Harnfordshoe, Spelhoe, Nobottle Grove, Fawsley, Chipping Warden, Green's Norton, Towcester, Wymersley, Clely, and King's Sutton. The only city is Peterborough; the bors. are Northampton, Brackley, and Higham Ferrers; the market-towns, Daventry, Fotherinhay, Kettering, Long Buckby, Oundle, Rothwell, Thrapstone, Towcester, Weldon, and Wellingborough; but the markets of Fotherinhay, Long Buckby, Rothwell, and Weldon, are now discontinued. Northamptonshire is in the see of Peterborough; it sends two members to parliament for the county, two for the city of Peterborough, two each for the boroughs of Northampton and Brackley, and one for that of Higham Ferrers. When the Romans invaded Britain, this part of the country was inhabited by the Coritani, and it was afterwards included in the Roman prov. called Flavia Cæsariensis. Two Roman roads crossed this county, Watling-street and Irwin-street. That the Romans had several stations in this district is evident from the entrenchments still to be seen. At Castle Dykes, SW. of Weldon, there appears to have been a fortress of considerable strength and importance; also Arbury Banks, 3 m. SW. of Daventry, and Raynsbury Camp, between Aynhoe and Newbottle, in the SW. of the county. Tessellated pavements have also been discovered in different places. In the time of the Anglo-Saxons, this county belonged to the kingdom of Mercia. It has been the scene of some of the most remarkable events in our national history. In 1460, a battle took place near Northampton between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the former were defeated, and Henry VI. taken prisoner. At Fotherinhay Castle, near Oundle, Mary, queen of Scots, was executed in

1586; and at Naseby, on the NW. border of the county, the army of Charles I. was totally routed by Fairfax and Cromwell, in 1645.

NORTHAMPTON, bor. England, and cap. of the above co., having a separate jurisdiction, but locally within the hund. Spalling. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £21,731. Pop. 15,351. London, 66 m. Fairs, Feb. 20, April 6, May 4, June 19, Aug. 5 and 26, Sept. 19, first Thursday in Nov., November 28, Dec. 19. Members of parliament, 2. It is situate on an eminence on the N. bank of the riv. Nen, near the centre of the county, at the junction of several roads from the N. to the S. and W. parts of England. Sessions for the borough are held once a quarter in the town-hall, and a court of record before the mayor and bailiffs, every three weeks, in which actions may be tried for sums of unlimited amount. The assizes and quarter sessions for the co. are held in the county-hall. The town is said to have formerly comprised seven parochial churches, but it is now divided into four parishes. The living of All Saints is a rect. in the gift of the corporation; St. Giles is a rect., ann. val. £19; St. Sepulchre is a vic., ann. val. £88; St. Peter's is a rect.; all in the dioc. of Peterborough. All Saints church, situate in the centre of the town, at the junction of four principal streets, is ornamented with an Ionic portico and a balustrade, with a statue of Charles II. St. Giles church is a handsome modern structure, with a square embattled tower. St. Sepulchre is one of the few circular churches in this country, and is attributed to the knights templars; it is surmounted with a broad embattled tower, with a lofty pyramidal spire. St. Peter's is an ancient edifice, at the W. extremity of the town, with all the characteristics of Norman architecture. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here, and here are several places of worship for different denominations of Dissenters. Among the institutions for the gratuitous instruction of children, are the free grammar school, Dryden's charity school, and one belonging to the corporation, besides National, Lancasterian, and Infant schools. There are endowed almshouses for the poor of both sexes, and an infirmary; the latter is a stone edifice, on the E. side of the town. The market-place is said to be one of the handsomest in Europe. The streets are in general regular and well built, and the houses of a reddish stone. Among the public buildings are the tn.-hall, an ancient edifice; the county-hall, a handsome modern edifice, with a Corinthian portico; the county gaol, a convenient building, on Howard's plan, erected in 1794; and the theatre. The town is lighted with gas. Northampton is famed for its manufacture of boots and shoes; currying, lace-making, and brass and iron-works, are also carried on with spirit. Considerable trade arises from the constant passing of travellers from London to Liverpool, Manchester, &c., and from the facilities afforded for the transfer of goods, in consequence of the communication made between the river Nen and the Grand Junction Canal in 1815. A newspaper is published weekly, called the Northampton Mercury, which is said to be one of the oldest in the kingdom. In the northern part of the town was formerly a priory of Cluniac monks; in the western suburb was a convent of Black canons, and near the S. gate a priory of Augustin friars. At a short distance from the town, on the road to London, stands one of the handsomest of the crosses erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor. This place formerly gave the title of earl, as it does now of marquis, to the family of Compton. It has returned members to parliament ever since the time of Edward I. By the new Municipal Act it is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. It has a commission of the peace, with a recorder, town-clerk, &c.

NORTHAMPTON, town, N. America, U. S., cap. of Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on the Connecticut river, opposite Hadley, with which it is connected by a bridge 1060 feet long; 95 m. W. of Boston. Pop. 3613. Lat. 42. 20. N. Long. 72. 30. W. It contains a court-house, gaol, and several houses of worship.—*Northampton*, town, Montgomery county, New York; 50 m. NW. of Albany. Pop. 4390.—*Northampton*, co. Pennsylvania, watered by the Delaware and Lehigh. Pop. 39,267. Chief tn. Easton.—*Northampton*, co. E. side of Virginia. Pop. 8644. Chief tn. Eastville.—*Northampton*, co. North Carolina. Pop. 13,103.

NORTHAWE, par. England, hund. Cashio, co. Hertford. Acres, 3180. Real prop. £3956. Pop. 600. Barnet (P. T. 11). Liv. a donative in the dioc. London. Here is a small endowed school.

NORTH BEVELAND. See BEVELAND.

NORTHBOROUGH, or NORTHBURGH, par. England, hund. Peterborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 710. Real prop. £1863. Pop. 227. Market Deeping (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Peterborough.

NORTH-BOURNE, parish, England, hund. Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 3490. Real prop. £3918. Pop. 869. Deal (P. T. 72). Liv. a vic. with the cur. Sholden, in the dioc. Canterbury.

NORTH, CAPE, the most northern point of the island of Mageroe, on the coast of Norway. Lat. 71. 11. N. Long. 25. 0. E. It is chiefly remarkable as the most northern point of land in Europe.

NORTH-CHAPEL, parish, England, hund. Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. of Sussex. Acres, 3600. Real prop. £2064. Pop. 845. Petworth (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chichester.

NORTH CHURCH, or BERKHAMPSTEAD ST. MARY'S, parish, England, hund. Dacorum, co. of Hertford. Acres, 3890. Real prop. £4938. Pop. 1156. Berkhampstead (P. T. 26). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

NORTHEN, or NORTHERDEN, parish and tnshp. England, hund. Macclesfield, co. Chester. Acres, 3910. Real prop. £4020. Pop. 1420. Stockport (P. T. 176). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chester.

NORTH-FERRY, or NORTH QUEEN'S-FERRY, post-vil. Scotland, locally within the par. and dist. Dunfermline, but ecclesiastically annexed to the par. Inverkeithing, sh. Fife. Real prop. £784. Pop. 684. Edinburgh, 10 m. It stands on the N. bank of the Firth of Forth, opposite the royal burgh of Queen's-Ferry, in Linlithgowshire; and between these places there are regular passage-boats. The ferry is now under the direction of trustees, under an act of parliament, with a grant of £12,000 for the improvement of the place, which has been effected

by building a light-house and new piers, with the other additions. Near its site are great whinstone quarries, whence have been obtained vast quantities of stone for paving of the streets of London.

NORTHFIELD, par. England, upper div. hund. Halfshire, co. Worcester. Acres, 5880. Real prop. £8993. Pop. 1870. Hales Owen (P. T. 117). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Worcester. The small river Rea, and the Birmingham and Netherton canals, run through this place.

NORTHFIELD, tn. North America, U. S., Washington co. Vermont; 9 m. SSW. of Montpelier. Pop. 1412. Here is a woollen manufactory.—*Northfield*, town, Franklin co. Massachusetts, near the Connecticut riv.; 14 m. NNW. from Boston. Pop. 1757.—*Northfield*, town, Richmond county, New York, on Staten Island. Pop. 2171.

NORTH-FLEET, parish, England, hund. of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, situated on a lofty chalk hill. Acres, 3980. Real prop. £6821. Pop. 2124. Gravesend (P. T. 22). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Canterbury. Fair, Easter Tuesday. Great quantities of lime are burnt here, and much of the flint found here is wrought into gun-flints. Here are docks for ship-building, one of which is excavated from the solid chalk; East India ships have been built here. Here is also an establishment for the manufacture of Parker's Roman cement. The church is a very spacious structure, and contains several monuments of great antiquity.

NORTH FORTY FOOT BANK, three extra-parochial dists. England, wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 2830. Pop. 241. Boston (P. T. 116).

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, town, N. America, U. S., cap. of Queen's co. New York, on Long Island Sound; 22 m. E. of New York. Pop. 3062.

NORTH-HILL, par. England, N. div. hund. East, co. Cornwall. Acres, 7540. Real prop. £5102. Pop. 1155. Launceston (P. T. 214). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

NORTHHOLMS, par. England, Marsh div. wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 30. Real prop. £80. Pop. 104. Spilsby (P. T. 132).

NORTHIAM, par. England, hund. Staple, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 4100. Real prop. £3149. Pop. 1448. Rye (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester. Archbishop Frewen was born here in 1589: he accompanied Charles I. in his matrimonial expedition to Spain in 1662, as chaplain.

NORTHILL, par. England, hund. Wixamtree, co. Bedford. Acres, 4210. Real prop. £4117. Pop. (with Ickwell), 1106. Biggleswade (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church was made collegiate in the reign of Henry IV.: over the altar is a painted window, remarkable for having been the work of the artist Oliver.

NORTHINGTON, par. England, hund. of Mitcheldever, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £1895. Pop. 291. New Alresford (P. T. 57). Liv. a cur. annexed to the vic. Mitcheldever, in the dioc. Winchester.

NORTH LEACH, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Bradley, co. Gloucester, situated in a hollow in the midst of the Cotswold hills, near the source of the river Leche. Acres, 80. Real prop. £543. Pop. 795. London, 81 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Gloucester. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Fairs, Wednesday before May 4, for cows and sheep; last Wednesday in May, for cheese and cattle; 1st Wednesday in Sept. for sheep; Wednesday before Sept. 10, for horses and small ware. It consists principally of one irregular street, and was formerly a place of considerable importance, particularly in the clothing trade, which has now greatly declined. The mkt.-house is an old building, supported on columns. The government of the place is vested in a bailiff and two constables. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, with an elegant S. porch, and a lofty tower at the W. end, with open-worked battlements; and in the interior are several ancient and handsome monuments. A free grammar-school was founded and endowed here in the reign of Elizabeth, by Hugh Westwood, Esq.; and here also are several well-endowed almshouses. At a short distance from the town is the county bridewell. The petty sessions of the dist. are holden here.

NORTHMAVINE, or NORTH-MAVEN, par. in Mainland, Scotland, one of the Shetland isles, forming a peninsula at its northern extremity, connected with the par. Delting by an isthmus, called Mavis-grind, about 100 yards wide, and so low as to be nearly covered by the sea at high spring-tides, sh. of Orkney and Shetland. Real prop. £245. Pop. 2386. Liv. in the presb. of Shetland, and synod of Orkney. It is about 16 m. from N. to S., and 8 m. from E. to W.; its shores are indented with numerous inlets, provincially termed "voes," which afford safe havens for fishing-boats; and St. Magnus' Bay, the principal harbour, affords also good anchorage for any number of large vessels. Here is a commodious beach for drying fish, with warehouses, cellars, and other accommodations; hence a considerable exportation of fish takes place. In the western part of the parish is an eminence, called Rona's Hill, a well-known landmark, rising 3944 feet above the level of the sea. Off the coasts are many small rocky islands. Here is a parochial school, with a salary for the master.

NORTH MOOR, par. England, hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £3011. Pop. 360. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £68.

NORTHOP, town and parish, Great Britain, hund. Coleshill, co. Flint, N. Wales, including 7 townships; situated upon the mail-coach road from Chester to Holyhead. Acres, 6000. Real prop. £8595. Pop. 3890. London, 197 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, March 14, July 7, and Oct. 12. The church is a fine piece of architecture, adorned with a noble tower, and within which are three ancient effigiated tombs. Lead-mines have been wrought in this par. by the Romans, and their smelting-hearths are perceived at a little distance from Leadbrook-house. Lead-ore is also raised in the tnshp. Caer-fallwch, and coal underlies the greatest part of the parish. Here are valuable fisheries. A free grammar-school was founded here in 1606, for the children of this par. and for one boy from each of the pars. Cwm, Flint, Holywell, and St. Asaph; and there is a second free-school for ten poor girls of the parish.

NORTHORPE, par. England, N. div. wapen-

take of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 2390. Real prop. £1545. Pop. 128. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

NORTH-OVER, par. England, hund. Tintinhull, co. Somerset. Acres, 220. Real prop. £1252. Pop. 138. Ilchester (P. T. 121). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £100.

NORTH SEA. See GERMAN OCEAN.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a maritime county of England. Acres, 1,165,430. Pop. 222,912. Wards, 6. Pars. 460. Boroughs, 4, including Berwick-upon-Tweed. Mkt.-tns. 12. Members of parliament, 10. It is one of the largest counties, and presents a great variety of soil and surface; for though some parts are fertile and well cultivated, the greater portion is barren. The Cheviot hills, on the NW., afford good pasturage. On the eastern side are some rich vallies on the banks of the rivers, among these the vale of Coquet is remarkably fertile. Along the coast the surface is level, but though there are many small bays, there is no harbour of importance, except that of North Shields, at the mouth of the Tyne. The headlands of Bainbrough and Dunstanbrough, are two promontories remarkable for their castles: off the coast are the groups called Farnstaple Islands, as well as the larger islands of Lindisfarn and Holy Island. South of these is Coquet Island, at the mouth of the river Coquet. The principal river of Northumberland is the Tyne, formed by two branches, N. Tyne rising among the Cheviot hills, and S. Tyne rising in Aldstone Moor, Cumberland, which unite near Hexham, and flow into the sea at Tynemouth. The other rivers are, the Reed, Coquet, Tweed, and some smaller ones. The climate of Northumberland is various, but not so cold as might be expected for its situation, owing, probably, to the moderating influence of the sea breezes, which reach it from the Irish sea, as well as from the German ocean. This county is chiefly distinguished by its mineral productions, especially coal and lead ore. The coal measures and rocky strata, which constitute the coal formation of Northumberland and Durham, rest upon lead measures, and are covered in part by limestone and magnesia. They occupy a bason 58 m. in length by 24 m. in breadth. Ores of iron and lead and calcareous spar accompany the coal measures, which abound with organic remains of vegetables and freshwater shells, but no marine relics. The quantity of coal raised annually is immense; it is exported chiefly from Shields, Newcastle, and Sunderland, to London and the whole eastern coast of England. The lead measures form the northern and western boundaries of the coalfield. Silver is sometimes extracted from the lead ore, and ores of zinc and iron are found in many parts of the county. The principal products of Northumberland, besides minerals, are corn, cattle, sheep, wool, and fish, particularly salmon and trout. The chief manufactures are the glass-works, founderies, and potteries. The 6 wards are those of Bamborough, Coquetdale, Glendale, Morpeth, Tindale, and Castle ward. The boroughs are, Newcastle, Berwick, Morpeth, and Tynemouth. The market-towns are, Allerdale, Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Blyth, Corbridge, Holtwhistle, Hexham, Rothbury, North Shields, Warkworth, and Wooller. But Blyth, though become a place of importance, on account of the coal-trade, has not a chartered market, that of Corbridge is discontinued, and the market of Warkworth is inconsiderable. Four members are returned to parliament for the county, for the boroughs of Newcastle and Berwick two each, and for Morpeth and Tynemouth one each. Northumberland gives the title of duke to the family of (Smithsons) Percy. The country between the Tweed and the Tyne was anciently inhabited by the Attadini on the E., and by the Gadeni on the W. They were conquered by the Romans under Agricola, but must have been abandoned by them, as that prince erected a rampart of earth connecting a line of forts extending across the island from the Tyne to the Firth of Solway. Antoninus Pius erected another barrier from the Forth to the Clyde. In the second century the Mætæ and Caledonians became so troublesome, that the emperor Severus undertook to defend his dominions, and for this purpose built what is called the Picts' wall, on the site of Hadrian's wall, but of greater strength and durability. It extended from this county into Cumberland, and was about 80 m. in length, 9 feet thick, and 15 feet high, with a parapet ditch on the N. and a military road on the S. side. It was defended by 18 greater stations, 83 castles, and it is supposed numerous turrets. In the latter period of the Roman ascendency, Northumberland formed part of the prov. of Valentia. By the Angles it was made a part of the kingdom of Northan-Humbra-Land. It was afterwards conquered by the Danes, and in the time of Edred was governed as an earldom, till the Norman conquest. Since that period, the principal events are connected with the struggles with its northern neighbours. The ruins of numerous castles and forts testify the state of mutual distrust and animosity between the English and Scotch borderers. Many sanguinary contests originated from the plundering excursions of both parties. Among the pitched battles fought in this county between the contending parties, the more important are those of Halidon-hill, W. of Berwick, 1333; Flodden Field, on the river Till, in 1513; and of Hexham in 1643.

NORTHUMBERLAND, co. North America, U. S., central part Pennsylvania. Pop. 18,168. Chief tn. Sunbury.—*Northumberland*, tn. of the above co.; 124 m. NW. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1100. Here is a covered bridge across the N. branch of the Susquehannah.—*Northumberland*, co. Virginia. Pop. 7953.

NORTH WEST TERRITORY, ter. N. America, U. S.; 500 m. in length, and 400 m. in breadth. It is situate between Lat. 42. 30. and 49. N., and Long. 10. 31. and 18. 30. W. from Washington. Pop. 16,000. It is bounded on the E. by lake Michigan, N. by lake Superior, and the British possessions, W. by the Mississippi, and a line drawn from its source to the N. boundary separates it from the Missouri territory. It is generally a hilly country, with the exception of extensive level prairies. At the western extremity of lake Superior are the Cabotian mountains, and near the mineral districts the Smoky mountains. The chief rivers besides the Mississippi are the Ouisconsin, Fox, Chippeway, St. Croix, Rum, St. Francis, and Savanna of the Mississippi; Grand Portage, Ontonagon, Montreal, Mauvaise, Bois Brule,

St. Louis, and nearly 50 small streams are waters of lake Superior. The largest river is Ouisconsin, which rises in the N. interior of the country, and interlocks with the Montreal of lake Superior. In the upper part of the country, buffaloes, elks, bears, and deer are common. Beavers, otters, and musk-rats are taken for their furs. The trappers and savages roam over immense prairies in pursuit of their objects. This country abounds in minerals, lead, copper, iron, and the green earth. The lead mine district is the S. part, between Rock river and the Ouisconsin. The chief establishments of the present mines are situate on the Fever river; the mines are as rich as any in the world. The climate of the S. part is mild, though in other parts the winters are very severe. This extensive region has hitherto been connected with the Michigan territory, but as that territory has distinct geographical boundaries, it ought to be viewed by itself. The largest villages are, Prairie du Chien, Cassville, and Green-bay.

NORTHWICH, hund. England, co. palat. of Chester. Acres, 69,460. Pop. 38,149. Containing nine parishes, five chapelries, and fifty-eight townships.

NORTHWICH, mkt.-tn., tnshp., and chap. England, par. Great Budworth, partly in the hund. of Eddisbury, and part in that of Northwich, co. palat. of Chester; situate on the banks of the Weaver, near its confluence with the Dane. Acres, 200. Real prop. £1952. Pop. 1481. London, 173 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Mkt.-day, Friday. Fairs, April 10, for cattle; August 2, and Dec. 6, for cattle, drapery, goods, and bedding. It is a large and ancient town, but the streets are irregular and badly paved. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton manufactures and the salt trade, which latter is manufactured here and in the neighbourhood, on a very extensive scale. The carriage is facilitated by the Grand Trunk canal and the river Weaver. Courts-leet and baron are held here, at which constables and other officers are appointed. Here are a well-endowed free grammar-school; a small endowed school; and places of worship for Methodists and Independents. The church is spacious, and is remarkable for its semi-circular choir, and the curious decorations of the roof of the nave, which consist of numerous figures of wicker baskets, similar to those used in the process of salt-making.

NORTHWICK, tithing and chapelry, England, par. Henbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1390. Pop. (with Redwick) 285. Thornbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Bristol.

NORTHWOLD, par. England, hund. Grimshoe, co. Norfolk; situate on the Ouse, which is navigable from Stokesbridge to Lynn. Acres, 5200. Real prop. £5842. Pop. 1094. Stoke Ferry (P. T. 88). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich. The neighbourhood of this place is noted for the production of a peculiar sort of barley, which is much esteemed for malting.

NORTHWOOD, par. England, hund. West, Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Acres, 4270. Real prop. £11,275. Pop. (with West Cowes), 4491. West Cowes (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. with the vic. of Carisbrooke, dioc. of Winchester.

NORTHWOOD, tn. N. America, U. S., Rockingham co., New Hampshire; 28 m. E. from Concord. Pop. 1342. Crystals, crystallized spars and black lead are found in this town.

NORTH-WOODSIDE, ham. Scotland, in the barony par., within the jurisdiction of the city of Glasgow, sh. Lanark. Pop. with parish. This is a populous village, where the cotton manufacture is extensively prosecuted. Here are a chapel of ease and a charity-school founded by a private individual.

NORTON, par. England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 4630. Real prop. £6517. Pop. 1747. Sheffield (P. T. 162). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

NORTON, par. England, SW. div. Stockton ward, co. palat. of Durham. Acres, 4890. Real prop. £7012. Pop. 1486. Stockton-upon-Tees (P. T. 241). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Durham. Here is a Methodist chapel and a small endowed grammar-school.

NORTON, par. England, upper div. hund. of Dudston and King's Barton, co. Gloucester. Real prop. £2847. Pop. 423. Gloucester (P. T. 104). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Gloucester. Ann. val. £33.

NORTON, par. England, hund. Cashio, co. Hertford. Real prop. £1968. Pop. 364. Baldock (P. T. 37). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of London. Ann. val. £104.

NORTON, par. England, hund. Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Real prop. £1364. Pop. 111. Faversham (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Canterbury.

NORTON, or King's Norton, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Real prop. £1526. Pop. 226. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £114. The church is a very handsome small modern edifice, consisting only of a nave, with a steeple at the W. end.

NORTON, or Hog's Norton, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 2910. Pop. 497. Market-Bosworth (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect., with the cur. of Bilstone, in the dioc. of Lincoln.

NORTON, par. England, hund. Fawsley, co. Northampton. Acres, 3260. Real prop. £5045. Pop. 541. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Peterborough.

NORTON, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Radnor, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £1963. Pop. 297. Presteign (P. T. 151). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. St. David's.

NORTON, par. England, hund. of Blackburn, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2340. Real prop. £2778. Pop. 802. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

NORTON, par. England, hund. of Malmsbury, and co. Wilts. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £1086. Pop. 113. Malmsbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Salisbury.

NORTON, or Abbott's Norton, par. England, lower div. hund. Blackenhurst, co. Worcester. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £3986. Pop. 397. Evesham (P. T. 99). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Worcester.

NORTON, par. England, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 2095. Pop. 552. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Worcester.

NORTON, tnshp. and chap. England. par. Breedon, middle div. hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £1813. Pop. 199. Pershore (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Worcester.

NORTON, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2510. Real prop. £6239. Pop. 1425. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of of York. Ann. val. £78.

NORTON, tn. N. America, U. S., Bristol co., Massachusetts; 36 m. SSW. of Boston. Pop. 1484. Here are manufactures of iron and cotton.

NORTON BAVANT, par. England, hund. Warminster, and co. Wilts. Acres, 2370. Real prop. £2642. Pop. 279. Warminster (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Salisbury.

NORTON, Bishop's, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4240. Real prop. £2507. Pop. 426. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

NORTON, Brize, par. England, hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford. Acres, 3140. Real prop. £3773. Pop. 627. Burford (P. T. 72). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Oxford.

NORTON, Canes, or Norton-under-Cannock, par. England, S. div. hund. of Offlow, co, Stafford. Acres, 4470. Real prop. £5987. Pop. 678. Lichfield (P. T. 119). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. The church is a neat Gothic edifice, surmounted by a small tower, and contains an ancient and curious font.

NORTON CANON, par. England, hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford. Acres, 2300. Real prop. £1789. Pop. 338. Weobley (P. T. 147). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean of Hereford. Ann. val. £135.

NORTON, Chipping. See Chipping Norton.

NORTON, Conyers, tnshp. England, par. of Wath, wapentake of Allertonshire, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 920. Real prop. £1130. Pop. 73. Ripon (P. T. 212). This place is celebrated as the family seat of Richard Norton, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, imprudently engaged in the religious rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, and, together with eight of his sons, fell by the hand of the executioner.

NORTON SUB CORSE, par. England, hund. Clavering, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £2124. Pop. 367. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £50.

NORTON DISNEY, par. England, lower div. wapentake Boothby Graffo, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £2447. Pop. 210. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £136. In the church are several very ancient and curious monuments.

NORTON, East, par. England, hund. E. Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £1955. Pop. 137. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lincoln.

NORTON FERRIS, hund. England, co. Somerset. Acres, 18,730. Pop. 5092. Contains 10 pars.

NORTON FITZWARREN, par. England, hund. Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. Somerset. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £2040. Pop. 545. Taunton (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

NORTON IN HALES, par. England, Drayton div. hund. Bradford North, co. Salop. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £2089. Pop. 311. Drayton in Hales (P. T. 153). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

NORTON-UNDER-HAMDEN, par. England, hunds. Houndsborough, Barwick, and Coker, co. Somerset. Acres, 820. Real prop. £1332. Pop. 513. Crewkerne (P. T. 132). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

NORTON, Hook, par. England, hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford. Acres, 3730. Real prop. £6345. Pop. 1506. Chipping Norton (P. T. 71). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Oxford. Ann. val. £140. This place is memorable for a sanguinary battle between the Danes and the Saxons, which is said to have been fought about the year 917, and a barrow still remains here which was probably formed by the Saxons on this occasion.

NORTON LINSEY, or Superior, par. England, Snitterfield div. hund. Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Acres, 590. Real prop. £1332. Pop. 141. Warwick (P. T. 90). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester.

NORTON MALREWARD, par. England, hund. Chew, co. Somerset. Acres, 2180. Real prop. £2165. Pop. (with Norton-Hawfield), 150. Pensford (P. T. 116). Liv. a rect. and peculiar in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

NORTON MANDEVILLE, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. of Essex. Acres, 2180. Real prop. £976. Pop. 114. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a cur. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £94.

NORTON, Midsummer, or Friars, par. and tithing, England, hund. Chewton, co. Somerset. Acres, 3370. Real prop. £11,832. Pop. 2942. Bath (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

NORTON-IN-THE-MOORS, par. and tnshp. England, N. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 3940. Real prop. £5419. Pop. 2407. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £35.

NORTON, St. Philips, or Comitis, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Wellow, co. of Somerset. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £3031. Pop. 767. London, 106 m. Liv. a vic. with the cur. Hinton-Charter-House, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Fairs, March 21; for cattle and cloth, March 27; for cloth, May 1; a great fair for cloth, &c. Aug. 20.

NORTON PUDDING, par. England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 600. Real prop. £1310. Pop. 17. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £8.

NORWALK, tn. N. America, U. S., Fairfield co., Connecticut, near the mouth of a riv. same name, on Long Island Sound; 45 m. NE. of New York. Pop. 3793. It has iron-works, and some trade to New York and the W. Indies.

NORWAY, kingd. N. of Europe, belonging to Sweden; called by the Danes Norge, by the Swedes Norrige, both implying the country of the North. It is about 350 m. long, by 250 m. broad. Area, 161,000 sq. m. Pop. 930,000. It is bounded on the E. by Sweden and Swedish Lapland, on the W. by the Northern and German oceans, and S. by the narrow sea forming the entrance into the Sound and the Baltic. It is a long narrow tract, divided into four governments or dioceses; Aggerhuus on SE., Christiansand SW., Bergen W., and Drontheim N. The last is succeeded by Norrland, also a long narrow province, and the whole is terminated by Finmark, or Norwegian Lapland, a dreary and inhospitable region, forming the N. extremity of Europe. The surface of this country is very uneven, presenting a succession of mountains and vallies;

the former in general barren and uninhabited, but the latter are not deficient in the productions of high latitudes. Immense forests, lofty mountains, rocks, precipices, and waterfalls, and occasionally a picturesque valley, are the objects which here present themselves to the traveller. The line of separation between Norway and Sweden is very clearly marked by an immense chain of mountains, extending above 1000 m. from N. to S., the central and highest of which are Selbo and Dovre, Lat. 62. The N. chain extends without interruption to the extremity of Lapland, gradually decreasing in height as it approaches the Arctic ocean. The rivers of Norway are numerous, but, as in other mountainous countries, are of little use in promoting intercourse. Norway has many lakes, which are in general vallies inclosed by mountains; the most remarkable are those of Miœs, Fœmund, and Sperdillen. The climate is not generally severe, though in the interior, and towards the mountains of the E. frontier, the cold of winter is intense. On the sea-coast the atmosphere is materially different, being softened by the W. breeze. In summer the length of the day makes up for the shortness of the warm season, and the corn ripens with unusual rapidity. The soil is stony and barren, but flax and hemp are raised in many parts, and, in some, barley and oats. The pasturage is good during the summer months, and cattle are reared in great numbers for exportation. The main article of trade has always been timber; its mountains being covered with forests of pine, ash, and fir. Minerals form an important part of the wealth of this rugged region. Its iron, though not equal to that of Sweden, is of good quality, and the process of smelting has long shared the improvements made in this country. The copper of Norway is of very superior quality, and the chief mines of it are at Roraas, an inland tn. about 80 m. E. of Drontheim. The only silver mine which has been worked is at Kongsberg, but neither this nor the gold mine at Etzwold are very productive. In Norwegian Lapland the reindeer forms the sole wealth, and almost the only source of subsistence. Attempts are making to rear this useful animal in the S. provinces. Game is every where abundant, and in the forests are numerous beasts of prey. Norway, being thinly peopled, has hardly any manufactures; the only works entitled to the name are the forges, glass-houses, founderies, and saw mills, which owe their existence to the abundance of a particular product in a favourable position. It imports woollens, cottons, silks, groceries, wine, spirituous liquors, and corn. These are paid by the exports of timber, iron, copper, glass, potash, fish, and oil, as well as cattle, hides, and tallow. The greatest intercourse is with England, Holland, and Denmark. The shipping belonging to Norway amounts to 100,000 tons, and the seamen to 10,000. The fisheries are extensive, and may be considered, next to timber and iron, the chief support of the export trade. Herring and cod are the principal branches. Salmon are caught in the lakes and rivers, as well as lobsters, and exported to England. The Norwegians are simple and hospitable, and by no means destitute of ingenuity. Education is, as might be expected, in a low state. At Bergen is a university on a small scale, and there are two public seminaries, founded by government, at Kongsberg and Christiana. The latter has also a military academy, public library, and a topographical society. There are public schools in most of the large towns, and Drontheim has an academy of sciences, with a library, and a collection of objects of natural history. Though Norway has a separate assembly or diet, it has no royal establishment, being governed as a province of Sweden. Justice is administered by a high court in each of the four provinces, subject to no appeal but the supreme court at Stockholm. The subdivisions of the provinces have each a separate but inferior court. Norway was divided into a number of petty provinces till the ninth century, when these were combined into one. It was incorporated with Denmark in 1397, and though its independence was recognized, it was governed as a province, without the residence of a court. The national spirit was flattered by the sovereigns of Denmark always bearing, as a distinct title, the name of sovereign of Norway. This country, therefore, participated for more than four centuries the political circumstances of its southern neighbour. The first severe blow to this state of peaceful advancement was given by the war with England, which followed the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. The interruption to their exports, particularly timber, was to them a very serious loss. In 1812, the threatening expedition of Bonaparte against Russia, induced that power and Great Britain to exert themselves to secure the neutrality or alliance of Sweden. After the catastrophe of the French in Russia, Denmark made overtures of peace to our court, but, failing in her negociations, was left to share the consequences of the overthrow of Bonaparte. No sooner had the battle of Leipsic decided the retreat of the French from Germany than Bernadotte obliged the Danish court to sign (on 14th Jan. 1814) the treaty of Kiel, stipulating the sacrifice of Norway. The Norwegians, indignant at this transfer, took up arms, and elected Christian Frederick, hereditary prince of Denmark, first to the regency, and afterwards to the throne of Norway. In 1814 the assembly convened at Christiana came to the resolution that Norway should be permanently governed by the same king as Sweden, but as an integral state, and with the preservation of its constitution and laws. These preliminaries being assented to by Sweden, the diet unanimously elected the king of that country to the throne of Norway.

NORWELL, par. England, N. div. wapentake Thurgarton, and co. Nottingham. Acres, 3720. Real prop. £3064. Pop. 939. Newark (P.T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. in three portions, and a peculiar of Southwell. Ann. val. £140.

NORWICH, city, England, locally within the hund. Humbleyard (but having a separate jurisdiction, as constituting, with its liberties, a distinct co.), cap. co. Norfolk. Acres, 5920. Real prop. £70,503. Pop. 61,116. London, 108 m. Mkt.-days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs, day before Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, and Whit-Monday for horses, sheep, lambs, and petty chapmen. Sends two members to parliament. It is situate chiefly on the declivity of a hill, N. of river Wensum, over which are six bridges. Uffa, first king of East Anglia, about 575. is said to have erected a castle and other fortifications at this place, then called Nordo-Vicus, or Northern Vill. It suffered from the invasion of the Danes, but was restored by

Alfred the Great. It had become large enough in the time of Edward the Confessor to contain 25 churches. William I., in consequence of the rebellion of Ralph, earl of Norfolk, laid siege to Norwich Castle, and took it: soon after this, the oldest part of the present castle is said to have been built by Roger Bigod, a Norman baron. This city was the scene of hostilities during the civil wars of king Stephen, as well as those between John and his barons. In the reign of Edward I., Norwich was surrounded with a wall, at the expense of the inhabitants; and Edward III., in 1339, bestowed the government of the castle on the sheriffs of Norfolk, since which it has been used as the county gaol. In 1505 the city was nearly destroyed by fire; but it suffered much more from the Ket's rebellion. See NORFOLK. The trade fell into decay, but it was restored by the politic measures of Elizabeth, who afforded an asylum to the Flemings, driven from the Spanish Netherlands by the tyranny of the duke of Alva; and these emigrants, many of whom settled in Norwich and the neighbourhood, restored and improved the manufactures of woollen and mixed fabrics. Stephen bestowed some municipal privileges upon this city, and granted the lordship of it as an appanage to his son. In 1403, Henry IV. granted a charter, constituting the city and its liberties a separate county, under the government of a corporation, consisting of a mayor, two sheriffs, and other officers. The charters of preceding monarchs were confirmed or renewed by that of Charles II. in 1663, which was resumed by James II., but restored in 1688. At present the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 16 aldermen, 48 common councilmen, town clerk, and various inferior officers. The assizes for the city and county of Norwich are held before the judges on the Norfolk summer circuit, under a different commission from that of the county of Norfolk. There is only one gaol delivery for the city during the year. The Lent assizes take place at Thetford. The quarter sessions are held in January, April, July, and October. A court of requests, for the recovery of sums under 40*s.*, is held every Monday in St. Andrew's Hall; and the sheriff's court, in which suits may be prosecuted for debts or damages to any amount, is held twice a-year in the Guildhall. Norwich has returned two members to parliament since the time of Edward I. The bishopric of East Anglia, which was originally fixed at Elmham, and afterwards removed to Thetford, was, in 1094, transferred to Norwich, since which time the see has been occupied by a succession of bishops, among whom were Dr. Hall and Dr. Horne, besides many other prelates eminent for piety and learning. The officers of this diocese are a dean, four archdeacons, six prebends, eight minor canons, a chancellor, two registrars, and a receiver of bishops' rents, &c. The diocese includes the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and part of Cambridgeshire, except the parish of Emneth, which belongs to Ely, and four parishes of Suffolk. The cathedral is one of the oldest in England, having been begun in 1096, though not completed till 1284. It is a cruciform edifice, chiefly of Norman architecture, though the later portions display some characteristics of the Gothic style. From the centre rises a noble tower, crowned with battlements and angular pinnacles, and surmounted by a lofty spire, the upper part of which, having been blown down in 1629, was rebuilt a few years afterwards. The length of the cathedral from W. to E. is 411 feet. On the S. side of the choir are the cloisters, the largest quadrangle of the kind in England, being 170 feet each side. Erpingham gate, leading to the W. end of the cathedral, is a handsome Gothic structure, erected by Sir Thomas Erpingham, a military officer, who distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt. The city and suburbs are divided into eight wards, containing 42 parishes. The livings are the rectories of All Saints, with that of St. Julian, ann. val. £120; St. Augustine, ann. val. £100; St. Clement, ann. val. £120; St. Edmund, ann. val. £110; St. George Colegate, ann. val. £130; St. George Tombland, ann. val. £10; St. Giles and St. Gregory, ann. val. £85; St. John Sepulchre, ann. val. £103; St. John the Baptist, ann. val. £55; St. Lawrence, ann. val. £100; St. Margaret, ann. val. £100; St. Martin-at-Oak, ann. val. £96; St. Mary-in-Coslany, ann. val. £96; St. Mary-in-the-Marsh, ann. val. £86; St. Michael Coslany, ann. val. £95; St. Michael-at-Pleas, ann. val. £50; St. Paul, with St. James' cur., ann. val. £100; St. Peter Houndsgate, ann. val. £62; St. Peter by Mountergate, ann. val. £86; St. Peter Southgate, ann. val. £54; St. Saviour, ann. val. £100; St. Simon and St. Jude, ann. val. £60; and St. Swithin, ann. val. £70. The vicarages are Lakenham, St. John the Baptist, with that of Trowse; St. Andrew, ann. val. £79; Eaton, ann. val. £70; Earlham St. Mary, ann. val. £100; and St. Stephen, ann. val. £130. The curacies are St. Benedict, ann. val. £100; St. Etheldred, ann. val. £55; St. Helen, ann. val. £50; St. John of Tunberhill, ann. val. £95; St. Michael-at-the-Thorns, ann. val. £87; and St. Peter Mancroft, ann. val. £80; St. Martin-at-Palace, a donative, ann. val. £100. All the livings are in the diocese of Norwich, except Lakenham, St. John the Baptist, and St. Andrew Eaton, which are in the archdeaconry of Norfolk. The places of worship for Dissenters are numerous, consisting of 2 for Roman Catholics, 7 Baptists, 3 Independents, 3 Methodists, 2 lady Huntingdon's followers, 2 Society of Friends, 1 Unitarians, 1 Swedenborgians, and 1 Jewish synagogue. The free-school for boys was founded and endowed by Edward VI., and is under the control of the mayor and aldermen. Besides several national and infant schools there is a Catholic charity-school. Here are also four hospitals, an infirmary, the Eye Infirmary, Lunatic Asylum, and a Magdalen Asylum. The chief societies are the Church Missionary and Bible Associations, Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and one for relieving distressed travellers. The management of the poor at Norwich is vested, by Act of Parliament, in a court of guardians. The city is about 1½ m. length by 1¼ m. in breadth, but the houses being generally surrounded by gardens, it occupies more ground in proportion to its population than most other towns. There are still some remains of the ancient wall with its strong towers. The castle stands on the summit of an artificial mount, in the centre of the city. The castle ditch is crossed by an ancient stone bridge of admirable workmanship. The new shire hall is a handsome brick building, erected in 1822 on the site of the intervallum

of the castle. St. Andrew's Hall was anciently the church belonging to a convent of Dominican friars, and, at the dissolution of these institutions, was given to the mayor and citizens for a common hall. The Guildhall is an extensive structure of black flint, and in one of the chambers, the mayor's council chamber, are many portraits of natives of the city, and other eminent men. Here are held the assizes and quarter sessions for the city, and also the elections for members of parliament, &c. The new city gaol stands outside the walls, near St. Giles's gates; it was completed in 1829, at an expense of £24,000. The corn exchange is a handsome edifice, 96 feet in length, 85 feet in breadth, and 27 feet in height, and contains the exhibition room for the Norfolk and Suffolk Society for the promotion of the Fine Arts. The assembly rooms and the theatre are convenient buildings. Among the establishments not already noticed are the Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution, founded in 1822; the Philosophical Society; the Public Library, containing more than 10,000 volumes; the Norfolk and Norwich Museum; the Mechanics' Institution; and the Society of Friars, founded in 1785 for the participation of useful knowledge. The city of Norwich has long been famous for its woollen, worsted, and silk manufactures, which afford employment for upwards of 120,000 persons, many of whom reside in the surrounding country. The chief articles of manufacture are bombazins, crapes, camlets, shawls, damasks, and a variety of fancy pieces. The bombazin manufactures have of late been superseded by those for silk goods. Here are extensive iron and brass founderies, breweries, and snuff mills, and vinegar works, as well as oil, mustard, and corn mills. The produce of these various manufactures is exported to Ostend, Hamburgh, the Baltic, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Italy, East and West Indies, and North and South America. From various parts of England goods are transmitted, chiefly by land carriage. The rivers Wensum and Yare afford ready communication with the sea, by steam-packets, to Lowestoft and Yarmouth. The city has been greatly improved of late years, the streets are well paved and lighted with gas. In the parish of St. Andrew is an ancient building, formerly used as a gaol, but now a snuff manufactory, remarkable for the curious arrangement of the black flints composing its walls. Here was anciently a convent for a prior and 60 monks of the Benedictine order; and on a hill near the city, in Thorpe-wood, was another priory, dedicated to St. Leonard. Near the s. gate was a priory of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Here were also five lazar houses, an almshouse, the hospitals of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Paul, and St. Saviour, and convents of Austin, Black, Grey, and White friars, and some others. This city gives the title of earl to the duke of Gordon.

NORWICH, tn. N. America, U. S., Windsor co., Vermont. on the riv. Connecticut, opposite Hanover; 23 m. N. of Windsor. Pop. 2316.—*Norwich*, city, New London co., Connecticut, on the Thames; 14 m. N. from New London. Pop. 5169. Lat. 41. 25. N. Long. 72. 5. W. It comprehends the villages of Chelsea Landing and Bean hill, and has considerable trade and manufactures. The courts for the county are held alternately at this town and at New London.

NORWOOD, ham. including two villages, England, now forming distinct parochial districts, pars. Lambeth and Croydon, hund. Brixton and Wallington, co. Surrey. Pop. with par. London, 5 m. Liv. a chap. in the patronage of the rector of Lambeth. The church is a handsome modern structure, with an Ionic hexastyle portico, surmounted by a cupola. There is also a place of worship for Independents; and a national school for children of both sexes. It has recently become an object of general interest, from the discovery of a mineral spring, which issues from the brow of a hill at Beulah, or Beaulieu. The grounds, which occupy a space of about 20 acres, were first opened to the public August 31, 1831. The mineral water is found, on analysis, to be a saline aperient, owing its virtues principally to sulphate of magnesia, thus resembling in its properties the Cheltenham and Leamington Spas.

NOSELEY, extra-parochial lib. of England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 880. Pop. 11. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Noseley Hall is an ancient manor-house, containing a good collection of pictures.

NOSSE, island of Africa, situated in a bay NNW. of Madagascar; about 20 m. from the coast. It is 15 m. long and contains a good harbour. Lat. 13. 12. S. Long. 50. 13. E.

NOSS-HEAD, shire of Caithness, Scotland. See WICK.

NOSS, ISLE OF, island, Scotland, par. Brassay, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Pop. with par. Situate SE. of that of Brassay, and constituting a part of the par. of that name. It is esteemed one of the finest and most fertile of the Shetland islands, yielding particularly excellent milk and butter. In that part of the island near the Holm is the Peak of Noss, named in the charts Hangcliffe. The Lat. of this cliff is 60. 9. N.

NOTGROVE, par. England, hund. Bradley, co. of Gloucester. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £2140. Pop. 166. North Leach (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Gloucester.

NOTLEY, BLACK, par. England, hund. of Witham, co. Essex. Acres, 2370. Real prop. £2526. Pop. 486. Braintree (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect in the dioc. London.

NOTLEY, WHITE, par. England, hund. of Witham, co. Essex. Acres, 3020. Real prop. £2723. Pop. 453. Witham (P. T. 38). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. London.

NOTO, VAL DI, prov. SE. of the island Sicily. Length, 70 m.: breadth, about 50 m. Pop. 460,000. See SICILY. It includes part of the intendencies of Syracuse and Caltanisetta. The level tracts afford good pasturage. The province produces wine, honey, olives, wax, almonds, and various kinds of fruits; the fisheries on the coast are also considerable.

NOTO, tn. of the above prov., situated at the SW. of the island: 15 m. SW. of Syracuse. Pop. 16,000. Lat. 36. 53. N. Long. 25. 2. E. It is of considerable antiquity, but having been destroyed by the earthquake of 1693, the site of the present is some miles from that of the ancient town. It contains numerous churches and convents, an hospital, and a valuable museum of Greco-Siculo medallions. The trade is chiefly in corn, wine, and oil, the produce of the adjacent country.

NOTTAWAY, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia; bounded N. by Amelia co.; E. by Dinwiddie co.;

s. by Lunenburg co.; and w. by Prince Edward co. Pop. 10,141.

NOTTINGHAM, co. England. Acres, 525,800. Pop. 225,327. Bounded on the N. by Yorkshire, and the isle of Axholme in Lincolnshire; on the E. by the latter co.; on the S. by Leicestershire; and on the W. by Derbyshire and Yorkshire. It contains 6 hundreds and 7 liberties; 168 parishes; 3 boroughs; 8 market-towns; and sends 10 members to parliament. Owing to its situation, between the mountainous region of Derbyshire on the W., and the levels of Lincolnshire on the E., this county enjoys a climate that renders it one of the most pleasant in England. The central and western parts were formerly occupied by the forest of Sherwood, the scene of the exploits of Robin Hood, in the reigns of Richard I. and John. This forest still belongs to the crown, though the greater part of the land is inclosed. The soil of this tract is principally sand and gravel towards the N., on the borders of the Trent clay prevails, and in the S. part of the co. is the rich and beautiful vale of Belvoir, extending into Leicestershire, and consisting of both arable and pasture land in a high state of cultivation. Nearly the whole of the county is watered by the Trent, which, during its whole course, is a navigable river, furnishing ready means of conveyance for the corn and other produce of the county. The river Idle is formed by the union of several streams, and finally joins the Trent. The Erwash rises in Derbyshire, and falls into the Trent near Attenborough. The mode of agriculture practised in Norfolk has been introduced here in the forest district with so good success, that fine crops of barley, artificial grasses, and some hops are grown. Among the productions of Nottinghamshire, besides various kinds of grain, are licorice-root, woad for dyeing, coal, lead, wool, cattle, fowls, and abundance of fresh-water fish. The chief manufactures are those of hosiery, glass, earthenware, tanned leather, lace, and bobbin-net, besides which, malt and beer are made in great perfection. The territorial divisions of this co. are, the hundreds or wapentakes of Bassetlaw, Thurgarton, Newark, Broxtow, Bingham, and Rushcliffe, with the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, and that of Nottingham. The boroughs are Nottingham and Newark, and East Retford, and the market-towns of Bawtry, Bingham, Blyth, Mansfield, Ollerton, Southwell, Tuxford, and Worksop, but the markets of Blyth and Ollerton are inconsiderable. Four members are returned to parliament for the county, two for each of the two boroughs first mentioned, and two for East Retford and the hundred of Bassetlaw. The Coritani were the earliest inhabitants of this part of the island, which was included by the Romans in the province Flavia Cæsarensis. It contained two Roman stations at least: one, Argolicum, at Littleborough, on the W. bank of the Trent, where it is crossed by a branch of the Ermin-street; and another at Bridgeford upon the hill, 2 m. N. of Bingham. Nottinghamshire formed part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia. It was afterwards held by the Danes, who were driven out by Edward the elder. Among the historical events occurring in this county since the Norman conquest, may be mentioned the battle fought, in 1487, at Stoke, near Newark, occasioned by the rebellion in favour of Lambert Simnel, and the erection of the royal standard by Charles I., as the signal of hostilities against the parliament.

NOTTINGHAM, borough and county town, England, hund. Broxtow, (but having a separate jurisdiction extending over the adjacent liberty, called the co. and tn. Nottingham), co. Nottingham. Acres, 2610. Real prop. £42,336. Pop. 50,680. London, 124 m. Market-day, Wednesday. Fairs, Friday in Mid-Lent; May 14; Whit-Tuesday; August 2; and every other Wednesday for cattle and sheep; Nov. 1, for linen, woollen cloths, horses, cattle, &c.; and Monday before Dec. 11, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. Members of parliament, 2. The tn. is built on a steep rock of soft sandstone, easily excavated, and from hence its name is derived. The Saxons finding a number of caverns hollowed out of the rock, called it Snotenagham, since altered into Nottingham. A fortress existed here in the reign of Ethelred I., which was rebuilt, probably on a larger scale, by William the Conqueror, or his natural son William Peverel, who held extensive domains in this part of the kingdom. After the deposition of Edward II., Nottingham castle became the residence of his profligate queen Isabella of France, and her paramour Roger de Mortimer, earl of March; here they were arrested by order of Edward III., whose emissaries entered the castle by a private staircase leading from the base of the rock to the interior, and since termed Mortimer's hole. The castle was afterwards made a garrison of the parliamentarians, and was unsuccessfully defended from the attacks of the royalists, by its brave general, Colonel Hutchinson. After the civil war, it was dismantled by order of Oliver Cromwell, and having been subsequently pulled down, a castellated mansion was erected on its site, by William Cavendish duke of Newcastle. The first charter on record granted to Nottingham is that of Henry II. The corporation at present consists of a mayor, recorder, 14 aldermen, 42 common councilmen, with a town clerk, and other officers. Assizes and quarter sessions are held here for the county of the borough, and also mayor's and sheriff's courts, at the latter of which suits may be prosecuted for the recovery of sums under 40s. The assizes and county court for Nottinghamshire, and the quarter sessions for the S. division of the county, are also held in the shire-hall. Nottingham has returned members to parliament from the reign of Edward I., which privilege was continued by the Reform Act in 1832. There are three parishes. The living of St. Mary's is a vicarage, the church is a handsome edifice of decorated Gothic architecture, with a noble square tower: St. Peter's is a disch. rectory, and the church an ancient structure, but having undergone modern alterations and repairs: St. Nicholas's is also a disch. rectory, and all are in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of York. St. James's church was erected in 1809. The living is a perpetual curacy, but it has no parish attached to it. It is stated, that there are 15 places of worship for the various classes of Dissenters; including Baptists, Unitarians, Methodists, Quakers, Huntingtonians, and Sandemanians, besides two Roman Catholic chapels, and a synagogue for the Jews. A free-grammar school was founded in 1513, and is well endowed. There are also, national, Lancasterian, infant and blue coat charity schools. St. John's

hospital is said to have been founded in the reign of king John, for the support of a master, chaplain, and the sick poor. There are also several almshouses, one of which was founded by Gregory, a town-clerk of Nottingham, in the seventeenth century. The infirmary and asylum for lunatics are very well conducted. The situation of the town is beautiful, the streets being ranged like terraces on the acclivity of a hill overlooking an extensive country, displaying a diversity of picturesque and romantic scenery. On the top of this eminence stood the modern castle, which was burnt down in the riots produced by the rejection of the Reform Bill. Many of the streets of Nottingham are wide, airy, and well paved, considerable modern improvements having been made here. Among the public edifices not before noticed are the county-hall and the exchange. At Bromley-house is a public library supported by subscription, and here is the place of assembly for the literary and scientific society. There is also an artisans' library, two sets of assembly rooms, and a neat theatre. The manufactures and trade of Nottingham are of national interest and importance. The town has long been noted for the manufacture of cotton and silk hosiery, but those of bobbin-net and various kinds of lace lately introduced, furnish employment for great numbers, and contribute much to augment the wealth and resources of the country. Among the other branches of industry prosecuted here, besides those connected with the preceding, are silk-throwing and dyeing, hat-making, needle-making, rope and twine-making, wire-drawing, and worsted-spinning. The commerce of the town derives great advantage from the Nottingham canal, which passes close by it, as does also the river Leen, and within a mile to the s. flows the Trent, with which the canal communicates. Coal is found in abundance at the distance of not more than 2 m. The principal fairs are those in March and October, at which (besides other articles) great quantities of cheese are sold. This town gives the title of earl to the family of Finch, also earls of Winchelsea. Nottingham is the birth-place of H. K. White, an ingenious poet, who died at Cambridge, in Oct. 1806.

NOTTINGHAM, tn. North America, U. S., Rockingham co. New Hampshire; 24 m. NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1157.—*Nottingham*, town, Harrison co. Ohio; 7 m. W. of Cadiz: including the vil. of Moorfield. Pop. 1227.

NOVALE, tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Treviso, Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, on the Musone; 11 m. SbW. of Treviso. Pop. 2500.

NOVARA, prov. NW. of Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia. Area, 1400 sq. m. Pop. 226,000. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The chief produce is rice and flax.

NOVARA, tn. Italy, cap. of the above prov. situated between the rivs. Gogna and Terdoppia; 26 m. W. of Milan. Pop. 13,000. Lat. 45. 25. N. Long. 8. 38. E. It is defended by a castle, and contains a number of handsome private buildings. It is the see of a bishop, and the cathedral and some of the churches are worthy of notice. Here are two yearly fairs, held in August and November, which contribute to the activity of its trade. Manufactures, silk, linen, and leather.

NOVA SCOTIA, ter. British North America, extending from Cape Sable, its most southern point, in Lat. 43. 23. to 49. 30. N., and from Long. 60. 15. to 67. 0. W. It is a large peninsula, about 300 m. in length, joined to the continent by an isthmus at the NE. of the Bay of Fundy, by which it is in part separated from New Brunswick. Pop. 130,000. The chief tns. are Halifax and Annapolis. The winter here is long and severe, continuing seven months at least; and in summer the heat is violent in proportion. The soil is in general thin and barren, the corn it produces is of a shrivelled kind like rye, and the grass mixed with a cold, spongy moss. The first grant of lands was made to Sir William Alexander by James I., from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia: by the French it was called Acadia. Since its first settlement it has more than once changed proprietors and rulers, nor was it confirmed to England till the year 1713.

NOVA ZEMBLA, island, in the Arctic ocean, gov. Archangel, European Russia, from which it is separated by the straits of Waigatz; length 540 m., breadth 240 m. Lat. 69. 0. to 76. 0. N. Its form is oblong, and its greatest extent is from N. to S. The northern side is rugged, mountainous, and covered with almost perpetual snow and ice. The S. is lower and more level, and produces moss, a short grass, some dwarf willows, and a few of the hardiest species of berries. No part of this dreary region has any permanent inhabitants, but particular tracts of the southern and western coasts are visited by fishermen and hunters, sent out by the merchants of Archangel and Mezen. The hunters find wild rein-deer, Arctic bears and foxes, and also the common fox. They kill these animals for their skins and furs, and their flesh supplies them with food during their stay. On the coasts are found whales of different kinds, walrusses, and large fish; but the walrus is the chief object of pursuit. The number of these animals killed in places to which they resort is often such that the teeth and bones of the head are enough to load the vessel, while the carcases are abandoned. The island of Nova Zembla is divided into two parts nearly equal, by a narrow and winding strait, called the Makoschkin Schar, which traverses it from E. to W.

NOVELLARA, tn. N. Italy, duchy Modena, on a small riv. which falls into the Po; 16 m. NNW. of Modena. Pop. 4000. Lat. 44. 50. N. Long. 10. 44. E. Manufactures, silk and leather.

NOVGOROD, or NOVOGOROD, gov. NW. of European Russia, E. of gov. St. Petersburg and Pskov. Lat. 57. 30. to 60. 30. N. Long. 20. 50. to 38. 50. E. Area, 55,000 sq. m. Pop. 780,000. The southern parts produce corn, hemp, flax, timber, iron, and salt. It is divided into ten districts or circles. The principal rivers are the Volchov, Msta, and Mologa. Manufactures, soap, candles, linen, and potash. The exports are corn, flax, hemp, and timber.—*Novgorod*, or *Novgorod-Veliki*, cap. of the above gov., is situated at the N. extremity of lake Ilmen, and is divided into two parts by the Volchov; 112 m. SSE. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 8000. Lat. 58. 31. N. Long. 31. 19. E. The part on the right bank of the riv. is called Torgaraia, or the Market Town; that on the left Sophiskaia, or quarter of St. Sophia; the latter is surrounded with a rampart of earth and a ditch, flanked with a range of old towers. It contains the Kremlin, or citadel, in which is the ancient palace of the

czars, now dilapidated, and the cathedral of St. Sophia. Here are some considerable manufactures of canvas and other articles, as well as a good trade in corn. Novgorod-Veliki is one of the most ancient cities of the empire, having been founded (according to Nestor, the Russian historian,) as early as the fifth century. In the ninth century the reigning sovereign made it the seat of government, and the citizens gradually extended their privileges, till at length Novgorod became a republic, under a chief magistrate, who, though hereditary, was limited in his power. Its territory is said to have extended from Livonia on the W. to the frontier of Siberia on the E.; and its trade was so extensive as to excite the jealousy of the grand dukes of Russia. In 1471 Ivan Vassilievitz succeeded in compelling it to receive a governor of his nomination. The severity of this government greatly depressed the city, and a finishing blow was given to its prosperity when Peter the Great founded St. Petersburg, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and thus gave a new direction to the commerce of the Baltic. At present Novgorod consists of small scattered groups of miserable houses, separated by ruins or by fields, which have evidently been built on at former periods. These ruins, and the extraordinary number of its churches, attest its former magnitude. It is still the see of an archbishop.

NOVGOROD. See Nischnei-Novgorod.

NOVGOROD-SIEVERSKOI, town, W. of European Russia, formerly cap. of gov. Czernigov, at the confluence of the Dnieper and Desna; 86 m. ENE. of Czernigov. Pop. 3000. It has three yearly fairs.

NOVI, town, NW. of Italy, prov. Novi, div. Genoa, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, on a plain at the foot of the Appennines; 23 m. NbE. of Genoa. Pop. 5400. Lat. 44. 47. N. Long. 8. 48. E. The castle is situated on an elevated position. Chief manufacture, silk. This town is an entrepôt for goods coming from the Levant, which pass into Lombardy and the N. of Germany. In Aug. 1799, a sanguinary battle was fought here between the French under Joubert and Moreau, and the combined Austrian and Russian forces under Suwarrow, in which the latter gained the victory.

NOVI-BAZAR, or Novi-Pazar, town, N. of European Turkey, prov. Servia, formerly cap. of prov. Rascia, near the Oresco; 85 m. S. of Belgrade. Pop. 8000; partly Christians and partly Turks. Lat. 43. 3. N. Long. 20. 34. E.

NOVITA, San Geronimo de, city, S. America, cap. of prov. Choco, gov. New Granada, repub. Colombia; 160 m. from Popayan. Lat. 5. 4. N. Long. 76. 16. W. The pop. are chiefly negroes, mulattoes, and sambos, with only a few whites, who superintend the negroes employed in the gold mines.

NOVOGLADKA, a Cossack town, Asiatic Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the Terek. It is well fortified, and contains a crown establishment for breeding silk-worms.

NOVOGOROD. See Novgorod.

NOVO-SHANSAROV, fortified town, N. of European Russia, gov. Pultava, between the Vorskla and the Poiusero; 21 m. SSW. of Pultava. Pop. 3700.

NOYERS, tn. France, depart. Yonne, prov. Burgundy, on the river Serain; 15 m. ESE. of Auxerre. Pop. 2000. It is surrounded with a wall, has a castle, and a manufacture of woollens.

NOYON, tn. N. of France, depart. Oise, prov. Isle of France, on the riv. Verse; 70 m. NbE. of Paris. Pop. 6000. Lat. 49. 34. N. Long. 2. 59. E. This place was the cap. tn. of Charlemagne, and the birth-place of the reformer Calvin. It has manufactures of linen, leather, hats, and stockings, and a trade in corn with Paris.

NUBIA, an extensive country of Africa, included between Egypt, the Nile, Abyssinia, and the Red Sea. This region is covered by numberless tribes of independent Arabs, some carrying on trade in towns, others cultivating the ground, and a still greater number roaming over the extensive wastes of this portion of Africa. Excepting near the banks of the Nile, where the land is rendered fertile by laborious irrigation, Nubia consists of sandy and rocky deserts. The country on the Nile is split into small independent kingdoms, each governed by its own melek, or chief. The whole is divided into two parts, called Wady Kenous and Wady Nouba. The former extends from Syene to Wady Leboua, while the latter, from which the name Nubia is derived, reaches to Dongola. The chief distinction is in the language, which is entirely different. The governors of the districts are said to be violent and tyrannical to their subjects, and rude to strangers; but, protected by the pacha of Egypt, Europeans may now travel in safety as far as Derri, and even Ibrim. As the Nile here seldom overflows, the country is watered only by the sakies or wheels, constructed for the purpose of raising the waters to the level of the adjacent grounds. The dhourra, which forms the standard object of Nubian culture, is called by botanists, holcus arundinaceus, and is formed into cakes resembling the Abyssinian teff. Tobacco is everywhere cultivated, and is the chief luxury of all classes of people, either smoked or sucked, in a singular manner, between the gums and the lips. The climate of Nubia, though intensely hot in summer, is remarkably healthy, owing probably to the dryness of the atmosphere. The Nubians are in general well-made, strong, and muscular, with fine features. The women are not handsome, but perfectly well-made, and in general with pleasing countenances and amiable manners. They are modest and reserved, and strictly attentive to their conjugal duties. Some of the remains of antiquity with which Nubia abounds are said to rival those of Thebes and Tentyra. The most magnificent is that of Ebsambul, still in good preservation. It has six colossal figures in front, and four gigantic ones were found buried in the sand about 500 yards distant; all are sculptured from the solid rock. The tract of country extending from the Nile to the Red Sea is described as a complete desert. At the southern extremity is the district of Berber, containing four large villages, employed chiefly in carrying on the trade of Egypt and Arabia with the interior of Africa, which consists in slaves from the interior, who are conveyed either northward into Egypt, or across the Red Sea by Souakin and Jidda.

NUDDEA, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, N. of Calcutta, between Lat. 22. 0. and 24. 0. N. bounded N. by Rajeshahy, S. and E. by Jessore, and W. by Burdwan, from which it is separated

by the riv. Hooghly. Area, 3115 sq. m. Pop. about 764,000, of which 280,000 are Mahomedans. This dist. is large and rich in all the productions of an Indian soil. The chief produce is hemp, flax, tobacco, sugar, and oush, a plant from which a red dye is procured.

NUDDEA, tn. Hindoostan, cap. of the above dist. and anciently of Bengal, is situated at the confluence of the Jellinghy and Cossimbazar branches of the Ganges, where their junction forms the Hooghly; 60 m. N. of Calcutta. Lat. 23. 25. N. Long. 88. 24. E. This town has formerly been the seat of Brahminical learning, but it has latterly much declined. In 1811 an attempt was made, under lord Minto's administration, to revive it, but without any permanent success. Within a mile of Nuddea is a temple dedicated to Krishna.

NUFFIELD, or TUFFIELD, parish, England, hund. Ewelme, co. Oxford. Acres, 2280. Real prop. £1730. Pop. 197. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Oxford.

NUGGEENA, tn. Hindoostan, dist. North Saharunpoor, prov. Delhi; 47 m. NNW. from Moradabad. Pop. 18,000. Lat. 29. 27. N. Long. 78. 26. E.

NUGGUR, town and fortress, Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer; 69 m. S. of Jeypoor. This place is encompassed with modern fortifications in better order than most of the tns. of Rajpootana, but up to 1820 no European had been permitted to enter this strong hold.

NUJIBABAD, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Moradabad, prov. Delhi; 95 m. NE. of Delhi. Lat. 29. 37. N. Long. 78. 12. E. It is six furlongs long, with some regular, broad streets. The fort of Putturghur, about a mile E. of the town, is a fine piece of masonry, though going to decay. A traffic is carried on here in wood, ban boos, copper, and tincal.

NUJIFGHUR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Cawnpoor, prov. Allahabad, on the Ganges; 20 m. SE. of Cawnpoor. This is a busy commercial town of modern date, which is chiefly indebted for its existence to an extensive indigo work in the neighbourhood.

NUN, NOON, or WEDINOON, extensive ter. of Africa, forming, nominally, the southern part of the empire of Morocco, but the inhabitants, from their situation across the high range of the Atlas, are but partially subjected to that power. Pop. about 200,000. They carry on a considerable trade with the interior of Africa, particularly with Tombuctoo.

NUN BURNHOLME, parish and township, England, Wilton Beacon div. of the wapentake of Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2120. Real prop. £1332. Pop. 253. Pocklington (P. T. 212). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York. Here was formerly a small Benedictine nunnery, the site of which is still discernible.

NUNDERBAR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Candeish. Pop. about 2500. Lat. 21. 15. N. Long. 74. 15. E. It was formerly of great extent, but is now reduced. It belongs to the British government.

NUNDYDROOG, tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, ter. Mysore; 31 m. NbE. from Bangalore. Lat. 13. 22. N. Long. 77. 44. E. Situated on a mountain 1700 feet high, and almost inaccessible, near to which the Pennar river has its source. Here is a Hindoo temple, barracks, &c.

NUNEATON, market-tn. and par. England, Atherstone div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Situated on the riv. Anker. Acres, 7020. Real prop. £8381. Pop. 7799. London, 100 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. The town is tolerably well-built, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of ribbons. Here is a good free-school, founded by the inhabitants in the reign of Edward VI.

NUNIA, vil. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak Arabi, on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul; supposed to be the site of the ancient Nineveh.

NUNIS-CROSS, ham. Ireland, par. Killeskey, bar. Newcastle. Pop. with par. Wicklow (P. T. 32). Here is a handsome church, erected at the sole cost of Francis Synge, Esq. of Glenmore in the year 1817.

NUN KEELING, par. England, N. div. of the wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £3418. Pop. (with Bewholme) 263. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York.

NUNNEY, par. England, hund. Frome, co. Somerset. Acres, 2360. Real prop. £3906. Pop. 1204. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Fair, Nov. 11, for cattle. Here was an ancient castle, which was burnt down by the parliamentary forces in the year 1645.

NUNNINGTON, par. England, in the wapentake of Ryedale, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £4031. Pop. 441. Helmesley (P. T. 222). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of York. Here is an hospital, founded by Reginald Graham, for 3 poor widows and 3 poor widowers; and here also is an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of lord viscount Preston, of Jacobite memory.

NUNTHORPE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Ayton, W. div. lib. Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1410. Real prop. £1945. Pop. 125. Stokesley (P. T. 237). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £36.

NUNTON, par. England, hund. Downton, co. Wilts. Pop. (with Bodenham) 309. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salisbury.

NUREMBERG, tn. W. Germany, circle of Rezat, kingd. Bavaria, on the river Pegnitz; 58 m. ESE. of Wurzburg. Pop. 27,000. Lat. 49. 25. N. Long. 11. 4. E. It was formerly a free city of the empire, and included in the ancient great circle of Franconia, but is much reduced. Though no longer fortified, the town is surrounded by an old wall and ditch, with round towers. It is entered by 8 gates, and its circumference is full 3 m. Its form approaches a square; several of the streets are wide, but not handsome; the houses are generally of stone. Of the public buildings of Nuremberg the chief are, the castle or fort, called Reichsfeste, the occasional residence of the emperors in the middle ages, afterwards of the mayors of the town, but now used as a granary. The council-house, built in 1619, is a fine old structure; the church of St. Sebald, also a good building, stands close to it. The public library is remarkable for manuscripts and early editions of printed books. The church of St. Œgidien, rebuilt in 1718 and called the New Church, has elegant columns, and a beautiful altar-piece by Van Dyke. The regalia of a remote age, and several relics were preserved in a church adjoining the river. Nuremberg has public warehouses

for merchandise, and fountains. It was formerly noted for its funds for the education, as well as relief, of the poor: it has still an almshouse, a foundling hospital, and a house of correction. The establishment of the Burgrave of Nuremburg took place as far back as 1060; the purchase of the city rights from the emperors dates from 1427. Its chief source of prosperity is the manufacture of iron, brass, and other metals. Paper was also made here at an early period. In the neighbourhood are made, in considerable numbers, musical and mathematical instruments, copper-plates, pins, needles, spectacles, and toys of all kinds. The printing and bookselling business is carried on to a considerable extent. Nuremburg contains a picture-gallery, and several collections of natural curiosities, an academy for the arts, and schools for drawing and painting. It appears to have been most prosperous during the 15th and 16th centuries, and to have declined from some defects in its political constitution. The formation of the Confederation of the Rhine put an end to its existence as a separate state, and placed both the town and its territory in the hands of Bavaria.

NURNEY, par. and vil. Ireland, bar. Idrone East, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 975. Leighlin Bridge (P. T. 57). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin.

NURNEY, par. Ireland, bars. Carbery and West Ophaly, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1605. Killdare (P. T. 32). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killdare, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £87.

NURPOOR, tn. and dist. Hindoostan, prov. Lahore. The town is situated at the top of a high hill; 44 m. NNE. of Amritsir. Pop. of dist. about 35,000. Lat. 31. 58. N. Long. 75. 22. E.

NURSLING, or NUTSHALLING, par. England, hund. Buddlesgate, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2230. Real prop. £3182. Pop. 884. Romsey (P. T. 73). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester.

NURTINGEN, tn. W. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg, on the Neckar; 14 m. SE. of Stutgard. Pop. 3400. Lat. 48. 17. N. Long. 9. 20. E. Manufactures, mother of pearl, musical instruments, &c.

NUSCO, town, Italy, prov. Principato Ultra, kingd. Naples. Pop. 3600. Lat. 40. 58. N. Long. 15. 5. E. It is the see of a bishop.

NUSSEERABAD, town, Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer, on a plain; 12 m. from the city of Ajmeer. Lat. 20. 55. N. Long. 75. 38. E. In 1818, the cantonments of the British force employed in Rajpootana were established at this place. It is generally esteemed a healthy station, producing fine grapes, but other fruit-trees will not grow. The inhabitants purchase English commodities, as cotton-cloths, hardware, crockery, &c.

NUTFIELD, par. England, hund. Reigate, co. Surrey. Acres, 3510. Real prop. £3449. Pop. 718. Bletchingley (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Oxford. This par. is celebrated for the superior quality of fullers' earth which it produces; there are 3 pits, from which between 2000 and 3000 tons are annually dug.

NUTHALL, parish, England, s. div. of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £1883. Pop. 509. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. York. The church is a neat and well-preserved edifice, consisting of two aisles, with a handsome tower, and contains several ancient monuments. The principal object here is Nuthall Temple, situated on an extensive plain, with a spacious paddock connected with it.

NUTHURST, par. England, hund. Singlecross, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 3460. Real prop. £1732. Pop. 723. Horsham (P. T. 36). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chichester.

NUTLEY, par. England, hund. Bermandspit, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £978. Pop. 138. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Winchester.

NUTSTED, or NURSTED, par. England, hund. Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Acres, 630. Real prop. £483. Pop. 38. Gravesend (P. T. 22). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Rochester. Ann. val. £140.

NYEBORG, tn. Denmark, on the Great Belt, island Funen, opposite to the island of Zealand; 16 m. W. of Corsoer. Pop. 2000. Lat. 55. 22. N. Long. 10. 48. E. It has a large, but not very secure harbour, and it is here that ships passing through the Belt pay toll.

NYIREGYHAZA, town, Austrian dominions, palat. Szabolcs, kingd. Hungary; 29 m. N. of Debreczin. Pop. 8100. Lat. 47. 56. N. Long. 21. 43. E. Here are churches for Lutherans, Calvinists, Catholics, and members of the Greek church. There are no manufactures, the inhabitants being chiefly employed in agriculture.

NYKOPING, gov. Sweden, prov. Sudermania. Pop. 99,000. See SUDERMANIA.—*Nykoping*, tn. Sweden, cap. of the above gov. and prov. situated on a bay of the Baltic; 49 m. SW. of Stockholm. Pop. 2400. Lat. 48. 55. N. Long. 16. 53. E. Its manufactures, trade, and navigation, are considerable.

NYLAND, prov. European Russia, gov. Finnland, bounded by the gulf of Finnland, Carelia, Tavastland, and Finnland proper. Area, 4880 sq. m. Pop. 115,000. It has extensive forests, and mines of copper, and the fisheries supply the chief part of the food of its inhabitants.

NYMETT BROAD, or NYMETT-TRACY, par. England, hund. N. Tawton, co. Devon. Acres, 2740. Real prop. £2165. Pop. 962. Oakhampton (P. T. 195). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

NYMETT ROWLAND, par. England, hund. N. Tawton, co. Devon. Acres, 2970. Real prop. £390. Pop. 99. Chulmleigh (P. T. 194). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £90.

NYMPH BANK, a famous bank and well-known fishing-ground, Ireland, situated about 10 leagues off the coast of Waterford, and 11 m. SSE. of the high head of Dungarvan. As it approaches the W. it nears the shore, and the best fishing-stations are towards that point. (See VALENTIA.) It abounds with cod, ling, skate, bream, whiting, and other varieties.

NYMPSFIELD, par. England, upper div. hund. Berkeley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1870. Real prop. £1587. Pop. 454. Dursley (P. T. 108). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

NYMPTON, KING'S, parish, England, hund. Witheridge, co. Devon. Acres, 5170. Real prop. £3722. Pop. 699. Chulmleigh (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

NYMTON SAINT GEORGE, par. England, hund. South Molton, co. Devon. Acres, 2240. Real prop. £1880. Pop. 268. South Molton (P. T. 178). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

NYON, tn. Switzerland, canton Vaud, on the lake of Geneva; 11 m. N. of Geneva. Pop. 1800. Lat. 46. 24. N. Long. 6. 6. E. It has a yearly fair, and manufactures of leather and porcelain. Supposed to have been the Novodunum of the ancients.

NYOS. See Nios.

NYSTAD, seaport-tn. European Russia, circle of Abo, prov. Finnland; 38 m. NW. of Abo. Pop. 1900. Lat. 60. 45. N. Long. 21. 30. E. Manufactures, linens and woollens. In 1721 a treaty was concluded here between Sweden and Russia.

O.

OADBY, par. England, hund. Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Acres, 1560. Real prop. £4060. Pop. 1023. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £148. The church is a spacious edifice, containing some specimens of ancient sculpture, and in the chancel are two stone seats and a piscina.

OAK, par. England, hund. Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. Somerset. Acres, 840. Real prop. £1669. Pop. 147. Taunton (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

OAKENSHAW, ham. England, par. Birstall, wapentake Morley, co. York, W. riding. Pop. with par. Bradford (P. T. 196). Printing of calicos and muslins is carried on here to a great extent.

OAKFORD, par. England, hund. Witheridge, co. Devon. Acres, 5240. Real prop. £2721. Pop. 497. Bampton (P. T. 161). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

OAKHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, in the hund. Oakham Soke, cap. co. Rutland. Acres, 3130. Real prop. £7568. Pop. 2590. London, 95 m. Liv. a vic. with a perpet. cur. Barleythorpe, Brooke, Eagleton, and Langham, in dioc. of Peterborough. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Eight annual fairs. The town is divided into two pars., or rather manors, called the Lord's hold and the Dean's hold: the former belongs to the earl of Winchelsea, who holds a manorial court once a year; and the latter to the dean of Westminster, who holds a court every three years. In the present castle or shire-hall the county assizes and quarter sessions take place; and here also the other public business is chiefly transacted. The church is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower, surmounted by a lofty spire. A free-school and an hospital were founded here by the Rev. Robert Johnson, archd. of Leicester, who also founded a similar school at Uppingham. To each of these schools an hospital for the relief of poor persons was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, who endowed them with alienated ecclesiastical property, which now produces £3000 per annum. They are open gratuitously to the children of the inhabitants, who cannot afford to pay, and to others at a small charge. There are belonging to them 20 exhibitions of £4 each, tenable at Oxford and Cambridge for 7 years; 12 scholarships; and 2 exhibitions, founded by William Lovett, for the sons of graduate clergymen. Belonging to the hospitals are 100 men, each of whom receives £10 per annum at his own dwelling, the hospitals being used for boarders to the schools. There is also a national school for boys, and some well endowed almshouses. The only manufacture here of any consequence is that of silk; and the coal trade is also carried on extensively.

OAKHAM SOKE, hund. England, co. Rutland. Acres, 18,140. Pop. 4320. Containing nine pars., including the town of Oakham.

OAKHAMPTON, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Lifton (but having a separate jurisdiction), co. Devon. Acres, 12,570. Real prop. £5950, Pop. 2055. London, 195 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Four annual fairs. It is an ancient town, situate in a valley near the riv. Oke, and is interesting as having been the capital of the earldom of Devon, and the seat of the hereditary county sheriffs. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the manufacture of serges, and the expenditure of travellers. The church is situated on an eminence about a mile from the town, and in the mkt.-place is an ancient chantry chapel. Here are some small endowments for education and charity, and schools for each sex, supported by subscription. The forest of Dartmoor lies on the SE., and affords pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep. Oakhampton, though a borough previous to the Conquest, was not incorporated till the reign of James I. It was disfranchised by the Reform Act in 1832. The government is vested in a mayor, burgesses, 8 common-councilmen, town-clerk, &c.

OAKHAMPTON, Monk's, par. England, hund. Black Torrington, co. Devon. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £1058. Pop. 259. Hatherleigh (P. T. 201). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

OAKINGHAM, mkt.-tn. cos. Berks and Wilts. See Wokingham.

OAKINGTON, par. England, hund. North Stow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1757. Real prop. £1628. Pop. 532. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Ely.

OAKLEY, or Ockley Reynes, par. England, hund. Stodden, co. Bedford. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £2452. Pop. 516. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £104.

OAKLEY, par. England, hund. Ashenden, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £2059. Pop. 413. Thame (P. T. 44). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £65.

OAKLEY, Church, town, co. Southampton. See Church Oakley.

OAKLEY, Great, par. England, hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 3090. Real prop. £4385. Pop. 1118. Manningtree (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of London.

OAKLEY, Great, par. England, hund. Corby, co. Northampton. Acres, 2810. Real prop. £1800. Pop. 204. Kettering (P. T. 74) Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Peterborough. Ann. val. £50.

OAKLEY, Little, par. England, hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 800. Real prop. £1712. Pop. 244. Harwich (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of London.

OAKLEY, Little, parish, England, hund. Corby, co. Northampton. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £647. Pop. 128. Kettering (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough. Ann. val. £108.

OAKLEY MAGNA, par. England, hund. Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 900. Real prop. £1428. Pop. 365. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. with that of Brome, in dioc. of Norwich.

OAKOVER, par. England, N. div. hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1029. Pop. 62. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. The riv. Dove runs through this parish, and in the vicinity are several tumuli.

OAKSEY, par. England, hund. Malmsbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £2992. Pop. 494. Malmsbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury. The church is an ancient edifice; in one of the windows are fragments of stained glass, representing the seven sacraments.

OAKWOOD, chap. England, par. Wootton, hund. Blackheath, co. Surrey. Pop. with par. Dorking (P. T. 23). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Winchester.

OARE, or Oure, chap. England, par. Cheveley, hund. Faircross, co. Berks. Pop. with par. Speenhamland (P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Salisbury.

OARE, par. England, hund. Carhampton, co. Somerset. Acres, 4540. Pop. 70. Minehead (P. T. 164). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £76.

OATHLAW, par. Scotland, sh. Forfar. Real prop. £2558. Pop. 533. Forfar (P. T. 70). Liv. in the presb. of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. It is about 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. Towards the s. the land rises to the summit of the hill of Findhaven, a height of 1500 feet, on which are the vestiges of a vitrified fort.

OAXACA, territory of N. America, repub. of Mexico; bounded N. by Vera Cruz, E. by Guatemala, W. by Puebla, and S. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 4447 sq. leagues. Pop. 534,800. Under the government of Spain, Oaxaca was one of the 12 intendencies into which Mexico was divided, and it is now one of the states of which the present federal government is composed. See Mexico. It is considered one of the most delightful countries in this part of the globe, and from the remotest period has been considered the centre of advanced civilization. The climate is salubrious, and the soil fruitful. The greater part of the country is mountainous, yet abounding with wheat, cattle, sugar, cotton, honey, cocoa, plantains, and other fruits. It has rich mines of gold, silver, and lead, and all its rivers have gold in their sands. Cassava, cochineal, crystal, and copperas abound in this province; as also vanilla, a drug used to flavour chocolate.—*Oaxaca*, the capital of the above province, lies 230 m. S. of the city of Mexico, in the delightful valley of Guaxaca. Pop. 24,000. The town is built in the form of an oblong square, nearly 2 m. by 1¼ m., including the suburbs, which are full of gardens and plantations of cochineal, for which this city is celebrated. The streets are wide and well paved, and the houses are built of freestone. The town-house, in the great square, a recent erection, is built with stone of a sea-green colour. The bishop's house and cathedral form two sides of the same square, surrounded with arcades, as a defence against the rain and sun. The other churches and monasteries, which are numerous, are solidly built, and richly decorated. Oaxaca is exposed to earthquakes, and it suffered considerably during the last that happened in Mexico.

OBAN, post-vil. and seaport, Scotland, par. Kilmore, dist. Lorn, sh. Argyll. Pop. with par. Edinburgh, 126 m. It is situated on a fine bay, in the sound of Mull, which has two openings, one on the N., and the other on the S., defended from the easterly winds by the islands of Kerrera and Mull. It is a place of modern origin, which owes its importance to its being one of the most convenient stations for trade on the western coast of Argyllshire. Here is a chapel of ease, and a school, with a salary and other advantages for the master. In the neighbourhood are immense rocks of breccia or pudding stone, consisting of masses of quartz, porphyry, schist, granite, and other substances of a rounded shape, and varying in size, cemented together by a kind of black lava or basalt.

OBERLAND, dist. Switzerland, NE. canton Bern. It is extensive, containing large vallies and plains, which produce fruit and corn in abundance, except towards the S., where it terminates in the highest region of the Alps.

OBERNAY. See Ehenheim.

OBEY, par. England, hund. West Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £2104. Pop. (with Ashby) 82. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

OBI, riv. Asiatic Russia, which traverses the gov. Tobolsk. It rises on the S. side of the Altai chain, Lat. 52. N., where it is called By, but takes the name of Obi after its junction with the Katoune. It is in some places several miles broad, and flows through the govs. of Kolivan, Tomsk, and Narym, with an entire course of upwards of 2000 m.

OBIDOS, tn. Portugal, on the small river which falls into the Lagoa de Obidos; 44 m. N. of Lisbon. Pop. 3000. Lat. 39. 19. N. Long. 9. 7. W.

OBOJAU, tn. European Russia, gov. Kursk; 34 m. S. of Kursk. Pop. 4400. Lat. 51. 10. N. Long. 35. 54. E.

OBORNE, par. England, hund. Sherborne, Sherborne div. co. Dorset. Acres, 720. Real prop. £897. Pop. 83. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar in the dioc. of Salisbury.

OBRENNAN, par. Ireland, bar. Trughanackmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 847. Tralee (P. T. 187). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the united dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £69.

O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE, vil. Ireland, par. Killaloe, bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. 350. Killaloe (P. T. 110). Fairs, July 25 and Nov. 7. Here is an efficacious sulphurous spring at a spot called Montpelier.

OBSCAIA, gulf, Frozen ocean, N. coast Asiatic Russia, forming the receptacle of the riv. Obi, extending from Lat. 66. 40. to 72. 15. N. and Long. 72. to 76. E.

OCANA, tn. Spain, cap. of dist. La Mancha; 30 m. SSE. of Madrid. Pop. 5000. Lat. 39. 56. N. Long. 3. 30. W. It is a very old town, fortified in former ages, and still preserving part of its ancient walls, though in a state of decay. It has four churches, eleven religious houses, and

two fountains. Manufactures, silk, leather, and soap.

OCCOLD, par. England, hund. Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £2093. Pop. 518. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

OCHILTREE, par. Scotland, sh. Ayr. Real prop. £8782. Pop. 1562. Old Cumnock (P. T. 61). Liv. in the presb. Ayr, and syn. Glasgow and Ayr. It is about 6 m. long, and 5 m. broad. The surface in general is nearly level, and the soil is chiefly a strong clay, interspersed with moss, but on the whole very productive. Here is a parochial school. The high road from Ayr to Dumfries passes through this parish.

OCHRIDA, tn. kingd. Greece, prov. Albania, on a mntn. NE. of the lake of Ochrida, from which issues the riv. Drin; 100 m. N. of Joannina. Pop. 6000. Lat. 41. 12. N. Long. 20. 49. E. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the neighbouring mines, which yield sulphur and silver.

OCHSENHAUSEN, tn. W. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg; 14 m. S. of Ulm. This is the chief place of a principality given in 1803 to Prince Metternich. Pop. of tn. 1300; of princip. 6000.

OCHSENSTOCK, mntn. Switzerland, in the Alps, canton Unterwalden; height 7742 feet above sea-level.

OCK, hund. England, co. Berks. Acres, 28,250. Pop. 6599. Containing 14 parishes.

OCKBROOK, par. England, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £3237. Pop. 1634. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £130. The rivers Derwent and Trent, and the Derby canal run through this parish. On the banks of the Derwent are extensive mills for the manufacture of lace-thread. Near the valley is a large Moravian establishment for 40 men and as many women, with a boarding-school for 50 boys and 30 girls, and a commodious chapel.

OCKER, riv. Germany, kingd. Saxony; rises in the Harz mntns., waters Wolfenbuttel and Brunswick, enters Hanover, and falls into the Aller, 5 m. W. of Gifforn. Great quantities of timber are floated down from the Harz by this river.

OCKHAM, par. England, hund. Woking, co. Surrey. Acres, 2310. Real prop. £2581. Pop. 590. Ripley (P. T. 24). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Winchester.

OCKLEY, par. England, hund. Wootton, co. Surrey. Acres, 4150. Real prop. £2812. Pop. 710. Dorking (P. T. 23). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Winchester. The Danes, after sacking London, passed into Surrey, and were defeated with great slaughter at this place by king Ethelwolf and his son Ethelbald, or Athelstan.

OCLE PITCHARD, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £1509. Pop. 236. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £137.

OCUMARA, bay, S. America, on the coast of Venezuela; 28 m. SSE. of city Caraccas. It has a port defended by a battery, and a village, about a league from it, watered by a river of the same name.

OCZAKOV, tn. European Russia, gov. Cherson, near the mouth of the Dnieper; 54 m. W. by S. of Cherson. Pop. 1000. Lat. 46. 35. N. Long. 31. 33. E. It is chiefly remarkable as having been the scene of the most obstinate contests between the Turks and Russians, many thousands of whom on both sides have fallen in its different sieges. The Russians took it by storm in 1788, and it was confirmed to them by the subsequent peace. This important place is the key to both the Bog and the Dnieper, rivers of importance in this part of the empire.

ODCOMBE, par. England, hunds. Houndsborough, Barwich, and Coker, co. Somerset. Acres, 940. Real prop. £2916. Pop. 616. Yeovil (P. T. 122). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

ODDER, a denomination, Ireland, bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Dunshaughlin (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Meath, and arch-dioc. of Armagh.

ODDINGLEY, par. England, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 1060. Real prop. £1112. Pop. 157. Droitwich (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Worcester.

ODDINGTON, par. England, upper div. of hund. Slaughter, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1616. Real prop. £2883. Pop. 539. Stow-on-the-Wold (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Gloucester. The church has been recently enlarged by the incorporated society for the enlargement of churches and chapels.

ODDINGTON-UPON-OTMOOR, par. England, hund. Ploughley, co. Oxford. Acres, 1410. Real prop. £2176. Pop. 176. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Oxford. Here is a well of astringent water, which is an excellent specific for a flux, to which the cattle in this neighbourhood are occasionally subject.

ODELL, par. England, hund. Willey, co. of Bedford. Acres, 2980. Real prop. £1861. Pop. 475. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. Fairs, Thursday and Friday in Whitsun week.

ODENKIRCHEN, tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg; 13 m. WSW. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 4000. Manufactures, cotton, silk, and velvet; also some paper mills.

ODENSEE, tn. Denmark, cap. island Funen; 86 m. WSW. of Copenhagen. Pop. 6000. Lat. 55. 23. N. Long. 10. 25. E. It is the residence of the bishop, the chief magistrate of Funen, and many gentry of the island. The principal manufactures are of woollen, leather, and soap. Here are several ancient buildings worthy of notice, the old palace, a cathedral, and four or five churches. At a diet held here in 1588, the discipline of the Danish church was settled after the Reformation.

ODER, riv. E. Germany, the course of which is chiefly in the Prussian states. It rises in Moravia about 18 m. NE. of Olmutz, enters Silesia, flows through that province, Brandenburgh, and Pomerania, forms the large maritime lake called the Haff, and runs into the Baltic by three mouths called the Peene, the Swine, and the Divensa. It is navigable for small boats as far as Ratibor, and barges of 40 and 50 tons come up to Breslau. It receives several navigable rivers, and communicates by canals with the Elbe and Vistula. It is thus of essential service to trade, and several important towns, such as Breslau, Frankfort, and Stettin, stand on its banks.

ODERZO, tn. Austrian Italy, delegation Treviso, Lombardo-Venetian kingd., on the Montegano; 25 m. NNE. of Venice. Pop. 3400. Lat.

45. 45. N. Long. 12. 13. E. It was formerly a Roman colony called Opturgium.

ODESSA, seaport-tn. European Russia, gov. Cherson, on the bay of Adschai, in the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dniester and Dnieper. Pop. 50,000. Lat. 46. 29. N. Long. 30. 45. E. This town is entirely of modern erection. It was founded in 1792 by Catherine II. on the site of a small place called Kodjabeg, consisting only of a few houses. The emperor Alexander followed up the views of Catherine, and numerous public establishments were set on foot under the patronage of government. The town is in the form of an oblong, and situate on a slope, which gives it the appearance of an amphitheatre. It is fortified in the modern style, and has a citadel that commands the port, which is artificial and capable of receiving 300 vessels. A light-house has been erected on a projecting point on the S. side of the bay. The streets are wide and straight, crossing each other at right angles. There are seven churches; the other principal buildings are the admiralty court, the custom house, the hospital, the exchange, and the theatre. North of the town are numerous warehouses for salt and salted provisions. The establishments for education are a lyceum, and schools for trade and navigation. The transit of goods from the interior is free of any government charge. Odessa has been declared a free port. The great article of export is corn from the Ukraine and neighbouring provinces. There is very little agriculture in the immediate neighbourhood. Twenty years ago there were no gardens in Odessa; but the waste lands being granted to those who would plant and cultivate them, there are now above 300 vineyards and market gardens, besides plantations, and avenues of forest trees. The bret fisheries of the Dnieper and Dniester occupy nearly 500 fishermen. In 1832 the commercial establishments were 1 hat-maker, 5 cable-makers, 1 soap-manufacturer, 6 tallow-chandlers, 8 tallow-merchants, 1 macaroni manufactory, and 11 tile-kilns. Nearly all the inhabitants of Odessa subsist by commercial pursuits; about 3000 obtain their living by drawing and cutting stone. The number of vessels trading to the port in 1832 was about 1200.

ODEYPOOR, principality, Hindoostan, S. extremity of prov. Ajmeer, or Rajpootana. It is difficult to define the real extent of the Odeypoor territories, owing to the perpetual fluctuation of their limits, but they may be considered generally as comprehending the districts of Chitore and Meywar: they are bounded on the N. by the Joudpoor territories, S. by native principalities of the provinces of Malwa and Gujerat, E. by the territories of Kotah, Boondee, and Sindia, and W. by the district of Sarowy. In 1818, their total area might be estimated at 7300 sq. m. of turbulent, ill-subdued territory. The surface of Odeypoor is rather hilly than mountainous, and possessing many streams and rivulets independent of the solstitial rains. It produces, when properly cultivated, sugar, indigo, tobacco, wheat, rice, and barley; there are also mines of iron, and fuel is abundant. Sulphur is found, but not so good as that of Surat. The rana of Odeypoor is of the Sesodya tribe, and is considered the most noble of the Rajpoot chiefs. He is much revered by the Mahomedans, in consequence of a tradition that he is descended in the female line from Noushirvan the Just, who was sovereign of Persia at the birth of their prophet. The lands are mostly held by feudal tenure, but in the late distracted state of the rana's dominions the government dues were rarely paid except by force. Madhajee Sindia, by repeated invasions, threw the country into confusion, and dissolved the attachment of the inferior chiefs, who established separate independent states, such as Shahpoora, Shereghur, &c. From this miserable condition the rana was rescued by the British government, and a treaty was concluded by which the latter was to receive one-quarter of the revenue realized for the first five years, and three-eighths ever after.

ODEYPOOR (formerly called Chitore), tn. in the preceding principality; situate 2064 feet above sea-level, in Lat. 24. 35. N., and Long. 73. 44. E. West of this city is a large lake, inclosed on all sides, except where the town stands, by wild and rugged hills, between which and the margin of the lake are some villages, tombs, and gardens with narrow slips of cultivation. The palaces and garden residences on the lake are all of marble, and the sculptural decorations display considerable taste as well as delicacy of workmanship. Images, toys, and a great variety of articles of marble are sent from Jeypoor to the neighbouring provinces. Copper and lead are said to abound to the N., but during the late anarchy all mining operations were suspended. In 1818 this place presented a miserable collection of ruined temples and deserted houses; but, under the British protection, it has very much recovered from its depression. The city of Chitore was for several centuries the capital of this principality, and much celebrated for its strength, riches, and antiquity, when taken by the emperor Acbar (1567). It is still a good sized town, with many pagodas, and a meanly built, but apparently busy bazaar. The fortress rises immediately above the town, and extends to a considerable distance on each side of it. It is surrounded by a wide wall with circular bastions, inclosing, according to the natives, an area of 12 m., but the real length of the city is not more than 4 m. The most remarkable buildings in Chitore are two minarets or tower temples, dedicated to Siva. Chitore was first conquered by the Mahomedans in 1303, during the reign of Allah ud Deen, emphatically called the scourge of the Hindoos at Delhi. It was taken by Acber in 1567; and again, in 1680, subdued and plundered by Azim Ushaun, the son of Aurungzebe; permanent possession therefore does not appear to have been retained by the Patan or Mogul dynasties. In 1790 it was taken by Madhajee Sindia from Bheem Singh, the rebellious subject of the rana of Odeypoor, to whom it was restored conformably to a previous agreement, and under whose dominion it still remains.

ODIHAM, hund. England, Basingstoke div., co. Southampton. Acres, 144,800. Pop. 29,592. Containing 12 parishes, including the town of the same name.

ODIHAM, mkt. and par. England, hund. Odiham, Basingstoke div., co. Southampton. Acres, 7550. Real prop. £8777. Pop. 3310. London, 40 m. Liv. a vic., with the cur. Grewell, in dioc. of Winchester. Mkt.-day, Friday. Fairs, March 23 and July 21, for cattle and toys. It is a place of considerable

antiquity; and, at one period, possessed a castle and royal palace: the keep of the former is still remaining in ruins, where, it is said, David, king of Scotland, was imprisoned; the only remains of the latter are in a small farm-house, still called Palace Gate. The church is a large ancient structure of brick, near which is an almshouse for 12 poor persons. Here is a free-school for 20 boys. The Basingstoke canal passes near Odiham, from which it derives many advantages.

ODOGH, or THREE CASTLES, par. Ireland, bar. Cranagh, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1323. Castle-Comer (P. T. 70). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Ossory, and archdioc. of Dublin. Ann. val. £100. Here is an association society, and school of 13 boys and 10 girls.

O'DORNEY, par. and vil. Ireland, bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 2986. Tralee (P. T. 187). Liv. an impropriate cur. in the united dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and archdioc. of Cashel.

ODSEY, hund. England, co. Hertford. Acres, 32,430. Pop. 7143. Containing 16 parishes.

ODSTOCK, par. England, hund. Cawden and Cadworth, co. Wilts. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1246. Pop. 148. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury.

OEDENBURG, or SOPRONY-VARMEGYE, palat. W. Hungary, adjacent to Austria, the lake of Neusiedl, and the riv. Raab. Area, 1300 sq. m. Pop. 165,000, consisting of Germans, Croats, and some Jews. Near the cap. is produced a red wine, inferior only to Tokay. The mineral productions are coal and lime, which are exported to the adjacent provinces.—*Oedenburg*, or *Soprony*, (the Sopronium of the Romans), cap. of the above palat.; 37 m. SSE. of Vienna. Pop. 18,000. Lat. 47. 45. N. Long. 16. 30. E. It is neatly built, has one Lutheran and two Catholic churches, a cathedral, a Catholic and Lutheran gymnasium. It is almost the only place in Hungary that has a manufacture of fine woollen. It has also a sugar refinery, and some manufactures of glass and potash, though it derives its chief importance from its markets for corn and cattle, being an intermediate station between Hungary and Austria.

OEHRINGEN, tn. W. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg, on the riv. Ohr; 38 m. NNE. of Stutgard. Pop. 34,000. It is the residence of the prince of Hohenlohe-Neuenstein, and has a high school, with a seminary for the education of school masters. It carries on a brisk traffic in corn and cattle.

OELAND, island in the Baltic, NE. coast of Sweden, separated from the town of Calmar by the strait called Calmar Sound. Area, 30 sq. m. Pop. 22,000. A great part of the interior is inclosed by an oval chain of sand hills. This tract is used only as common pasturage, but the strip of country along the coast is under tillage. It is, however, far from fertile, the corn not producing more than two and three returns. The inhabitants employ themselves in fishing and navigation, and sending their fish and butter on sale to the mainland. This island contains free-stone, black marble or touch-stone, and alum, all of which are exported. The forests abound in deer, hares, and wild boars. Some of the seamen in public service are generally quartered here.

OELS princip. Prussia, gov. Breslau, prov. Silesia. Area, 740 sq. m. Pop. 85,000.—*Oels*, cap. of the above princip., is situate on a river of the same name; 16 m. ENE. of Breslau. Pop. 3800. Lat. 51. 12. N. Long. 17. 23. E. It has a Catholic and five Protestant churches, a free-school, a public library, and collection of natural history.

OESEL, island in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, at the mouth of the gulf of Riga. Length, 70 m.; breadth, varying from 50 to 2 or 3 m. Area, 1144 sq. m. Pop. (with the adjoining islands of Moen and Runoe), 35,000. It contains the small town of Arensburg, which is the chief place of a circle in the government of Riga, comprising the three islands. It produces wheat, rye, and barley, and, in good seasons, oats and pease. The forests are extensive, and the stone-quarries very fine and productive. The fisheries are also profitable.

OETTINGEN, co. Germany, in the N. of the ancient circle of Suabia, subject to the kingd. Bavaria. Area, 220 sq. m. Pop. 56,000.—*Oettingen*, cap. of the above co., is situated on the Wernitz; 69 m. NNW. of Munich. Pop. 3200. Lat. 48. 57. N. Long. 10. 36. E. It is neatly built, has an elegant Lutheran church, a literary society, a gymnasium, well endowed with exhibitions or scholarships. It has also a Catholic church and school. The prince of Oettingen-Spielberg has a castle here.

OEX, CHATEAU D', tn. Switzerland, dist. Saanenthal, canton Vaud; 6 m. WBS. of Gessenay. Pop. 2300. It has large corn and cattle markets.

OFANTO (anc. Aufidus), riv. SE. of Italy, kingd. Naples, which, after flowing through Apulia, falls into the Adriatic several miles below Cannæ.

OFFA, bar. Ireland (united in all the county returns with Iffa), co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 78,894. Containing 15 parishes. This district is wholly agricultural. See IFFA.

OFFALY, or OFHALY, bar. Ireland (divided in E. and W. portions), co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 19,127. Containing 22 parishes.

OFF-CHURCH, par. England, Kenilworth div., hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £4878. Pop. 350. Warwick (P. T. 90). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

OFFENBACH, tn. W. Germany, cap. princip. Isenburg-Birstein, grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Maine; 4 m. ESE. of Frankfort. Pop. 8000. Lat. 50. 7. N. Long. 8. 40. E. It is divided into three parts called the Old, the New, and the French districts. Here are three Protestant churches and a synagogue. This is the principal manufacturing town in the grand duchy; the articles made are snuff and tobacco, wax, japanned goods, musical instruments, and carriages; also trinkets, necklaces, and work-baskets. Printing is carried on here; and the wine made in the neighbourhood forms an article of traffic.

OFFENBURG, tn. W. Germany, cap. circle Kinzig, grand duchy of Baden; 11 m. SE. of Strasburg. Pop. 2900. Lat. 48. 28. N. Long. 7. 58. E. It is surrounded with walls, and has a theatre.

OFFENHAM, par. England, upper div. hund. Blackenhurst, co. Worcester. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £2614. Pop. 360. Evesham (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Worcester. This place

derived its name from Offa, the Mercian king, who resided here.

OFFERLANE, or Offerellane, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's co., prov. Leinster, situate on the Nore. Pop. 9915. Mountrath (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, and archdioc. of Dublin. Here is a parochial school, consisting of 48 boys and 42 girls.

OFFHAM, par. England, hund. Larkfield, co. Kent. Acres, 670. Real prop. £940. Pop. 262. Wrotham (P. T. 24). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Rochester. Ann. val. £120. Offham Green has on it the ancient instrument of amusement termed the Quintin, which the lord of the manor is bound to preserve. The notorious rebel Jack Straw was born in this parish.

OFFLEY, Great, or St. Legier, par. England, hund. Hitchin and Pirton, co. Hertford. Acres, 5160. Real prop. £5856. Pop. 967. Hitchin (P. T. 34). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side-aisles, with a tower at the W. end. Many of the Spensers have been interred here, and in the chancel are several beautiful and costly monuments. Here is an endowed charity-school for 70 children, a part of whom are clothed. There is also a rent-charge of £20 per annum for apprenticing children.

OFFLEY, High, or Alta, par. and tnshp. England, N. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 3520. Real prop. £3079. Pop. 827. Eccleshall (P. T. 148). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar in dioc. of Lichfield.

OFFLOW, hund. England, co. Stafford. Acres, 170,720. Pop. 113,021. Containing 41 pars., including the towns of Tamworth and Wallsall.

OFFLOW, Bishop's, tn. England, co. Stafford. See Bishop's Offlow.

OFFORD CLUNY, par. England, hund. Toseland, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 960. Real prop. £1617. Pop. 232. St. Neot's (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. The houses are chiefly thatched, and inhabited by persons engaged in husbandry.

OFFORD, Darcy, par. England, hund. Toseland, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1920. Real prop. £1971. Pop. 277. St. Neot's (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. The church is a Norman edifice, containing several ancient monuments.

OFFTON, par. England, hund. Bosmere and Claydon, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £1560. Pop. 399. Needham (P. T. 74). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Briset Parva, dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £131.

OFFWELL, par. England, hund. of Colyton, co. Devon. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £2531. Pop. 385. Honiton (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

OGASHIN, par. of Ireland, bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. not returned. Ennis (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Killaloe and archdioc. Cashel.

OGBOURN, SAINT ANDREW, or Little Okeburn, par. of England, hund. Selkley, co. Wilts. Acres, 5350. Real prop. £3570. Pop. 489. Marlborough (P. T. 74). Liv. a vic. with the cur. of Temple Rockley, and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury.

OGBOURN, SAINT GEORGE, or Great Okeburn, par. of England, hund. Selkley, co. Wilts. Acres, 2790. Real prop. £3622. Pop. 548. Marlborough (P. T. 74). Liv. a vic. dioc. Salisbury. In this par. is Barbury Camp, a very large British entrenchment; its form is nearly circular, measuring about 2000 feet in diameter, surrounded by a double ditch, a rampart, and on all sides excellently calculated for defence as well as observation.

OGDENSBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., St. Lawrence co., New York, at the confluence of the Oswegatchie with the St. Lawrence; 116 m. from Utica. Pop. 3934. Lat. 44. 45. N. Long. 75. 30. W. The harbour is safe and capacious, and the trade and manufactures are considerable.

OGINSKI CANAL, canal, European Russia, in Lithuania, which joins the Schara and Jasolda, both head branches of the Niemen and Dnieper, and thus forms a part of the communication between the Baltic and the Euxine.

OGLIO, riv. Austrian Italy, rises in the Alps, flows through the lake of Iseo, and joins the Po near Borgoforte, 8 m. from Mantua. Lat. 45. 20. N. Long. 9. 50. E. It is navigable as far as Ponte-vico.

OGONILLOE, par. Ireland, bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Situate upon the Shannon. Pop. 2966. Killaloe (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Killaloe, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £175.

OGSTON, anc. par., now constituting part of that of Drainy, Scotland, shire of Elgin. Pop. with Drainy. Elgin (P. T. 167). The church was handsomely rebuilt in the Gothic style, some time since, by the family of Gordonstown, for whom it is the customary place of interment.

OGULLA, par. Ireland, bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1832. Elphin (P. T. 102). Liv. an entire rect. in dioc. Elphin and archdioc. Tuam.

OGWELL, East, par. England, hund. Wanford, co. of Devon. Acres, 730. Real prop. £2001. Pop. 318. Newton Abbots (P. T. 188). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. Here is a small endowed school.

OGWELL, West, par. England, hund. of Wanford, co. Devon. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £758. Pop. 50. Newton Abbots (P. T. 188). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Exeter.

OHIO, riv. N. America, U. S., formed by the union of the Alleghany and Monongahela, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. It separates Virginia and Kentucky on the S. from the states of Ohio and Indiana, and the Illinois territory on the N., and after a SW. course of 949 m. joins the Mississippi, 193 m. below the Missouri, in Lat. 37. N. Long. 89. W. Rivers of romantic and beautiful character flow into it, almost at equal distances, as lateral canals. For 30 m. below Pittsburg, its course is NW.; it then turns WSW., and pursues that general direction for 500 m. Thence it flows, sometimes W., sometimes SW., nearly 700 m., to the swampy country in which it joins the Mississippi. Between Pittsburg and the mouth it is diversified by 100 beautiful islands: some of them afford lovely situations for retired farms, but the passages between them and the sand-bars at their head make the navigation of the river difficult, if not dangerous. At Pittsburg the Ohio is 600 yards wide, and at Cincinnati, which may be considered its mean width, it is not much more. Below the Cumberland its average width is 1000 yards. The rapidity of its current varies from 1 m. to 3 m.

per hour; and it is liable to extreme elevations and depressions, the average range between high and low water being 50 feet. Its lowest stage is in September, and its highest in March. It has been known to rise 12 feet in one night. At Cincinnati the surface of the river at low water is supposed to be 130 feet below the level of Lake Erie, and 430 feet above that of the tide water of the Atlantic. The average time of the suspension of its navigation by ice is five weeks. During one half of the remainder of the year, on an average, it is navigable for large steam-boats through its whole course; the other half it can be navigated only by small boats. Since the Louisville and Portland canal has been completed, steam-boats of small draught can descend at all times from Pittsburg to the Mississippi. Flat and keel boats descend the river at all seasons, but in periods of low water, with frequent groundings on the sand-bars, and the frequent necessity of unloading to get the boat off. The Ohio and all its tributaries cannot have less than 5000 m. of boatable waters, and taking all circumstances into consideration, few rivers in the world can vie with it either in utility or beauty. The number of boats running on it average 200.

OHIO, one of the U. S. of North America; 210 m. in length, by 200 m. mean breadth, bounded on the N. by the territory of Michigan and Lake Erie, E. by Pennsylvania, SE. by Virginia, from which it is separated by the riv. Ohio, S. by the Ohio, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky, and W. by Indiana. Its area is about 40,000 sq. m., and the pop. 1,000,000. It is divided into the following counties:—

Adams.	Hamilton.	Muskingum.
Allen.	Hancock.	Paulding.
Ashtabula.	Harrison.	Perry.
Athens.	Henry.	Pickaway.
Belmont.	Highland.	Pike.
Brown.	Hocking.	Portage
Butler.	Holmes.	Preble.
Champaign.	Huron.	Putnam.
Clark.	Jackson.	Richland.
Clermont.	Jefferson.	Ross.
Clinton.	Knox.	Sandusky.
Columbiana.	Lawrence.	Scioto.
Coschocton.	Licking.	Seneca.
Crawford.	Lorain.	Shelby.
Cuyahoga.	Logan.	Stark.
Dark.	Madison.	Trumbull.
Delaware.	Marion.	Tuscarawas.
Fairfield.	Medina.	Union.
Fayette.	Meigs.	Van Wert.
Franklin.	Mercer.	Warren.
Gallia.	Miami.	Washington.
Geauga.	Monroe.	Wayne.
Green.	Montgomery.	Williams.
Guernsey.	Morgan.	Wood.
Hardin.		

Columbus is the seat of government, but Cincinnati is much the largest town. The other most considerable towns are Chillicothe, Steubenville, Zanesville, Marietta, Dayton, New Lancaster, New Lisbon, St. Clairsville, Urbana, Lebanon, Circleville, and Gallipolis. There are besides a number of other flourishing towns. The rivers which flow into Lake Erie on the N. are, Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black, Cuyahoga, Grand, and Ashtabula; those on the S., flowing into the Ohio, are the Muskingum, Hockhocking, and Little and Great Miami. The Au-Glaize and St. Mary's, in the W. part of the state, are branches of the Maumee. The interior and N. parts of the country are level, the E. and SE. hilly and broken. Upon the banks of the Ohio and several of its tributaries are several tracts of meadow-land, very fertile; in other parts are immense prairies, producing great quantities of coarse grass, from two to five feet high. Among the forest trees are oak of various kinds, maple, hickory, beech, birch, poplar, sycamore, ash, pawpaw, buck-eye, cherry, &c. Wheat is the staple of Ohio, though other grains, fruits, grass, hemp, and flax are extensively cultivated. It is said that one acre has produced from 70 to 100 bushels of Indian corn in a year. Coal is found in quantities in the E. parts; iron ore has been discovered and wrought in several places, particularly S. of Licking riv., 4 m. W. of Zanesville, on Brush Creek, &c. On Salt Creek, 28 m. S. of Chillicothe, there are considerable salt-works, and salt is also found in some of the E. waters of Muskingum. Ohio takes the lead among the W. states in manufactures. Some of the most important manufacturing tns. are, Cincinnati, Zanesville, Steubenville, and Chillicothe. The building of ships has been commenced in this state for the purpose of sending its produce to market. The exports consist of flour, corn, hemp, flax, beef, pork, smoked hams of venison, whiskey, peach brandy, and lumber. The Ohio canal forms a communication between the river Ohio at Portsmouth, and lake Erie at Cleaveland, 320 m. The Miami canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, is the channel of an extensive trade. The bank of the United States has an office of discount and deposit at Cincinnati, and under the authority of the state are eleven others. The principal literary institutions of this state are, the University of Ohio at Athens, Miami University at Oxford, Western Reserve College at Hudson, Kenyon College at Gambier, and the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati. The Presbyterians in Ohio have 346 churches; the Baptists, 240; Methodists, 91 preachers; Lutherans, 37; Associate Presbyterians, 65 congregations; German Reformed, 82; Episcopalians, 16; and the New Jerusalem Church, four; there is, besides, a considerable number of Friends and Roman Catholics, and some Unitarians, Universalists, and Shakers. The number of periodical papers is more than 150. The first permanent settlement of Ohio was commenced at Marietta in 1788; in the following year the country was put under a territorial government, and called the western territory, which was afterwards changed to the territory NW. of the Ohio; and in 1802 it was erected into an independent state, the constitution being formed at Chillicothe. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives, which together are styled the general assembly of the States of Ohio. The executive power is vested in a governor elected by the people for two years, on the second Tuesday in October, and his term of service commences on the first Monday in December. The right of suffrage belongs to all white male inhabitants above 21 years of age, who have resided in the state one year next preceding the election, and who have paid or are charged with a state or county tax. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, courts of common pleas for each county, and such other courts as the legislature may from time to time establish.

The judges are elected, by a joint ballot of both houses of assembly, for the term of seven years. Ohio sends nineteen representatives to congress.

OHIO, co. N. America, U. S., NW. of Virginia. Pop. 15,590. Chief town, Wheeling.—*Ohio*, co. Kentucky. Length, 32 m.; width, 20 m. Pop. 4913. Chief tn. Hartford.

OHLAU, tn. Prussia, Silesia, on the river Ohlau; 14 m. SE. of Breslau. Pop. 2800. Lat. 50. 55. N. Long. 17. 10. E. Tobacco is raised in the environs.

OHRDRUFF, tn. Germany, cap. co. Gleichen, duchy of Saxe-Gotha, belonging to the prince of Hohenlohe, on the riv. Ohr; 10 m. S. of Gotha. Pop. 4200. Lat. 50. 51. N. Long. 10. 44. E. Manufactures, woollen and linen. Its bleach fields are of some extent.

OIRSCHOT, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, near the riv. Aa, on the road from Breda to Eyndhoven: 22 m. ESE. of Breda, Pop. 4900. Lat. 51. 31. N. Long. 5. 18. E.

OISE, depart. N. of France. Area, 2400 sq. m. Pop. 390,000. It includes portions of the old provinces of the Isle of France and Picardy, and is bounded by the departs. of the Somme, Aisne, and the vicinity of the Seine. The soil is in general productive; the principal rivs. are the Oise, Aurcq, Aisne, Epte, Therain, and Breche. The produce, as in the S. of Europe generally, consists of corn, fruit, vegetables, wine, hemp, and flax. Cattle and sheep are exported, as well as butter, cheese, and honey. The chief manufactures are of lace, leather, and linen. Oise is divided into four arrondissements—Beauvais, the capital; Clermont, Compiegne, and Senlis.

OISE, riv. NE. of France, which rises near the Belgic frontier, flows SW. becomes navigable at Chauny, and after passing the town of Pontoise, falls into the Seine at Conflans St. Honorine. It communicates with the Somme by means of a canal, and gives name to two departments—the Oise, and the Seine and Oise.

OKA, riv. European Russia, rises in the gov. Orel, flows NE., and, after receiving the Moskva, joins the Wolga at Niznei-Novgorod.

OKAMUNDEL, ter. Hindoostan, consisting of the W. extremity of the Gujerat peninsula, separated from the main land of Hallaur and Burudda, by a runn or swamp formed by the sea. In 1809, Okamundel contained 5 forts and 27 villages. The first are Bate, Positra, Bhurwalla, Dwaraca, and Dhenjee. The soil is generally of a light red colour and of no great depth, jowaree and bajeree being the only crops it is capable of yielding. Camels of an inferior sort are bred here. Salt is manufactured in small quantities, and the shores abound with oysters and other shell-fish. The population consists mostly of Wagheres, a Hindoo race, originally from Cutch.

OKEFORD, CHILD, par. England, co. Dorset. See CHILD OKEFORD.

OKEFORD, FITZ-PAINE, par. England, hund. Sturminster, Newton Castle, Sturminster div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1860. Real prop. £4199. Pop. 620. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. dioc. Bristol.

OKENDON, NORTH par. England, hund. Chafford, co. Essex. Acres, 2760. Real prop. £2947. Pop. 294. Hornchurch (P. T. 14). Liv. a rect. dioc. London.

OKENDON, SOUTH, par. England, hund. Chafford, co. Essex. Acres, 2050. Real prop. £5711. Pop. 816. Gray's Thurrock (P. T. 24). Liv. a rect. dioc. London.

OKENEY, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1860. Pop. (with Emberton), 598. Olney (P. T. 55). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Petsoe, dioc. Lincoln.

OKHOTZK, circle or prov. Asiatic Russia, gov. of Irkoutsk, extending along the seas of Okhotzk, Kamtschatka, and Anadir. It is rendered barren and unhealthy by the thick mists from the sea. The town of Okhotzk is built upon a long narrow ridge between the river Okhota and the sea. It contains about 130 houses, and has a church, some magazines, and a double row of shops; the tn. is supported by being the channel of trade between Irkoutsk and Kamtschatka.

OKHOTZK, SEA OF, a large gulf of the Eastern ocean, inclosed between Kamtschatka, the circle of Okhotzk, part of Chinese Tartary, and Saghalien.

OLAN, mntn. SE. of France, depart. Upper Alps, prov. Dauphiny, in the Val-Godemart. Elevation, 13,000 feet above sea-level.

OLA, SAINT, par. Scotland, in the island of Pomona, shire of Orkney and Shetland. Real prop. £2342. Pop. 656. At the E. extremity of the par. is the bay of Inganess, which forms a convenient harbour, well protected from the W. wind; and in the S. part of the par. is the bay of Scalpa, the usual landing-place from Caithness.

OLAVE, SAINT, IN MARY-GATE, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Bulmer, county of York, N. riding. Acres, 2120. Real prop. £1025. Pop. 1394. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York.

OLD, or WOLD, par. England hund. of Orlingbury, co. Northampton. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £3288. Pop. 458. Wellingborough (P. T. 67). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

OLDBERROW, or OLDBOROUGH, par. England, lower div. hund. of Blackenhurst, co. Worcester. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £1464. Pop. 65. Alcester (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Worcester. Here is an ancient tumulus, from which this place is supposed to have received its appellation.

OLD-BRIDGE, a townland, Ireland, bar. Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; situate upon the S. bank of the Boyne. Pop. 107. Drogheda (P. T. 30). At this place was fought the battle which decided the fate of James II., and placed his rival on the British throne. A remarkably graceful obelisk, standing on a summit of a lofty rock, and 120 feet in height, marks the spot where the action took place. The riv. is fordable here at low water. See BOYNE.

OLDBURY, tn. and par. England, Hales Owen div. hund. Brimstree, co. Salop. Pop. with Hales Owen. Hales Owen (P. T. 117). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Worcester. Two annual fairs. Situate on the road between Dudley and Birmingham. Courts leet and baron are held annually; and there is a court of requests for the recovery of small debts. Here is a chapel of ease. Liv. a perpet. cur. in the patronage of the vicar, and a place of worship for Unitarians. The trade and manufactures of this place are intimately connected with those of Dudley and

Birmingham. Coal and ironstone are found in abundance in the vicinity.

OLDBURY-ON-THE-HILL, par. England, upper div. hund. Grombald's Ash, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1870. Real prop. £2329. Pop. 414. Tetbury (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. with that of Didmarton, in the dioc. Gloucester.

OLDBURY-UPON-SEVERN, chap. England, par. and lower div. hund. Thornbury, co. of Gloucester. Pop. with par. Thornbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Gloucester.

OLDCASTLE, mkt.-tn., Ireland, in the par. Oldcastle or Clotynge, bar. of Demifore, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 5680. Pop. 4718. Dublin, 53 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £231. Six annual fairs.

OLDCASTLE, par. England, lower div. hund. Abergavenny, co. Monmouth. Acres, 900. Real prop. £687. Pop. 62. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. Davids. Ann. val. £76.

OLD-CONNAUGHT, vil. and par. Ireland, half-bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1959. Bray (P. T. 12). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Here are the ruins of a chapel standing in an ancient cemetery. Old-Connaught house is the seat of the right hon. lord Plunket.

OLDCOTT, tn. England, par. Wolstanton, N. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Pop. 822. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150).

OLDENBURG, grand duchy of Germany; consisting of several scattered portions of territory, under the government of the grand duke. The extent and population of his estates are as follows;—grand duchy of Oldenburg proper, including the county of Delmenhorst, and the lordships of Varel, Jever, and Kniphausen. Area, 2250 sq. m. Pop. 178,000. Principality of Eutin or Lubeck, 200 sq. m. Pop. 20,000. Lordship of Birkenfeld, 170 sq. m. Pop. 20,000. Total sq. m. 2620. Pop. 218,000. The chief towns are, Oldenburg, the capital, Elsfleth, and Varel. The grand duchy proper consists almost entirely of level ground. In the interior a sandy unproductive soil prevails, so that this country seldom raises enough of corn for its own consumption. Its exports consist of cattle and horses, flax and hemp, hops, butter, and salt beef. The chief employments are tillage, grazing, and fishing; the making of linen, linen-yarn, and stockings, is also carried on, though not largely. The chief rivs. are, the Weser, Hunte, and Delme. The grand duke of Oldenburg is a member of the Germanic body, and holds, with Anhalt and Schwartzburgh, the fifteenth place at the smaller diet. The house of Oldenburg is one of the most illustrious in Europe, the kings of Denmark, emperors of Russia, and the late royal family of Sweden being all descended from it. In 1810, the reigning duke was expelled from all his possessions by Bonaparte, but after the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, he returned, and at the congress of Vienna received the title of grand duke.

OLDENBURG, cap. of the above grand duchy, situate on the riv. Hunte; 82 m. NNW. of Hanover. Pop. 5000. Lat. 53. 8. N. Long. 8. 11. E. It is fortified and has two suburbs and a mansion for the grand duke. It has also three churches, three hospitals, house of correction, observatory, gymnasium, and seminary for schoolmasters. The chief trade is in wood. The manufactures consist only of a sugar-refinery, a soap-work, and some tanneries.

OLDHAM, a manufacturing market-town, England, par. Prestwick, hund. Salford, co. Lancaster. Acres, 4660. Real prop. £31,423. Pop. 32,381. London, 191 m. Livs. two perpet. curs. dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £106, and £60. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fairs, first Thursday after Valentine's day; May 2; July 8; and first Wednesday after Oct. 12, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. Sends 2 members to Parliament. It stands on rising ground near the source of the riv. Irk; and on the E. side of the town flows the Medlock; and to the vicinity of those streams it seems to have owed the commencement of its importance, though the general introduction of steam-engines has now, in a great measure, superseded the use of water-mills. This place has almost entirely arisen since 1760, when it consisted of only 60 thatched houses, and it contains at present about 6000 buildings, forming numerous streets, extending along the side of the hill on the road from Manchester to York and Leeds. The government of the town is vested in four head constables and assistants, for the regulation of business connected with the police under the authority of an act of Parliament passed in 1827, aided by the local magistrates. The church is a handsome and spacious Gothic structure, the E. window of which is ornamented with stained glass. There are also within the tnshp. episcopal chapels at Greenacres, Hollinwood, Royton, and Shaw. The town contains a place of worship for Roman Catholics, 5 for the various branches of Methodists, 4 for Independents, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Unitarians, and 1 for Moravians. A free grammar-school with some endowment was founded here in 1610, by James Assheton, esquire, of Chadderton-hall; and Mr. Henshaw, a wealthy hatter, of Oldham, who died in 1810, bequeathed £40,000 to endow a charity-school at this place, and £20,000 more for the endowment of an asylum for the blind, at Manchester, which property being lodged in Chancery, increased by the accumulation of interest to £102,000. There are several minor charities. A theatre has been erected here; and there is a mechanics' institute. The town is watched, lighted with gas, and furnished with water-works. The prevailing manufacture here is that of cotton goods, the extent of which may be estimated from the fact that there are 88 steam-engines used in cotton-mills, besides others now building. The coal-mines in the neighbourhood likewise contribute to the commerce of this place, and furnish employment for a vast number of persons. The beds of coal are numerous, and apparently inexhaustible, affording supplies for the factories at Manchester, Ashton, Rochdale, and elsewhere by means of the Oldham canal. Hat-making is carried on here to a considerable extent.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, par. and vil. Scotland, shs. Haddington and Berwick. Real prop. £5200. Pop. 720. Dunbar (P. T. 28). Liv. in the presb. Dunbar, and synod Lothian and Tweeddale. The ground rises gradually from the shore of the German ocean towards the hills of Lammermoor, where there is good pasture for sheep; and the lower parts are dry and fertile. The vil. by the sea-side is favourably situated for a fishing station. The church was

built about the beginning of the 18th century. Here is the old collegiate church of Dunglass, founded for a provost and four prebendaries, in 1450; though desecrated, it is kept in good repair. There is a parochial school, with a salary and other advantages for the master.

OLDHEAD, a fishing station, Ireland, a little s. of Clew bay, bar. Morisk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Westport (P. T. 170). Here is a small boat harbour, protected by a break-water, eight feet in height and 150 feet long, besides a pier, erected at the expense of the fishery-board.

OLDLAND, ham. and chap. England, par. Bitton, upper div. hund. Langley and Swineshead, co. Gloucester. Real prop. £4520. Pop. 5233. Bristol (P. T. 114). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Gloucester. An additional chapel has recently been built under the provisions of the late act.

OLD MERION, vil. Ireland par. Donnybrook, half-barony Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster; situate upon the shores of Dublin bay. Pop. with par. Dublin, 3 m. It is a much-frequented bathing place, and is adorned with many elegant marine villas.

OLDNEY, Island of, island, Scotland, par. Assint, sh. Sutherland; situate off the W. coast of Sutherland. Pop. with par. Here are two small harbours.

OLERON, island SW. coast of France, depart. Charente; opposite the mouth of the Charente. Area, 100 sq. m. Pop. 19,000, chiefly Protestants. Lat. of the most N. point, 45. 46. N. Long. 1. 11. E. It is fertile, producing corn and wine. Salt is made in quantities along the coast by evaporation. The chief places in the island are the small towns of St. Pierre and Chateau d'Oleron.

OLERON, tn. SW. of France, depart. Lower Pyrenees, prov. Bearn, on the riv. called the Gave d'Oleron; 14 m. SW. of Pau. Pop. 5500. Manufactures, cotton stuffs, stockings, and caps; also extensive dye-works.

OLIVA, tn. E. of Spain, prov. Valencia, near the river Calapata; 36 m. S. of Valencia. Pop. 5000. Lat. 39. 0. N. Long. 4. 7. E.

OLIVARES, tn. Spain, Old Castile, on a great road near the Douro; 18 m. E. of Valladolid. It gave name to the duke of Olivares, the celebrated minister of Philip IV. in the seventeenth century.

OLIVENZA, fortified tn. W. of Spain, prov. Estremadura, on a river of the same name; 15 m. SE. of Elvas. Pop. 4500. This town formerly belonged to Portugal, but was ceded to Spain in 1801.

OLIVET, St. Martin d', tn. France, depart. Loiret, prov. Orleannois; 3 m. S. of Orleans. Pop. 3100.

OLIVETO, tn. S. of Italy, prov. Basilicata, kingd. Naples. cap. of princip. same name; 45 m. NE. of Policastro. Pop. 6000.—*Oliveto*, town, kingdom Naples, prov. Principato Citra. Pop. 3250.

OLLERIA, tn. Spain, prov. Valencia; 5 m. S. of San Felippe, near the great road leading to Valencia. Pop. 4000.

OLLERTON, mkt.-tn. and chap. England, par. Edwinstowe, Hatfield div. wapentake of Bassetlaw, county of Nottingham. Real prop. £1788. Pop. 658. London, 137 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Market-day, Friday. Fairs May 1, for cattle, sheep, and pedlery; and Sept. 27 for hops. It has some good inns, on which, and its hop-grounds, it principally depends.

OLLIOULES, tn. SE. of France, depart. Var, prov. Provence; 4 m. W. of Toulon. Pop. 2600. Olives are cultivated in the neighbourhood.

OLMUTZ, circle, Austrian dominions, N. prov. Moravia; near the county of Glatz. Area, 2020 sq. m. Pop. 347,300. This circle is watered by the March, a large river running from N. to S. It contains several iron-mines, an alum-work, and large manufactures of woollen and linen. It has also some cotton-works, paper-mills, and glass-houses.

OLMUTZ, tn. Austria, capital of the above circle, on the river March; 100 m. NNE. of Vienna. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 49. 33. N. Long. 17. 9. E. It is well built and strongly fortified: the houses, though substantial, are high and gloomy, raised for the most part on square buttresses with piazzas. The university of Olmutz was removed to Brunn in 1778, and its place supplied by a lyceum or high school. Olmutz was long a bishop's see, which was raised to an archbishopric in 1777, and is one of the richest ecclesiastical benefices of the empire. The principal public buildings and establishments are the hospital for lying-in women and orphans, the cathedral, the riding academy, and an extensive but old public library. Olmutz has several manufactories, particularly tanneries. Of its trade, one principal branch is the sale of the cattle imported from the SW. of Russia and Moldavia.

OLNEY, or Oulney, market-town and par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 3140. Real prop. £6589. Pop. 2344. London, 55 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £100. Mkt.-day, Monday. Three annual fairs. The town consists principally of one long street, the houses are chiefly built with stone, the greater part of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of bone lace, for which this town has long been noted, and recently the manufacture of worsted hose and silk-weaving have been introduced. The church is a spacious structure, ornamented with a tower and very lofty spire. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Baptists, Independents, and Methodists. Almshouses for 12 single women have been founded by the Misses Sewell.

OLONETZ, gov. N. of European Russia. Area, 87,500 sq. m. Pop. 282,000, partly Russians, partly Finns, and partly Laplanders. It lies to the S. of Archangel and E. of Finland, between Lat. 59. 40. and 63. 38. N. and Long. 29. 40. and 40. 20. E. The chief rivers are the Onega, Wug, Kem, Svir, Schuja, Vutegra, and Vodlo. The largest lakes are Ladoga and Onega. The soil is poor, and often unproductive, the vallies being marshy, and the plains sandy. The climate is severe, especially in the N., so that the quantity of corn imported annually is considerable. The southern mountains, and the islands of lake Onega, are covered with forests. Timber, iron, marble, and vitriol are the chief exports. Game and fish are abundant, the latter is exported in great quantities. This province is divided into seven circles. the cap. is Petrozavodsk.—*Olonetz*, a tn. in the above gov., 84 m. NE. of St. Petersburgh, on riv. Olonza, near lake Ladoga. Lat. 60. 23. N. Long. 32. 58. E. Pop.

2800. It is remarkable as the place where the first dock-yard was erected by Peter the Great.

OLOT, tn. in the NE. of Spain, prov. Catalonia, on the riv. Fluvia; 20 m. WNW of Gerona, Pop. 15,000. It has seven squares, three churches, two monasteries, and a large hospital. Its manufactures are of silk, woollen, and cotton stockings, rateens, serges, and coarse woollen stuffs, cottons, cotton-yarn, leather, and soap.

OLRICK, par. Scotland, sh. Caithness, bordering on the N. on Dunnet bay. Real prop. £3291. Pop. 1146. Thurso (P. T. 279). Liv. in presb. Caithness, and syn. of Caithness and Sutherland. The shores are rugged and precipitous, though the cliffs are of no great height; and the bays of Murkle and Dunnet afford convenient shelter for shipping, Limestone, freestone, and grey slate are found here in abundance. Fish of various kinds are plentiful, and the cod and ling fisheries are prosecuted with much success. There are several subterraneous structures called Picts' houses.

OLVESTON, par. and tnshp. England, lower div. hund. Langley and Swineshead, co. Gloucester. Acres, 3990. Real prop. £4752. Pop. 1523. Thornbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Bristol. It is partly bounded by the Severn, and produces very good limestone.

OLYMPIA, a tn. of ancient Greece, in the Morea, on the Alpheus. Remarkable as the place where the Olympic games were formerly celebrated. There are now very few remains of the ancient town.

OLYMPUS, a celebrated mntn. of ancient Greece, now of European Turkey, sandj. Thessaly; 20 m. N. of Larissa. Height, 6000 feet above sea-level.

OMA, island in the Eastern seas, one of the Moluccas; 9 m. long, and 6 m. wide. Pop. 5000. It contains eleven villages, the principal one of which is called by the same name.

OMAGH, mkt., post, and fair-tn. Ireland, par. Drumragh, bar. Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Situate upon the Cameron. Pop. 2211. Dublin, 116 m. Ten annual fairs. Here are the county gaol and court-house, the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and two meeting-houses for Dissenters. The assizes for the county are held here. It is a good linen market, and possesses a respectable county trade.

OMAGH, bar. Ireland, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Pop. 72,377. It comprehends ten pars.

OMASUYOS, prov. repub. Peru, S. America; 40 leagues long, by 10 to 20 leagues wide. Pop. 45,000. It is bounded N. by the prov. of Asangaro, E. by that of Larecaja, S. by the city of La Paz, and W. by Lake Titicaca It produces little corn, but its pastures feed numbers of cattle. It has four gold mines, and is chiefly inhabited by Indians.

OMEKON. See AMICON.

OMER, ST., tn. NE. of France, depart. Pas de Calais, prov. Artois, near the riv. Aa; 24 m. SE. of Calais. Pop. 20,000. The principal streets are broad and spacious, but bordered in general by low mean-looking houses. The only square is the Place D'armes, which is surrounded on three sides by small irregular houses, and on the fourth by the hotel de ville. The suburb called Haut Pont is situate N. of the town, along the quays which border the canal. The inhabitants are chiefly gardeners. The famous floating islands of St. Omer are situate in the marshes of Clairmarais, about 2 m. from the town; they were covered with luxuriant herbage, but the greater part of them have disappeared since the trees growing on them have been cut down. The only public buildings worth notice are two fine Gothic churches, the cathedral and that of St. Bertin, the latter is falling into ruins. The college has a library of 20,000 volumes, but it is best known as a seminary for the Catholic clergy of England and Ireland. It has manufactures of woollen, leather, paper, and starch. As a fortress, St. Omer is possessed of considerable strength, partly from the power of inundating the neighbouring country.

OMERKUNTUC, a place of pilgrimage, Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana; 28 m. NNW. of Ruttenpoor. Lat. 22. 55. N. Long. 82. 7. E. 2463 feet above sea-level. The country around is very wild, thinly inhabited, and rarely visited except by Hindoo pilgrims, who resort to the sources of the Sone and Nerbudda rivers, the usual road to which is by Ruttenpoor. These rivers originate in the waters issuing from the cavities of the mountains which form the high table land of Omerkuntuc. The whole belongs to the British government.

OMBERSLEY, par. England, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 6740. Real prop. £11,002. Pop. 2118. Droitwich (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Worcester. It is very extensive, being nearly 12 m. in circumference, and it consists principally of ancient wooden-framed houses. The church is a low edifice, with a lofty and very handsome spire. Here is a charity-school, founded by Thomas Tolley in 1710, and conducted on an extensive and liberal plan.

OMEY, or UMOND, par. Ireland, bar. Ballynahinch, co. Galway, prov. Connaught; situate upon the sea coast, including the islands of Omey, Tarbert, and Inisturk. Pop. 6721. Oughterard (P. T. 150). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Tuam. Ann. val. £50.

OMMON, extensive dist. of Arabia, extending from the extremity of Rasalgate to the Persian gulf. Its interior is little known; the coast yields plentifully barley, dates, lentils, grapes, and other productions of this part of Asia. Situate in the meeting point between India, Arabia, Persia, and Eastern Africa, Ommon has always been a depôt for the various commodities of those countries. Its principal port is Maskat, which see. Kalhat and Sohar are also considerable towns.

OMOA, or ST. FRANCISCO DE OMOA, seaport and fort of Central America, prov. Honduras, repub. Guatimala. Lat. 15. 50. N. Long. 89. 53. W. It is an important place, and considered the key of Honduras.

OMSK, tn. and fortress, Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, on the riv. Om. Pop. 800, besides the garrison. Lat. 55. 4. N. Long. 74. 54. E. This place is chiefly of importance as a barrier against the Kirghises. The town is pleasant, and the general's house, the church, and the military-school are handsome buildings.

OMULLOD, par. Ireland, bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. (with Clonlea) 3105. Six-mile-bridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Killaloe and archdioc. Cashel.

ONCAN, par. and vil. Great Britain, Isle of Man; situate on high ground, commanding a fine view of the sea. Pop. 520. Douglas, 2 m.

The church is dedicated to St. Onca, said to have been the mother of St. Patrick.

ONECOTE, tnshp. England, par. Leeke, N. div. hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Real prop. £3330. Pop. 456. Leeke (P. T. 154). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the copper and lead mines of Ecton.

ONEEHOW, island, N. Pacific ocean, one of the Sandwich islands; about 40 m. in circumference. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 21. 50. N. Long. 199. 45. E. It produces abundance of yams and a sweet root called *tee*.

ONEGA, lake, N. of European Russia, gov. Olonetz, to the E. of Lake Ladoga. Length, 130 m.; breadth, from 70 m. to 80 m. It contains several islands, of which the basis is chiefly marble.—*Onega*, riv. European Russia; rises to the E. of Lake Onega, and, flowing northward, falls into the White Sea, in a gulf to which it gives name. Lat. 63. 0. N. Long. 39. 28. E.—*Onega*, tn. gov. Archangel, at the mouth of the above riv., on the White Sea; 80 m. SSW. Archangel. Lat. 63. 53. N. Long. 37. 53. E. The inhabitants are employed partly in ship-building, partly in the herring fishery, and they export corn to Norway.

ONEGLIA, prov. N. of Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia. Area, 100 sq. m. Pop. 29,000. It contains one tn. and 51 villages. Its principal productions are olive oil and fruit.—*Oneglia*, cap. of the above prov., is situate at the mouth of the riv. Impero; 36 m. ENE. of Nice. Pop. 5000. Lat. 43. 55. N. Long. 8. 4. E. It has a small harbour, is partially fortified, and contains some well-built churches, and a gymnasium. Here is some trade in wine, fruit, and olive oil.

ONEHOUSE, par. England, hund. Stow, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £1086. Pop. 169. Stow Market (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich. The chapel of Stow and hund. house, are situated in this par., in which there is also a mineral spring.

ONEIDA, co. N. America, U. S., New York. Pop. 71,326. Chief tns. Whitesborough, Utica, and Rome.—*Oneida*, lake, U. S., 20 m. long, and 4 m. broad. Chiefly in the above co. It communicates with lake Ontario by the Oswego.

ONEILLAND, bar. Ireland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 63,549. It is separated into E. and W. portions, comprises 13 pars., besides the tns. of Lurgan, Portadown, Loughall, and Richill.

ONGAR, hund. England, co. Essex. Acres, 58,060. Pop. 14,715. Containing 26 pars.

ONGAR, Chipping, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 480. Real prop. £2321. Pop. 798. London, 21 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of London. Ann. val. £140. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fairs, Easter Tuesday, and Oct. 14, for hiring servants. It consists chiefly of one long and wide street; in the centre of the tn. stands the mkt.-house, over which is a free-school. The church is a small and neat edifice, partly built with Roman bricks; the windows are extremely small, having the appearance rather of castellated loop-holes than church windows. Here is an endowment for the educating and apprenticing six boys, and other charitable purposes.

ONGAR, High, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 4130. Real prop. £7148. Pop. 1205. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 2[illegible]). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

ONGOLE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic; 153 m. from Madras. Lat. 15. 13. N. Long. 79. 56. E. The tn. is situated in a district of the same name, formerly dependent on the Cuddapah princip., and subject to the nabob of Arcot, but received under British protection in 1801. It is rich in copper ore, and yields abundance of salt.

ONGOLOGUR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Cuttack, prov. Orissa; 59 m. W. of Cuttack. Lat. 20. 32. N. Long. 85. 11. E. This is the cap. of a large zemindary, producing rice, oil, cotton, iron, timber, &c.

ONIBURY, par. England, hund. Munslow, co. Salop. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £1991. Pop. 438. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Hereford.

ONION RIVER, riv. North America, U. S., Vermont, runs W. into lake Champlain, 4 m. NW. of Burlington; length 70 m.

ONONDAGA, co. North America, U. S., New York. Pop. 58,974. Chief tn. Syracuse.—*Onondaga*, tn. of the above co.; 50 m. W. from Utica. It is a large flourishing tn., and contains several churches and a printing-office.—*Onondaga*, salt lake, Onondaga co.; 7 m. long, and 2 m. broad; discharges its waters into Seneca riv.—*Onondaga Hollow*, vil., Onondaga co.; 6 m. S. of Salina. It has considerable manufactures, and contains a state arsenal, an academy, a meeting-house, and a printing-house.

ONORE, seaport-tn. Hindoostan, prov. Canara, at the mouth of a small riv. communicating with the lake of Onore. Lat. 14. 16. N. Long. 75. 32. E. This was formerly a place of great commerce, with a dock-yard for building ships. It was demolished by Tippoo Saib, but has since been partially rebuilt.

ONSLOW, co. North America, U. S., SE. of N. Carolina, on the coast. Pop. 7814. Chief tn. Swansborough.

ONTARIO, lake, N. America, between New York and Upper Canada. Lat. 43. 15. to 44. N. Length 190 m., greatest width 55 m.; circumference 600 m. It discharges its waters through the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic, and communicates with lake Erie, by the Niagara.—*Ontario*, co. New York. Pop. 40,167. Chief tns. Canandaigua and Geneva.—*Ontario*, tn. Wayne co. New York, on the S. side of lake Ontario; 20 m. W. of Canandaigua. Pop. 1587.

ONTARIO, co. N. America, Upper Canada, consisting of Amherst island, Wolfe island, Gage island, and all the islands between the mouth of the Gananoqui and the E. extremity of Point Pleasant.

ONTINIENTE, tn. E. of Spain, prov. Valencia; 12 m. SW. of San Felippe. Pop. 11,700. Manufactures, woollen, linen, paper, and copper.

ONZA, riv. Africa, rises in the prov. Ovando, ter. Congo; and after a course of 300 m. falls into the Atlantic, about 140 m. S. of the Zaire.

ONZOLES, riv. S. America, prov. Esmeraldas, repub. Columbia; runs N., and joins the San Miguel, where the latter enters the Pacific. Lat. 0. 58. S.

OOCH, tn. Hindoostan, princip. Bahawulpoor, prov. Mooltan, situate at the junction of the Punjnud with the Indus; 75 m. S. by W., city Mooltan. Lat. 29. 11. N. Long. 70. 50. E.

OOJEIN, dist. Hindoostan, SW. prov. Malwa, containing the capitals of the Sindia and Holcae families. The soil is a black vegetable mould,

and produces the grape, mangoe, guava, plantain, and melon.

OOJEIN, celebrated city of Hindoostan, in the above dist., and, until the late transfer to Gualior, the modern cap. of the Sindia Mahrattas, 1698 feet above sea-level; 997 m. from Calcutta. Lat. 23. 11. N. Long. 75. 35. E. It is of the most remote antiquity, and, according to Abul Fazel, was a large city on the banks of the Sopra, and held in high veneration by the Hindoos. It is mentioned by Ptolemy, under the name of Ozene, and is also considered by the Hindoo geographers as the first meridian. The modern tn. is situated about a mile to the S. of the ancient, which is said to have been overwhelmed by a convulsion of nature. Old Oojein presents the same irregular surface, the same undulating heaps of brick-coloured rubbish, intersected by ravines, which mark the sites of the other decayed towns throughout Hindoostan. The modern town is of an oblong shape, was formerly about 6 m. in circumference, and the interior crowded with buildings and population; but the latter have been gradually diminishing. The wooden fronts of many of the principal buildings are elaborately carved; the tile roofs slope after the fashion of Europe, and the main street is paved with a granite causeway. The most remarkable buildings are the pagodas in the vicinity of the palace; more especially the temple of Maha Cali, with its portico of many pillars; and those of Krishna and Rama, at Unkpat. The astronomical observatory built here by raja Jeysingh stands without the city on the SW., and is a much inferior structure to his other establishments in Upper Hindoostan, and has long been consigned to neglect and decay. Oojein has always been noted for a profusion of excellent fruit, especially grapes, of which they have two gatherings per annum from the same vine. Rajas of this city are mentioned by Ferishta so early as A. D. 1008, and it was first conquered by the Mahomedans about 1230. The celebrated raja Jeysingh held the city and territory of Oojein of the emperor Mahomed Shah; but it soon afterwards fell under the power of the Mahrattas, and has been possessed for four generations by the Sindia family. In the year 1803, a war commenced between the British and Dowlet Row Sindia, but the signal victories gained by lord Lake and general Wellesley (now duke of Wellington) soon compelled the Mahratta chiefs to sue for peace. This tn. and dist. remain under British protection.

OON, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, on the borders of the Kakreze; 15 m. N. of Rahdunpoor. It contains about 2000 houses, many of which are tolerably well constructed.

OONJARA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Ajmeer; 8 m. SW. of Rampoora. Lat. 25. 51. N. Long. 75. 52. E. It is surrounded by a wall; and the raja has a handsome house here.

OORCHA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad, on the Betwa; 8 m. S. from Jhansi. Lat. 25. 26. N. Long. 78. 38. E. This was formerly a tn. of great note, but is now reduced.

OOSCAT, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Anatolia; 110 m. E. of Angora. Pop. 16,000. Lat. 39. 42. N. It was built almost entirely by Chapwan Oglu, whose palace is an extensive building in the centre of the tn. The houses, though small, are neatly built of brick and wood, painted like those at Constantinople. It has a handsome mosque, in imitation of that of St. Sophia. The defences consist of a slight wall, of sun-dried brick and mud; and in certain open spots large wooden granaries have been erected.

OPELOUSAS, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. St. Landry, dist. Louisiana; 60 m. W. of Baton Rouge. Lat. 30. 32. N. It contains a court-house, a gaol, and a Roman Catholic church.

OPORTO, or Porto, city, N. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, on the N. bank of the Douro, 2 m. from its mouth; 172 m. NbE. of Lisbon. Pop. 70,000. Lat. 41. 8. N. Long. 8. 36. W. It has an old wall, 5 or 6 feet thick, flanked at intervals with mean-looking towers, and further protected by a small fort; but as the harbour is difficult of entrance, the Portuguese government have paid less attention to the fortifications. The quay extends the whole length of the town. The roadstead of Oporto is spacious, and is at times the rendezvous of fleets of merchantmen for Brazil. It is commanded by the small fort of St. Joas, or St. John, on the bank of the river. The town is in general well built. From the strand rises a broad well-paved street, with causeways on each side, leading to two handsome oblique streets. The others, on the declivity of the hill, are narrow, crooked, and dirty, but several of those on the top are fine and broad, and contain a number of elegant houses. Oporto yields only to Lisbon in amount of trade and population. The climate is moist in winter, and the cold keen for the latitude, though it seldom extends to freezing. The soil of the surrounding country is not fertile, but the gardens in the environs of the town are beautiful. On the opposite bank of the Douro are two places, considered by some as distinct towns, but they are properly suburbs of the city. The smaller and more westerly of these, called Gaya, is reputed to occupy the site of the small town of Cale, mentioned by ancient writers. East of Gaya is another small but populous town, called Villa Nova do Porto, inhabited by mechanics and others of the lowest orders. Oporto has long been an emporium for the export of wine, particularly port, which, though named from this town, is produced in the prov. of Tras los Montes to the NW., and in some districts of Entre Douro e Minho to the N. The amount exported varies from 50,000 to 70,000 pipes annually, of which the far greater part goes to the British dominions. The lesser exports from Oporto are oil, sumach, linen, and oranges. The imports are woollen, cotton, hardware manufactures, and fish, nearly all from England or Newfoundland; hemp and flax from the Baltic, and rice from the United States. Though so much inferior to the capital in size, Oporto is more properly the central point for the exchange of British and Portuguese merchandise, and has long been the seat of a British factory. Oporto contains a naval arsenal and dockyard, where ships are repaired. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a corregidor, a provedor, and a military commander.

OPPELN, gov. Prussia, prov. Silesia. Area, 5000 sq. m. Pop. 550,000. It is divided into 15 circles, viz., Neisse, Grotkau, Oppeln, Rosenberg, Great Strehlitz, Lublinitz, Kosel, Leobschutz, Beuthen, Plesse, Falkenberg, Ratibor, Tost, Neustadt, and Rybnik. The country consists almost entirely of hills and mountains,

and was formerly called High, or Upper Silesia. It abounds in large forests, and contains stores of valuable minerals. It is not destitute of manufactures; and the Oder, though only partly navigable, facilitates the conveyance of produce. The numerous small lakes of this prov. abound with fish. The district called the principality of Oppeln occupies more than half the government. It lies S. of the duchies of Breslau and Oels, and is far less civilized, being inhabited by an illiterate race of Vandal descent. It was governed by its own dukes, of the race of Piast, till 1532, when, the family becoming extinct, it escheated to Bohemia, and was acquired by Prussia, with the rest of Silesia, in 1742.

OPPELN, cap. of the above gov. and princip. is situated on the Oder; 50 m. SE. of Breslau. Pop. 3200. Lat. 50. 36. N. Long. 17. 57. E. It has several churches, a collegiate foundation, a seminary for priests, two monasteries, and a hospital. Here are also linen manufactures, tanneries, and a trade in wood.

OPPENAU, tn. W. Germany, grand duchy Baden; 15 m. E. of Strasburg. Pop. 1700. It exports brandy, also pitch, turpentine, and tar, prepared in the neighbouring mountains of the Black Forest.

OPPENHEIM, tn. W. Germany, grand duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, to the W. of the Rhine; 10 m. SSE. of Mentz. Pop. 1700. The vicinity produces excellent wine.

OPPENHEIM, tn. N. America, U. S., Montgomery co., New York, on the Mohawk; 56 m. NNW. of Albany. Pop. 3650.

OPPIDO, tn. Italy, prov. Calabria Ultra, kingd. Naples, SE. extremity of the Appennines; 20 m. ENE. of Messina. Pop. 8000. Lat. 40. 45. N. Long. 16. 4. E. It is the see of a bishop.

ORAMALA, tn. N. Italy, prov. Bobbio, gov. Milan, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, near the riv. Staffern. Pop. 3100.

ORAN, tn. Algiers, prov. Tremecen; 170 m. W. of city of Algiers. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 0. 18. W. This tn. has been the subject of frequent contention between the Moors and Spaniards; at length the Spaniards, after having had possession of it for some years, restored the town, retaining only the castle of Mers al Kebeer. In the recent occupation of Algiers by the French, Oran has probably shared the fate of the rest of this territory.

ORAN (anciently called Huaran-Hichlabach), par. Ireland, half-bar. Ballymore, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. 2136. Roscommon (P. T. 95). Liv. a rect. and prebend. in dioc. of Elphin, and archdioc. of Tuam. In the vicinity is one of the ancient Irish pillar towers.

ORANGE, city, France, depart. Vaucluse, prov. Venaissin, on the riv. Meyne; 15 m. N. of Avignon. Pop. about 7300. Lat. 44. 8. N. Long. 4. 48. E. It is surrounded by an old wall; the streets are dark, dirty, and ill paved; the houses void of elegance, or even neatness. It has no public buildings worth notice, but its remains of antiquity recommend it to attention. Of these the principal is a beautiful triumphal arch, near the great road, about 200 paces N. of the tn. In the interior are the remains of an amphitheatre, 300 ft. in length, 108 ft. in height, and the wall of which is 12 ft. in thickness. Fragments of antiquity are also found in many private houses. Its chief manufactures are of linen, serge, and paper. It is the see of a bishop, and was long the cap. of a princip. of the same name, 17 m. long by 12 m. broad, given by Charlemagne to William Au Cornet, as a reward for his military services. It was successively possessed by the houses of Baux, Chalons, and Nassau; and on the death of William III. of England, in 1702, Frederick William of Prussia claimed the succession, but in 1713 it was ceded to France.

ORANGE, co. North America, U. S., E. side of Vermont. Pop. 27,285. Chief tns. Chelsea, Newbury, and Randolph.—*Orange*, tn. Orange co., Vermont; 13 m. SE. of Montpelier. Pop. 1016.—*Orange*, co. New York. Pop. 45,372. Chief tns. Newburgh and Goshen.—*Orange*, co. Indiana. Length 22 m., mean width 18 m. Pop. 7909. Chief tn. Paoli.—*Orange*, co. central part of Virginia. Pop. 14,637, of whom 7983 are slaves. Chief tn. Orange.—*Orange*, co. N. part of N. Carolina. Pop. 23,875. Chief tn. Hillsborough.—*Orange*, tn. Essex co., New Jersey; 4 m. W. of Newark. Pop. 3887. The cider known by the name of Newark cider is made in this town.

ORANGEBURG, dist. N. America, U. S., in the central part of S. Carolina. Pop. 13,229.—*Orangeburg*, cap. of the above dist. in S. Carolina, situate on the N. branch of the Edisto. Lat. 33. 30. N. Long. 80. 50. E. It contains a court-house, a gaol, and an academy.

ORANGE RIVER, riv. S. Africa, rises in the dist. of Graaf Reynet, nearly at the NE. extremity of the colony of the Cape. Lat. 28. 35. N. Long. 17. 0. E. It flows at first NW., but afterwards holds its course almost due W. till it falls into the Atlantic, in the country of the Namaquas. In the E. part of its course it forms a limit between the country of the Hottentots and that of the Boshuanas. The heat on its banks is very severe and scorching. Its course is about 1090 m.

ORANGETOWN, tn. N. America, U. S., Rockland co., New York, situate on the W. side of the Hudson; 28 m. N. from New York. Pop. 1947. This tn. lies in the S. part of Tappan Bay, an expansion of the Hudson. Major Andre was hanged here as a spy.

ORANMORE, par. Ireland, bar. Dunkellin (but extending also into the co. of the tn. of Galway, and containing a vil. of the same name), co. Galway, prov. Connaught; situate on Galway Bay. Pop. 6993. Dublin, 127 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Tuam. Ann. val. £308. Here is a valuable marble quarry.

ORB, tn. S. Germany, circle Lower Maine, kingd. Bavaria; 40 m. NNW. of Wurzburg. Pop. 3700. Lat. 50. 16. N. Long. 9. 23. E. It has a large salt work.

ORBE, Orben, or Urbach, tn. Switzerland, canton Pays de Vaud; situate on the Orbe; 7 m. SW. of Yverdun. Pop. 2000. Lat. 46. 45. N. Long. 6. 32. E. About a league from the town is a mine of petroleum.—*Orbe*, riv., canton Pays de Vaud. Lat. 46. 46. N. Long. 6. 36. E. It issues from the lake of Rousses, in the French territory; flows through the lake of Joux, runs for some way under ground, rises again in the dist. called Valorbe, and, continuing a N. course, falls finally into the lake of Neufchatel.

ORBEC, tn. France, depart. Calvados, prov. Normandy; 10 m. SE. of Lisieux. Pop. 3600. Lat. 49. 1. N. Long. 0. 23. E. Here are manu-

factures of serge and coarse cloth. It has also a brisk traffic in cattle.

ORBELUS, mntn. chain, European Turkey, prov. Romania, situate W. of the great Hæmus ridge, and rises to the greatest elevation to the S. of Sophia. Parts of this elevated track contain silver, copper, and iron ores, and the Turks have here some valuable mines.

ORBITELLO, tn. and fortress, N. Italy, prov. Sienna, duchy Tuscany; 80 m. NW. of Rome. Lat. 42. 27. N. Long. 11. 12. E. It has a commodious harbour defended by several small forts.

ORBY, par. England, Marsh div. wapentake of Candleshoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3440. Real prop. £2347. Pop. 287. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £122.

ORCHARD, East, chap. England, hund. Sixpenny Handley, Shaston div., co. Dorset. Acres, 860. Real prop. £988. Pop. 201. Shaftsbury (P. T. 101). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bristol.

ORCHARD, West, par. England, hund. Sixpenny Handley, Shaston div., co. Dorset. Acres, 700. Real prop. £1208. Pop. 183. Shaftsbury (P. T. 101). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bristol.

ORCHARDLEIGH, par, England, hund. Frome, co. Somerset. Acres, 930. Real prop. £1128. Pop. 27. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £54.

ORCHARD PORTMAN, par. England, hund. Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. Somerset. Acres, 630. Real prop. £1779. Pop. 112. Taunton (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

ORCHESTON, Saint George, par. England, hund. Heytesbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £937. Pop. 219. Amesbury (P. T. 77). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury.

ORCHESTON, Saint Mary, par. England, hund. Branch and Dole, co. Wilts. Acres, 2150. Real prop. £1018. Pop. 134. Amesbury (P. T. 77). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury.

ORCHIES, tn. France, depart. North, prov. French Flanders and Artois; 150 m. NW. of Paris. Pop. 2600. Lat. 50. 27. N. Long. 3. 13. E. It has considerable iron works, and some manufactures of rape-seed, oil, soap, and leather.

ORCHILLA, or Horchilla, a small cluster of islands in the West Indies, near the coast of S. America. Lat. 11. 50. N. Long. 66. 10. W. The largest island is in the form of a crescent, and is low, excepting on the E. and W. capes, which are very hilly. The islands are separated from each other by narrow channels, and the navigation is very difficult and dangerous, partly from this circumstance, and partly from the currents, which are variable and very violent.

ORCHOMENOS, tn. ancient Greece, prov. Bœotia, the ruins of which are still to be traced at a village called Screpu, or Scripu. See Kalpaki.

ORCOP, par. England, lower div., hund. Wormelow, co. Hereford. Acres, 2460. Real prop. £1386. Pop. 560. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Hereford.

ORD, a hill on the coast, Scotland, (which terminates the mountain ridge between the shires Sutherland and Caithness, forming the southern of the latter,) sh. Caithness. Beneath this cape, or headland, are immense caves. The sides are covered with heath and moss, and on the summit are manifest traces of an ancient fortification. A road has been made from the Ord of Caithness to Dunbeath, and thence to the town of Wick, a distance of more than 34 miles.

ORDE, East, vil. England, par. Norham and Islandshire, co. palat. Durham. Pop. with par. Berwick-upon-Tweed (P. T. 337). It is of a rectangular form, enclosing a spacious green. Here are the remains of an extensive encampment.

ORDIQUHILL, par. Scotland, sh. Banff. Real prop. £1380. Pop. 655. Banff (P. T. 165). Liv. in presb. of Fordyce and synod Aberdeen. It is about 4 m. long, and 3 m. broad, the surface of which is diversified with hill and dale; the scenery is extremely beautiful, and the soil in general is deep and good. Here is a parochial school, with a salary for the master; also several mineral wells.

ORDSALL, or Ordeshall, par. England, Hatfield div., wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1930. Real prop. £3666. Pop. 809. East Retford (P. T. 145). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of York. On the riv. Idler are some paper-mills.

ORDUNA, tn. Spain, prov. Biscay; 57 m. WSW. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 4000. Here is one of the chief custom-houses for the examination of merchandise going by land from France.

ORE, par. England, hund. Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 770. Pop. 176. Faversham (P. T. 47). Liv. a disch. cur. in dioc. of Canterbury.

ORE, par. England, hund. Baldstow, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £2222. Pop. 965. Hastings (P. T. 64). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Chichester.

OREBRO, a gov. or dist. Sweden, which comprehends the old prov. Nerike, and other territories. Area, 1780 sq. m. Pop. 100,000. The prov. of Nerike is fertile in corn; the rest abounds more in mines and pasturage, although these three species of products are common to the whole.

OREBRO, tn. Sweden, prov. Nerika, on the Svartelf, about 2 m. from the lake Hjelmar. Pop. 4000. Lat. 59. 15. N. Long. 15. 9. E. It is neatly built, and has wide streets paved with round pieces of granite. The houses are built of wood, and are generally painted red. The inhabitants carry on an active trade with Stockholm, by the Hjelmar, the canal of Arboga, and the lake Mæler. Orebro is the chief place of the extensive prov. which now takes the name of the government of Orebro.

OREGAN, or Rosinellis, par. Ireland, (in which there is a vil. of the same name), bar. Tinehinch, Queen's co., prov. Leinster. Acres, 30,076. Pop. 8463. Mountmellick (P. T. 51). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Killdare, and archdioc. Dublin. Here is a handsome church, adorned with a spire and a parsonage.

OREL, gov. European Russia, to the S. of those of Tula and Kaluga, extending from Lat. 52. 54. N. to Long. 32. 50. E. Area, 16,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000. Its soil is fertile, and the climate temperate, so that this is one of the best corn countries in Russia. Its pastures also are good, and rear a number of horses. The ex-

ports consist of the products of agriculture, of forests, of some iron mines, and, finally, of some lime and alabaster quarries. The government is divided into 12 circles.

ORENBOURG, gov. Asiatic Russia, having on one side Russia in Europe, and on the other the gov. of Tobolsk. Pop. 629,426. Lat. 54. 0. N. Long. 55. 0. E. It is one of the most mountainous regions in the empire, comprehending the most elevated part of the great chain of the Ourals. Notwithstanding this, it yields grain, not only sufficient for internal consumption, but even so as to become an object of exportation. It maintains vast flocks and herds; and even the camel is bred on its plains. The breeding of bees is also made a very profitable branch of industry. Its mountains are filled with the richest mines of copper and iron; besides which, it contains sal-gem and saline lakes. It is divided into 12 districts, of which the principal are Orenbourg Proper and Oufa; the last contains the cap.

ORENBOURG, tn. Asiatic Russia, gov. of the same name, of which it was cap. till 1702, when the seat of gov. was transferred to Oufa. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 51. 46. N. Long. 52. 31. E. The streets are straight and well built; it contains 9 churches. From Tartary the caravans bring cotton wool, India muslins and cottons, Persian silks, &c.; also the skins, wool, and hair of different animals. The Kalmouks and the Kirghises bring to the market of Orenbourg annually from 40,000 to 60,000 sheep, and 10,000 horses. A considerable branch of trade consists in the sale of golden eagles, which are so highly valued by the Kirghises, that they will often give a good horse for an eagle.

ORFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut; 10 m. s. from Haverhill. Pop. 1829. Lat. 43. 50. N. Long. 72. 10. W. Here is a pleasant vil., and the tn. contains a valuable quarry of soapstone.

ORFORD, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Plomesgate (but having a separate jurisdiction), co. Suffolk. Acres, 2740. Real prop. £3906. Pop. 1302. London, 99 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Mkt.-day, Monday. Fair, Midsummer-day, for toys. It was formerly a place of considerable traffic and importance, till the sea retiring and throwing up a dangerous bar at the mouth of the harbour, it was choked up, and the town soon fell to decay. Here is a considerable oyster-fishery, but there are no regular pits for the preservation of the fish. The tn. is incorporated under a mayor, recorder, and portmen, and 12 burgesses, and gives the title of earl to the family of Walpole. The corporation are entitled to hold sessions twice a-year, or as often as may be expedient; and there is a court of requests for the recovery of small debts. Orford was formerly a borough, and sent two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform Act, 1832. It has a town hall, and an assembly house. The church is of great antiquity, and was, when entire, a spacious and very handsome structure. The principal object at Orford is the castle; all that remains however of this structure is the keep, which forms a very necessary sea-mark. On the SE. of this par. is a lighthouse, which, together with another in the par. of Sudbourne, is called the Orfordness lights.

ORGARSWICK, par. England, lib. Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 620. Real prop. £1020. Pop. 8. New Romney (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £40.

ORGON, tn. SE. France, depart. Mouths of the Rhone, prov. Provence, on the riv. Durance; 17 m. E. of Tarascon. Pop. 2500. Lat. 43. 48. N. Long. 5. 3. E. Manufacture, linen.

ORIA, tn. Italy, prov. Terra d'Otranto, kingd. Naples; 30 m. E. of Taranto. Pop. 4800. Lat. 40. 39. N. Long. 17. 43. E. It is the see of a bishop.

ORIHUELA, tn. E. Spain, prov. Murcia, at the foot of a mountain, on the riv. Segura; 12 m. NE. of Murcia. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 38. 7. N. Long. 0. 37. W. The tn. is well built, the streets being in general straight and airy, but covered with sand instead of pavement. It contains five small squares, and has two bridges over the river. An episcopal see was founded here in the 15th century. The tn. contains, besides a small cathedral, 4 churches, 9 monasteries, 3 convents, an hospital for the poor, another for the sick, and a third for orphans, also 2 foundation schools, and a small university. Here are manufactures, on a small scale, of silk, brandy, and saltpetre. The chief employment is the cultivation of the neighbouring country, which is beautiful and fertile. Orihuela is a place of great antiquity, and has undergone repeated modifications of its name, having been called Orcelis by the Romans, Orzuela by the Goths, Orguella by the Moors, and Orihuela by the modern Spaniards.

ORINOCO, Oronooco, or Oronoco, a majestic riv. of S. America, the source of which has never been exactly ascertained. According to La Cruz it rises in a small lake, called Ipava, Lat. 55. N., and turning round, enters lake Parima to SE., whence it issues by two outlets, and, turning with a circular sweep, takes a N. course, when, being joined by numerous mountain streams from the Andes, it is swelled to an immense size, and sweeps along with great rapidity. Here also a junction is formed with its great rival, the Amazons, by means of the Rio Negro and the Cassiquiari. On its southern bank it receives the Maquiritari, Cunucunuma, Ventuari, Caura, Aruy, and Caroni; from its northern or western bank it receives also the Cassiquiari, Guariari, Meta, and Apure, with their tributary streams, almost as important as itself. The Orinoco then runs eastward, and pursues its majestic course to the Atlantic ocean. Its length, including windings, is estimated at 1380 m.; its volume of water is immense, at 200 leagues from the sea it has a breadth of from 2000 to 3000 fathoms, without a single islet. During the rainy season, it inundates to a distance of 80 m. or 90 m. the immense plains through which it flows. The Delta of the Orinoco commences about 100 m. from the coast; the grand mouth is formed by Cape Barima, to SSE., in Lat. 8. 54. N., and the island of Cangrejos, WNW. of the cape. They are 25 m. from each other; but the navigable passage is not quite 3 m.; the depth of water on the bar is 17 feet at ebb. The mouth of this great estuary is in Lat. 8. 30. N. Long. 59. 50. W. The magnificence of the scenery on the banks of the Orinoco is beyond description. Extensive forests are filled with aromatic trees. The cata-

racts of this river give their name to the whole Cordillera, and are said to be the most tremendous in the known world: they are situate at Maypura and Atures, two villages in Lat. 6. N., near the great bend of the river. The annual swell of the Orinoco commences in April, and continues to increase till August, where it remains through September. At a distance of 1300 m. from the ocean, the rise is equal to 13 fathoms. The river abounds with fish of various descriptions and amphibious animals, especially the formidable alligator. Its banks are inhabited by numerous Indian tribes, who can generally number from 500 to 2000 warriors each.

ORINSAY, island, Scotland (one of the Hebrides), par. N. Uist, sh. Inverness. Pop. with par. It is about half a mile in length; the soil is sandy, and, in favourable seasons, generally fertile.

ORIOR, bar. Ireland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 54,430. It is divided into upper and lower halves, and comprises 11 pars., the town of Tanderagee, part of Newry, besides the vils. Acton, Poyntzpass, Forkhill, and Jonesborough.

ORISSA, prov. Hindoostan, in the Deccan, extending from Lat. 18. to 23. N. It is bounded N. by Bengal, S. by riv. Godavery, E. by the bay of Bengal, and W. by the prov. of Gundwana. The principal territorial divisions at present are, Singbhoom, Kunjeur, Mohurbunge, Balasore, Cuttack, and Khoordah. The modern extent of the Orissa prov. may be roughly estimated at 400 m. in length, by 70 m. average breadth; but Orissa Proper has much more limited dimensions, and may be considered as comprehended in the British district of Cuttack, which see. The chief rivs. are the Godavery, Mahanuddy, Subunreeka, besides innumerable streams of a short course and temporary duration. The largest towns are Cuttack, Juggernauth, and Balasore. The most fertile and best inhabited portion of this extensive region is under the jurisdiction of the British government, and the remainder is possessed by tributary zemindars, called ghurjauts, or hill chiefs, who mostly pay a fixed rent, and are under British protection.

ORISTANO, tn. Italy, W. coast island Sardinia, on a bay of the same name; 40 m. NW. of Cagliari. Pop. 6000. Lat. 39. 47. N. Long. 8. 35. E. The only buildings worth notice are the cathedral, an hospital, and a school of the Catholic order of Piarists. The town has a considerable herring fishery, and wine is made in the neighbourhood. The riv. Oristano, which here falls into the sea, is one of the largest in the island. The tn. is the see of an archbishop.

ORITOR, vil. and tn.-land, Ireland, par. Killdness, bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Pop. with par. Cookstown (P. T. 109). Four annual fairs.

ORIZABA, tn. N. America, prov. Vera Cruz, repub. Mexico, in a rich valley; 120 m. Ebs. of Mexico. Pop. 8000. Lat. 18. 48. N. Long. 97. 7. W. It has some manufactories of coarse cloth, and several tanneries. The neighbourhood of Orizaba and Cordova produces all the tobacco consumed in New Spain.

ORJACHOV. See PEREKOP.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, a group of islands, Scotland (forming the S. div. of the sh. of Orkney and Shetland, and separated on the S. from the coast of Caithness, by a strait about 10 m. wide, called the Pentland Firth), sh. Orkney and Shetland. Acres, 294,000. Pop. 15,787. These islands contain 3 dists., 28 pars., 1 royal burgh, and sends one member to parliament. They were called by the Romans the Orcades, and they appear to have been discovered and conquered by Julius Agricola, about A.D. 80. At the subversion of the kingdom of the Picts, by Kenneth II. king of Scotland, he obtained the sovereignty of these islands, which in 1099 was transferred to the king of Norway. The Norwegians retained possession till the middle of the 13th century, when Magnus, king of Norway, restored them to Alexander III. of Scotland: they continued to be the object of contest between them till 1470, when James III. of Scotland, having married Margaret, the daughter of the king of Norway, obtained the Orkneys as the dowry of that princess. Notwithstanding this, however, the Danes still continued to advance claims upon the islands, till the marriage of James VI. with the princess Anne of Denmark, when the Danish government ultimately abandoned all their former pretensions. These islands, with those of Shetland situated further north, form one shire or stewartry, from which one member is returned to the House of Commons. The superiority of the Orkneys was granted for a certain annual consideration to the Earl of Morton. The superiority was afterwards purchased from the earl by Sir Thomas Dundas, who was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Dundas, in whom is vested the right of patronage in all the parishes of the stewartry, excepting two. These islands are about 30 in number; and amongst the most important are Pomona, or Mainland of Orkney, by far the largest of the group; Hoy, N. and S. Ronaldshay, Sanda, Stronsay, Westray, Eday, Ronsay, Egilshay, Shapinshay, and Walls. The isle of Mainland forms a district containing the parishes of St. Andrew's, Birsay, Dearness, Evie, Firth, Harray, Holm and Paplay united, St. Ola, Orphir with Cava Island, Rendall, Sandwich, Stenness, and Stromness; with the royal burgh of Kirkwall, and the burgh of barony Stromness. The other districts are those of the N. Isles and S. Isles. The former includes the islands of Eday and Pharay, Egilshay, Enhallow, Gairsay, N. Ronaldshay, Ronsay, Shapinshay, Sanda, in which are the parishes of Burness, Cross, and Lady; Stronsay, in which are the parishes of Lady-Kirk, St. Peter's, including Papa-Stronsay Island, and St. Nicholas; Westray, in which are the parishes of North, or Lady-Kirk, East, and West; Papa-Westray, and Wier. The district of S. Isles includes the islands of Burray, Copinshay, Flotta, S. Faira, Graemsay, and Hoy; Walls Island, divided into the parishes of N. Walls and S. Walls; S. Ronaldshay, including the parishes of St. Peter's, or N. Kirk, and Lady, or S. Kirk; Swannay, and Pentland Skerries. Besides these there are a number of islets or holms, which are uninhabited, but many of them afford good pasture for sheep. The general appearance of these islands is hilly and rocky, and in some parts the soil consists of barren sands; but several of the islands produce large crops of bigg and black oats. Agriculture, however, is here comparatively but little attended

to; the fisheries and the manufacture of kelp being considered of more importance. The inhabitants of these islands, during the months of June and July, can see clearly to read at midnight; but in December and January the sun remains only about four hours above the horizon. The hills are abundantly covered with heath, and the valleys display a profusion of beautiful herbage. There are, of course, no streams deserving to be called rivers; but the lakes and rivulets are numerous, containing abundance of delicate trout, and in several of them, near the sea, are found salmon. The land animals are horses of a small breed, black cattle, sheep, swine, and rabbits. The heaths abound with red grouse, plovers, and snipes; and here are various kinds of eagles, wild geese, and ducks, herons, hawks, gulls, solan geese, or gannets, and wild swans. Cod, ling, haddock, and flat-fish, abound in the neighbouring seas; coal-fish, variously called sillocks, cooths, and sethes, constitute a considerable part of the food of the common people. On the shores are found several kinds of sponges, corals, and corallines, oysters of a large size, muscles, cockles, and other shell-fish. The language spoken in the Orkneys is English, intermixed with Danish or Icelandic words and idioms, and with but little of the Scottish pronunciation or phraseology. The valued rent of the entire stewartry of Orkney and Shetland is £56,551 9*s.* 1*d.* Scots; and the real land rent, with the fisheries and kelp manufacture included, has been estimated at about £18,500 sterling. Orkney gives the title of earl to the family of Hamilton.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, Shire of. Pop. 58,239. Pars. 43. Royal burgh, 1. Member of parliament, 1. See Orkney Islands and Shetland Islands.

ORKOB. See Precopia.

ORLAMUNDA, an anc. tn. Germany, princip. Altenburg, duchy Saxe Gotha, at the influx of the Orla into the Saale; 14 m. SbE. of Weimar. Pop. 2000. Lat. 50. 47. N. Long. 11. 31. E.

ORLEANS (Aureliana Civitas), tn. interior France, cap. depart. Loiret, prov. Orleannois, on the Loire; 80 m. SbW. of Paris. Pop. 42,000. Lat. 47. 54. N. Long. 1. 54. E. Viewed from a distance the aspect of this place is beautiful. The tn. is of an oblong form, its length extending along the bank of the river. It is built with tolerable regularity, the streets being in general straight, though narrow. There are four squares, and that near the centre is a handsome one. The finest street is that called the Rue Royale, extending from the central square to the extremity of the bridge over the Loire, a structure of nine large arches, and admired both for its solidity and the boldness and lightness of its construction. Among the public edifices the principal is its cathedral, one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. The other churches and convents of the city are numerous, but of little interest. The town-house, court of justice, the mint, and the theatre, are entitled to notice. The literary institutions are an academy, formerly called a university, a royal college, and a high school. The public library contains above 30,000 volumes, but many of them are old. There are public walks along the ramparts and quays, but the most pleasant are those along the banks of the river to the neighbouring villas. The breadth of the Loire is about two-thirds that of the Thames, at London. The situation of Orleans is favourable to trade, as it communicates, by the Loire and its tributary streams, with many of the most fertile provinces of the interior. It forms a depot for their produce, and at the same time foreign commodities are brought hither to be distributed to different parts of the kingdom. The chief articles of export are corn, wine, brandy, and fruit; but the wine is inferior to that of Burgundy or Bourdeaux. The chief manufactures are of stockings, hats, woollen, and leather. Here are also some sugar refineries. Orleans is the see of a bishop, and the seat of one of the great provincial courts of justice. It is a place of great antiquity, having been besieged by Attila, in the year 450. In the middle ages it was the occasional residence of the kings of France; and it has been the seat of several ecclesiastical councils. Since the 14th century it has conferred the title of duke, which is commonly held by a prince of the blood.

ORLEANS, island and tn. N. America, Lower Canada, in the riv. St. Lawrence, E. of Quebec; 25 m. long, and 5 m. broad. Pop. 4000. Lat. 47. 0. N. Long. 69. 50. W. The soil is fertile, and the scenery delightful; and the island is frequented by numerous visitors, attracted by amusement or curiosity.

ORLEANS, co. N. America, U. S., Vermont. Pop. 13,980. Chief tns. Irasburg, Craftsbury, and Brownington.

ORLEANS, tn. N. America, U. S., Barnstable co. Massachusetts; 85 m. SE. of Boston. Pop. 1799.

ORLEANS, New, city and port of entry, N. America, U. S., cap. Louisiana, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 105 m. from its mouth; 1260 m. from Washington. Pop. in 1830, 46,310. Lat. 30. 0. N. Long. 90. 10. W. It is situate on an island of the same name, 160 m. long, and from 3 m. to 50 m. broad, formed by the Mississippi on one side, and the lakes of Pontchartrain and Maurepas, together with an outlet of the Mississippi on the other. The city contains six complete squares, each having a front of 319 feet in length. The public buildings are, a town-house, hospital, the cathedral, church of St. Louis, barracks, custom-house, market-house, 5 banks, and 2 theatres. There is also a convent of Ursuline nuns. The Spanish and French modes of building prevail; and most of the houses are finished outside with stucco, which gives the city rather a fantastic appearance to a stranger. The ground on which it stands is lower than the surface of the river, which is confined within its channel by an artificial bank, called the Levee, which was raised at a great expense, and extends 50 m. The tn. is very advantageously situate for commerce, and is one of the most important ports in N. America. The harbour presents an area of many acres, and is covered with vessels of every description. Steam-boats are arriving or departing every hour, and 50 are often lying in the harbour at a time. No place in the U. S. has so much bustle and activity of commerce, crowded into so small a space, in the months of February and March. During the season for bringing in the cotton crop, whole streets are barricaded with cotton bales. The amount of

domestic exports from this city exceeds 12 millions of dollars in a year, being greater than that of any other city in the Union, except New York, and principally of sugar and cotton. By the basin of the canal and the Bayou St. John, it communicates with lake Ponchartrain and the connected lakes; with the opposite coast of Florida, Mobile, Pensacola, and the whole gulf shore E. and W. A rail-road has lately been completed from the city to lake Ponchartrain. No city in the U. S. has such various inhabitants, from all parts of the world. There is an astonishing contrast of manners, language, and complexion; about half the inhabitants are black or coloured, and of the whites the French population as yet predominates over the American. The college is a respectable building, amply endowed, but has not yet done much to improve the literature of the country. There are many respectable charitable institutions; and when the yellow fever visits it, the manner in which nursing, shelter, and medical aid are provided for the sick, is truly praiseworthy. A library has been instituted for the use of the poorer classes of readers. The number of churches is small in proportion to the population; and there are only 3 Catholic chapels, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopalian, 1 Mariners church, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist place of worship.

ORLEANS, New, par. N.America, U.S., Louisiana, including city of New Orleans. It is bounded S. by Gulf of Mexico, W. Lafourche and German coast, N. lake Ponchartrain, NE. the Rigolets and lake Borgne, and E. by Plaquemine. Length 80 m. mean width 16 m. It lies between Lat. 29. 14. and 30. 12. N. Pop. 3793, exclusive of the city.

ORLESTONE, par. England, partly in the lib. of Romney Marsh, and partly in the hund. of Ham, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £1578. Pop. 392. Ashford (P. T. 53). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £117.

ORLETON, par. England, hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford. Acres, 2800. Real prop. £2650. Pop. 586. Leominster (P. T. 137). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £130. Fair, April 23 and 24, for cattle. The Leominster canal passes through this par. Courts leet and baron are held in March and October, and petty sessions for the div.

ORLETON, chap. England, upper div. hund. Doddingtree, co. Worcester. Acres, 550. Real prop. £721. Pop. 119. Tenbury (P. T. 130). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Hereford.

ORLINGBURY, hund. England, co. Northampton. Acres, 29,600. Pop. 5694. Containing 15 pars.

ORLINGBURY, par. England, hund. Orlingbury, co. Northampton. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £2952. Pop. 336. Wellingborough (P. T. 67). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

ORMEA, tn. N. Italy, prov. Mondovi, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, on a hill near the Tanaro; 6 m. S. of Turin. Pop. 5300. It is defended by a strong castle, and suffered severely in the campaign of 1796. It has extensive manufactures of lime.

ORMESBY, par. England, E. and W. div., lib. Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 7500. Real prop. £5320. Pop. 901. Guisborough (P. T. 245). Liv. a vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £140. Here is a small rent charged for teaching poor children.

ORMESBY, Saint Margaret, par. England, hund. E. Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £4101. Pop. 720. Caister (P. T. 126). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich.

ORMESBY, Saint Michael, par. England, hund. E. Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1220. Pop. 273. Caister (P. T. 126). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Norwich.

ORMESBY, North, or Nun, par. England, wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £820. Pop. 128. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £83. Here was a monastery founded in the reign of Stephen for monks and nuns of the Sempringham order.

ORMESBY, South, par. England, hund. Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2270. Real prop. £3879. Pop. 237. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

ORMISTOUN, or Ormiston, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Haddington; situate along the border of a branch of the Tyne. Real prop. £4446. Pop. 838. Tranent (P. T. 10). Liv., formerly a rect., is in the presb. of Dalkeith and synod Lothian and Tweeddale. The par. is about 3 m. in length, and from 1 m. to 3 m. in breadth. The surface of the land is in general flat, and the soil a rich clay. The country is well enclosed with hedge-rows, and other fences. Limestone is here abundant; and on the estate of the earl of Hopetoun, is a mine of coal of remarkable good quality. The vil. which stands on rising ground, consists of two rows of houses, forming a spacious street, sheltered with beautiful plantations. On the top of a hill, called Dodridge Law, about 2 m. S. of the vil., are the remains of a Danish camp.

ORMOND, bar. Ireland, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 69,813. It extends over 30 pars., is divided into upper and lower parts, and includes the mkt.-tn. of Nenagh, exclusive of many vils. The noble family of Butler derive the title of marquis from the bar.

ORMSIDE, or Orme's Head, Great, par. England, E. ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 2430. Real prop. £1999. Pop. 190. Appleby (P. T. 270). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Carlisle.

ORMSKIRK, market-tn., parish, and tnshp. England, hund. West Derby, co.-palat. Lancaster. Acres, 31,150. Real prop. £7615. Pop. 14,053. London, 219 m. Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Chester. The town is well-built, and consists principally of four streets, crossing each other at right angles, with the market-place in the centre; it has many handsome buildings, and its trade consists chiefly in cotton-spinning and the manufacture of coarse thread for sail-cloth. The inhabitants are also celebrated for making fine gingerbread and sweetmeats, which meet with a rapid sale in the surrounding towns, and are even exported. There are considerable coal-mines in the par., the disposal of the local produce of which is much facilitated by the Drylin Navigation, and Leeds and Liverpool canal. Ormskirk contains two chapels for Dissenters, and a grammar-school, founded by Henry Croft, Esq., in 1614. Here are also a blue-school, founded in 1724, by the earl of Derby, and now rendered a national one; an infant-school, and a dispensary. The petty

sessions for Ormskirk division of West Derby are holden here.

ORMUZ, island, Asia, in the Persian gulf, in a strait of the same name; 9 m. s. of Gombron. On this island was built a city and fort, once the most celebrated of all Asia, being the emporium of the trade of India with Persia, but the city is now one mass of ruins, and, with its suburbs, contains only about 500 inhabitants. Lat. 27. 8. N. Long. 56. 40. E. In 1505, the Portuguese first formed a settlement on this island, and it was afterwards frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Persians, by the assistance of the English, expelled the Portuguese, and demolished the buildings. Some time after the Persians rebuilt the fort, and though they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before, it is still the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour. It is almost deserted, for it produces only salt, which is sometimes two inches deep upon the surface of the ground.

ORNANS, tn. E. of France, depart. Doubs, prov. Franche Comté, on the riv. Louve; 12 m. SE. of Besançon. Pop. 3100. Lat. 47. 6. N. Long. 6. 11. E. Manufactures, leather and paper; there are also iron-works in the neighbourhood.

ORNE, depart. N. of France, comprising portions of the provs. of Normandy and Perche. Area, 2500 sq. m. Pop. 434,300. It is bounded by the departs. of Calvados, Eure and Loire, Mayenne, and Sarthe. The surface is elevated, and though it can hardly be said to contain mountains, a number of rivers run from it, both to S. and W. The principal are, the Orne, Mayenne, Sarthe, Eure, Dive, Louque, Charenton, and Iton. The chief productions of the department are, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax, pulse, and potatoes. The consumption of corn is greater than the quantity raised. Apples and pears are plentiful, and a great deal of cider is made. The breed of horses is good. The principal mineral production is iron, which is worked in various parts of the department. The other manufactures consist of linen, lace, and leather, which, with cattle, horses, and wood, form the chief articles of export. The department belongs to the diocese of Seez, and the jurisdiction of the court of Caen. It is divided into the four arrondissements of Alençon, the cap., Argentan, Dowfronte, and Mayenne.—*Orne*, a river, which rises near Orne, in the depart. of Meuse, and falls into the Moselle, near Metz.—*Orne*, river, which rises near Seez, flows N., becomes navigable at Caen, and discharges itself into the English Channel, about 9 m. below it.

OROCOMA, ancient prov. South America, depart. Apure, repub. Columbia. It is situated to the S. of Venezuela, between the riv. of San Pedro to the E., the mntns. of Tocayo to the N., those of Bogota to the W., and the plains of Cazanare to the E. It is subject to such continual inundations as to be almost depopulated.

ORONO, tn. N. America, U. S., Penobscot co. Maine, on the riv. Penobscot; 43 m. N. from Castine. Pop. 1473.

ORONOCO, or ORONOOCO. See ORINOCO.

ORONTES, river, Asiatic Turkey, the largest n Syria. It rises in mount Lebanon, N. of Damascus, not far from the source of the Joran: near Antioch it makes a circuit to the W. and S., and falls into the sea. It forms three lakes, the Bahr-el-Kades, that of Famie or Apamea, and that of Antioch. An expedition has been sent out by the British government, to ascertain the practicability of effecting a junction with this river and the Euphrates, either by a canal or rail-road, so as to open a way to the East, without going round the Cape of Good Hope.

OROPESA, town, S. America, cap. of prov. Cochabamba, repub. Peru, situate on one of the tributaries of the Rio Grande; 8 m. N. of Cochabamba. Pop. 17,000. Lat. 18. 11. S. Long. 67. 18. W. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in supplying the neighbouring provs. with fruit and grain.

OROSZVAR. See CARLBURG.

ORPHAN ISLAND, island, N. America, U. S., Maine, near the mouth of the Penobscot, between Prospect and Orland. Area, 10,000 acres.

ORPHIR, par. Scotland, in the island of Pomona, sh. of Orkney and Shetland. Acres, 12,800. Real prop. £1166. Pop. 996. Liv. in the presb. Cairston, and syn. of Orkney. The surface of the country is diversified with hills and vales, the latter of which are watered by many small streams. At the NW. extremity is a lake, three miles in circumference, called the Loch of Kirbister. Here are several chalybeate springs, and abundance of iron-ore; and also veins of coal.

ORPINGTON, par. England, hund. Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 3060. Real prop. £4837. Pop. 842. Foot's Cray (P. T. 12). Liv. a rect. and disch. vic. with the cur. of St. Mary Cray, in dioc. Canterbury.

ORRELL, tnshp. England, par. Wigan, hund. W. Derby, co.-palat. of Lancaster. Acres, 1840. Real prop. £10,872. Pop. 2518. Wigan (P. T. 200). Here is an establishment of Benedictine nuns, of French origin, removed in 1821 from Heath, in Yorkshire.

ORRERY, bar. Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Cork. Acres, 64,846. Pop. 32,334. A branch of the Boyle family takes the title of earl from this place.

ORSETT, or HORSET, par. England, hund. Barnstaple, co. Essex. Acres, 4200. Real prop. £6180. Pop. 1274. Chelmsford (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

ORSHA, or ORSHAN, town, European Russia, gov. Mohilev, on the Dnieper; 40 m. N. from Mohilev. Pop. 2500. Lat. 54. 30. N. Long. 30. 14. E. It contains 3 churches of the Greek communion, 5 Catholic monasteries, and a college of Jesuits.

ORSKAIA, town, Asiatic Russia, gov. Orenbourg, on the river Or; 132 m. E. of the tn. of Orenbourg. It was originally built on the site of that town, but on its removal to another, the present place remained. See ORENBOURG.

ORSTON, par. England, N. div. wapentake Bingham, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £2390. Pop. 439. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York.

ORTENAU, dist. SW. of Germany, formerly belonging to the great circle of Suabia, but assigned to the grand duchy of Baden by the treaty of Presburg in 1806. It lies between the Rhine, the Black Forest, and the Brisgau. It produces and exports corn, hemp, flax, and wine, but has no manufactures.

ORTHEZ, tn. SW. of France, depart. Upper

Pyrenees, prov. Gascony, on the riv. called Gave de Pau; 30 m. E. of Bayonne. Pop. about 6200. Lat. 43. 28. N. Long. 0. 50. W. Manufactures, flannel and leather in considerable quantities. The environs are rich in minerals, producing slate, coal, and silver.

ORTLES-SPITZE, high mountain, Austrian empire, in the Tyrol, on the borders of Switzerland. Height, 15,400 feet, or nearly as high as Mont-Blanc.

ORTON, ham. and chap. England, par. and hund. Rothwell, co. Northampton. Acres, 940. Real prop. £1584. Pop. 109. Kettering (P. T. 74). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the vic. Rothwell, dioc. Peterborough.

ORTON, or OVERTON, market-town and par. England, E. ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 24,430. Real prop. £8963. Pop. 1501. London, 276 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Carlisle. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Fairs, May 2, for black cattle; Friday before Whitsunday, for sheep and black cattle. The church is a spacious and ancient Gothic structure, with a tower-steeple. In the vicinity is a copper-mine, and it also abounds in limestone. Here are two endowed free-schools. Some Druidical remains have been found here.

ORTON, or OVERTON, GREAT, par. and tnshp. England, Cumberland ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 4630. Real prop. £1486. Pop. 445. Carlisle (P. T. 301). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Carlisle.

ORTON, or OVERTON LONGVILLE, par. England, hund. Norman Cross, co. of Huntingdon. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £4038. Pop. 286. Peterborough (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. with that of Botolph Bridge, in dioc. of Lincoln. The church is an ancient structure, containing many handsome monuments.

ORTON, or OVERTON WATERVILLE, parish, England, hund. Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £2145. Pop. 286. Peterborough (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

ORTONA-A-MARE, tn. Italy, prov. Abruzzo Citra, kingd. Naples, on the sea-coast, between the rivs. Pescara and Sangro; 50 m. E. of Aquila. Pop. 5700. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, with several churches and convents. Its environs produce wine.

ORTON-ON-THE-HILL, parish, England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 2290. Real prop. £2706. Pop. 350. Atherstone (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

ORURO, prov. South America, repub. Peru. Pop. 8000. It is bounded N. by the prov. of Sicasica, E. by that of Cochabamba, S. and SE. by that of Paria, and W. and NW. by that of Pacajes. It has extensive pastures, on which are fed numerous herds of cattle and Peruvian camels, and it formerly had productive mines, but they are now neglected, being half filled with water.—*Oruro*, cap. of the above prov. is a populous town, with five convents and four churches; 70 m. NNW. of Potosi. Lat. 18. 48. S. Long. 68. 0. W.

ORVIETO, tn. Italy, States of the Church, situate at the confluence of the Paglia and the Chiana; 60 m. NNW. of Rome. Pop. 7000. Lat. 42. 44. N. Long. 12. 8. E. It is the see of a bishop, has a fine Gothic cathedral, with several other churches, chapels, and convents, and a college of Jesuits.

ORWELL, par. England, hund. Wetherley, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £1050. Pop. 537. Royston (P. T. 37). Liv. a rect. and disch. vic. in dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £68.

ORWELL, par. Scotland, sh. Kinross. Real prop. £8201. Pop. 3005. Kinross (P. T. 25). Liv. in the presb. Dunfermline, syn. Fife. It is sometimes called Milnathort, from the name of the principal village in which the church is situated, and is about six miles in length, and five miles in breadth; the surface in general is flat, rising gradually towards the Ochill hills, and the soil is for the most part fertile. There is a parochial school, with a salary for the master, with school fees and other advantages.

OSACCA, city, Japan, the port of Meaco, at the head of a bay of the same name; 25 m. E. of Meaco. It carries on an extensive trade. In the neighbourhood is found an earth of a beautiful orange colour, which is used throughout the empire for covering the roofs of the houses.

OSAGE, riv. N. America, U. S., Louisiana; it joins the Missouri 133 m. from the Mississippi, and is navigable for boats about 600 m.

OSAGES, a tribe of Indians of N. America, who have their settlements near the source of the above river. They have made considerable approaches towards civilization.

OSBALDWICK, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Bulmer, lib. St. Peter of York, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £1488. Pop. 319. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chap. of York.

OSBOURNBY, par. England, wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £2186. Pop. 522. Folkingham (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

OSCHATZ, tn. Germany, kingd. Saxony, near the riv. Colnitz; 32 m. NW. of Dresden. Pop. 3400. Lat. 51. 18. N. Long. 13. 5. E. Manufacture, woollen.

OSGATHORPE, par. England, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1715. Pop. 344. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. Here is £100 per annum for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and six clergymen's widows. A canal passes through this par. into the Loughborough canal.

OSIMO, tn. Italy, delegation Ancona, States of the Church, near the river Musone; 10 m. SbW. of Ancona. Pop. 6700. Lat. 43. 29. N. Long. 13. 27. E. It is the see of a bishop, and has a well-built cathedral, with several other churches and convents.

OSKOL STAROI, tn. European Russia, gov. Kursk; 75 m. ESE. of Kursk. Pop. 5000. It has ten churches and chapels.

OSMA, an ancient tn. Spain, prov. Old Castile, on the riv. Ucero; 40 m. SE. of Burgos. Pop. 2000. Lat. 41. 41. N. Long. 3. 3. W. In the neighbourhood is a village called El Burgo de Osma. Pop. also 2000. This place was taken by Pompey in the year of Rome 682. It was taken by the Moors in the eleventh century, but afterwards retaken. Here also general Graham defeated a detachment of the French army in 1813.

OSMASTON, par. England, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 960. Real prop. £4039. Pop. 289. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. sub-

ordinate to the rect. Brailesford, in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £80.

OSMASTON, ham. and chap. England, par. St. Werburgh, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 930. Pop. 172. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the vic. St. Werburgh, in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £142.

OSMINGTON, par. England, hund. Colliford Tree, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1880. Real prop. £2193. Pop. 421. Melcombe Regis (P. T. 127). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Bristol.

OSMOTHERLEY, township, England, par. Ulverston, hund. Lonsdale, co. palat. of Lancaster. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £1701. Pop. 293. Ulverston (P. T. 273). Here is a school for the education of 20 children, and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

OSMOTHERLEY, or Osmunderley, parish and tnshp. England, wapentake of Allertonshire, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 7740. Real prop. £1803. Pop. 1417. Northallerton (P. T. 225). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £51. Here are two endowments for 20 poor children, and places of worship for Roman Catholics, Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists. Here are also extensive quarries of freestone, and mills for the spinning of cordage.

OSNABURG, or Osnabruck, princip. or prov. Germany, kingd. Hanover, lying between the grand duchy of Oldenburg and the Prussian prov. Westphalia. Area, 920 sq. m. Pop. 126,000; consisting chiefly of Lutherans. A large proportion of this principality consists of heath, moors, and sandy eminences, all unproductive, but the want of wood is supplied by turf from the bogs and by coal-mines. The soil is not fertile in any part; the corn raised is chiefly rye, oats, and buck wheat, with some barley and wheat; hemp and flax are grown in great quantities but of inferior quality. Of the coarse linens called Osnaburgs, great quantities are made and exported to England, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Africa, and the East and West Indies. Hams are also exported. Osnabruck has its provincial states, chancery, consistory, and local government, like the other provinces of Hanover: it is divided into 6 bailiwicks. This prov. was formerly the territory of a bishop, and the see is of very remote antiquity. After the reformation, many of the inhabitants embraced the Lutheran faith, and it was agreed at the treaty of Westphalia, that the bishop should be alternately a Catholic and a Lutheran, but limited in the election of a Protestant, to the family of Luneburg. In 1802, it was agreed that the bishopric should devolve in perpetuity on the house of Hanover, as a compensation for certain territorial cessions. It was annexed in 1807 to the kingdom of Westphalia, but restored to Hanover in 1814.

OSNABURG, or Osnabruck, cap. of the above princip. is situate on the river Hase; 70 m. W. of Hanover. Pop. 9300. Lat. 52. 16. N. Long. 8. 1. E. It is divided into the old and new town, and is surrounded, in the ancient manner, with walls and ditches, and entered by five gates. It is irregularly built, and the houses are low. The best buildings are the cathedral, which has several relics of antiquity, and the town-house, in which was concluded the peace of Westphalia in 1648, Osnaburg having been the place for the conferences of the Protestant ambassadors. The quarter called the Freyung, is a favourite resort of the inhabitants, and has the advantage of a very pleasant walk. Here are 2 Catholic churches, 1 Lutheran, a Lutheran orphan-house, 4 hospitals, a work-house, a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium. The manufactures are leather, coarse woollens, and tobacco. Here are several bleach-fields, and the Osnaburg linens are brought here to be measured and stamped. Two miles from the town is Ebersburg, with a botanical garden, containing some rare exotics.

OSNABURG ISLAND. See Maitea.

OSPRINGO, par. England, hund. Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. of Kent. Acres, 2930. Real prop. £3462. Pop. 1087. Faversham (P. T. 47). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Canterbury. It is situate on a small stream which falls into the Faversham-creek, and on which are several extensive gunpowder-works. It is an independent franchise, and governed by its own constable. This par. contains a neat range of barracks for infantry. It is considered the site of the ancient Durolevum, and many Roman remains have been found here.

OSSA, mntn. N. of ancient Greece, in Thessaly, SE. of Olympus, from which it is separated by the vale of Tempe and the riv. Peneus, which flows through it.

OSSETT, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Dewsbury, lower div. wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3080. Real prop. £5581. Pop. 5325. Wakefield (P. T. 182). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £115. Here are a subscription school, and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

OSSIERI, tn. Italy, prov. Cagliari, island Sardinia. Pop. 6000. Here is a collegiate church, two convents, and an hospital.

OSSINGTON, par. England N. div. wapentake of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £2606. Pop. 257. Tuxford (P. T. 137). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of Southwell. Ann. val. £40.

OSSORY, an anc. bishopric, Ireland, prov. Leinster; founded in the fifth century at Saigir, removed thence to Aghaboe, and settled at Killkenny after 1178. It extends 46 m. in length, by 29 m. in breadth. It comprehends the city and almost the whole of the co. Killkenny, the bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's co. and that part of the King's co. in the par. Seir-Kyram. There are 140 pars. in the dioc. containing 63 benefices by means of unions. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and 8 prebendaries. See Killkenny city.

OSSORY, Upper, bar. Ireland, Queen's co. prov. Leinster. Pop. 37,167. It comprehends 17 parishes, the towns of Rathdowney, Borros, Donaghmore, exclusive of several villages. This was the ancient Osragii, the district of the M'Gilla-Padruig's or Fitzpatricks, who now enjoy the title of Earl of Upper Ossory.

OSSULSTONE, hund. England, co. Middlesex. Acres, 47,950. Pop. 945,489. It contains 36 pars. exclusive of the metropolis, which is locally situated in the division of Middlesex.

OSSUNA, tn. Spain, prov. Seville, Andalusia; 48 m. E. of Seville., Pop. 15,000. It has a collegiate church, 15 monasteries and convents, and 3 hospitals; it had formerly an university which is now suppressed. This is a place of great antiquity, and was besieged by Cæsar.

OSTASCHKOW, tn. European Russia, gov. Tver; 108 m. N. of the tn. Tver. Pop. 6400. Lat. 57. 9. N. Long. 33. 12. E. It is nearly surrounded by a lake, which communicates with the river Pola, by means of a canal, and gives the town the advantage of water carriage to Novgorod and St. Petersburg. Here are manufactures of leather, and the inhabitants are employed in building barks for the navigation of the Wolga. Here is also a trade in corn, wood, hides, tallow, fish, and salt.

OSTEND, or Ostende, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. West Flanders; 14 m. W. of Bruges. Pop. 10,500. Lat. 51. 14. N. Long. 2. 55. E. The fortifications, of an earthen mound and a moat, are kept up, and the access to the town may be rendered very difficult by inundating the surrounding country. The streets are strait and the houses well built but low. It has no public edifices worth mentioning, except the town-house. The harbour is formed only by the tide entering the mouth of a small river, and ships of burden can enter it only at high water. Ostend communicates by canals with Bruges and Ghent on the W. and with Nieuport on the E. Between the years 1780 and 1794 it was the residence of a number of merchants, chiefly English, attracted thither by the privilege of trading with India and elsewhere, under the Austrian flag; but on its capture by the French (1794) the merchants transferred their business to Hamburg or Copenhagen: the trade has revived since the peace of 1814. The chief articles of export are wheat, clover-seed, flax, tallow, and hides. The linens shipped here are brought from Ghent and Bruges, and much of the trade of these places passes by Ostend. The imports are coffee, sugar, tobacco, rum, spices, salt, Spanish wool, French wines, and British cottons. The regular communication between Ostend and Dover has been renewed since 1814; post-office packets convey the mails twice a-week, and other packets sail regularly to Dover, London, and Colchester. Ostend is remarkable for a long siege, having been defended for three years (from 1601 to 1604) against the utmost efforts of the Spaniards, and at last obtained an honourable capitulation.

OSTERODE, tn. Germany, princip. Grubenhagen, kingd. Hanover, on the riv. Soese; 18 m. NE. of Gottingen. Pop. 4200. Lat. 51. 44. N. Long. 10. 16. E. It has three churches. Manufactures, woollen, nails, and wooden articles. It is situate in the mountainous region of the Harz, and has for the use of the miners a magazine of corn. In the neighbourhood are iron and copper-works, also quarries of chalk, alabaster, and gypsum.

OSTIA, tn. Italy, States of the Church, near the influx of the Tiber into the Mediterranean; 14 m. SW. of Rome. Pop. 4000. Lat. 41. 46. N. Long. 12. 17. E. It is the see of a bishop, and in the neighbourhood are extensive salt-works, which supply great part of the state. The ancient town of Ostium, the first maritime establishment formed by the Romans, stood not far from this spot, but nearer the sea.

OSTIAKS, people of Asiatic Russia, forming a considerable part of the native inhabitants of Siberia, chiefly situate on the Obi, gov. Tobolsk. They are still in a very degraded and uncivilized state, and are mostly idolaters. Before the Russian conquest the Ostiaks were governed by princes or hereditary chiefs, who still administer justice among them, though they enjoy no revenue and are obliged to support themselves by their labour. The obedience required from them by the Russian government, consists chiefly in the regular payment of their tribute of furs.

OSTIANO, tn. Austrian Italy, delegation Mantua, gov. Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd. on the Oglio; 13 m. NE. of Cremona. Pop. 3400. Lat. 45. 15. N. Long. 10. 26. E.

OSTROG, tn. Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the riv. Horyn; 57 m. NW. of Constantinov. Pop. 4600. Lat. 50. 24. N. Long. 26. 25. E. It is the see of an archbishop of the Greek church. Here is also a priory of the order of Malta and a college of Jesuits. Here are annual fairs, well attended.

OSTROGOSHK, tn. European Russia, gov. Voronez; 50 m. S. of Voronez. Pop. 11,000. Part of whom are Cossacks. It contains 10 churches. Here are annual fairs for oxen and horses. Tallow forms an important article of traffic. In the neighbourhood are distilleries and manufactories of tobacco pipes.

OSWALD, Kirk, par. England, wapentake of Ryedale, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2310. Real prop. £1360. Pop. 209. Helmsley (P. T. 222). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York.

OSWALD, Saint, chap. England, par. St. John Lee, s. div. of Tinedale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. with par. Hexham (P. T. 278). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Northumberland.

OSWALDSLOW, hund. England, co. Worcester. Acres, 159,930. Pop. 48,438. Containing 61 parishes.

OSWALDTWISTLE, township of England, par. Whalley, lower div. hund. Blackburn, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 4770. Real prop. £7798. Pop. 5897. Blackburn (P. T. 212). Here are large works for calico printing, and the manufacture of cotton goods.

OSWEGATCHIE, riv. N. America, U. S., St. Lawrence co. New York, runs into the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg. Length, 120 m.—*Oswegatchie*, tn. St. Lawrence co., New York. It contains the vil. of Ogdensburg. See Ogdensburg.

OSWEGO, riv. N. America, U. S., New York, runs from the lake Oneida into lake Ontario. It joins Seneca river at Three Rivers Point. Its navigation is improved by locks and canals.—*Oswego*, co. New York. Pop. 27,104. Chief towns, Oswego and Richland.—*Oswego*, vil. New York, at the mouth of the Oswego; 114 m. W. of Utica. Pop. 2703. It is a flourishing commercial place, and has some shipping. Quantities of salt are brought here from the salt-works at Liverpool and Salina, and exported.

OSWESTRY, hund. England, co. Salop. Acres, 62,580. Pop. 19,025. Containing 13 parishes, including the town from which it takes its name.

OSWESTRY, mkt.-tn., par., and township England, hund. of the same name, but having a separate jurisdiction, co. Salop. Acres, 13,680. Real prop. £17,069. Pop. 8581. London, 171 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. St. Asaph. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Fairs, March 15, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, home-made linen-cloth, &c.; great fair, May 12, ditto, pedlery, particularly oxen; Wednesday before June 24, ditto; August 15, ditto; Wednesday before Michaelmas-day, ditto; and December 10, ditto and firkin butter. The town was formerly sur-

bounded by walls, and the gates were placed at the four cardinal points, but were taken down about the year 1769; since which, the tn. has been rapidly increasing, particularly on the English side. It is now well paved and lighted, and contains a town-hall, a prison, and a theatre, and annual races are held here in September. The trade consists chiefly in cotton goods, coarse linens, woollens, called Welsh webs, and articles of provisions; and it is greatly benefited by the canal which communicates with the Severn, the Dee, and the Mersey. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, 12 aldermen, 15 common councilmen, &c. The tolls levied on all goods brought to the markets for sale have recently been abolished by subscription, the lord of the manor having fixed the price upon the said tolls at £800. The church is a spacious structure; the tower, which is beautifully mantled with ivy, has a very picturesque effect. A chapel of ease was erected at Trefonnen in this parish by subscription, in 1810, for service in the Welsh language. Here are several meeting-houses for Dissenters and a well endowed free-grammar school. A national school has also been established; and there is a society for ameliorating the condition of the poor. It was formerly called Oswaldstree, or Oswald's Cross.

OSYTH, Saint, or Chich, par. England, hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 8430. Real prop. £10,539. Pop. 1583. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a donative in the archdeaconry of Colchester, in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £60. Here is a small endowed school. There are two wharfs in this par. on a creek or arm of the river Coln, which is navigable for barges and sloops. Here are the remains of a priory of Augustine canons, which are very noble and impressive.

OTABALO, or Otavalo, prov. S. America, gov. Quito, repub. Columbia; bounded E. by the mountain Cayambe; NE. by the tn. of Ibarra; NW. Esmeraldas; and S. by the district of the city of Quito. Length, 12 leagues. It contains eight towns, the lands of which are laid out in plantations, chiefly of the sugar cane. The country abounds in black cattle, sheep, and horses, and butter and cheese are exported. The native Indians weave cotton, bed furniture, and carpets. — *Otabalo*, or *Otavalo*, cap. of the above prov. is pleasantly situate; 30 m. NE. of Quito. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 13. 3. N. Long. 78. 5. W. Here is a convent of Franciscan monks. Manufacture, cotton stuffs.

OTAHEITE, or Tahiti, island, South Pacific ocean, consisting of two peninsulas, the larger of which is 90 m. in circumference, and the smaller about 30 m. Point Venus, in the island, is in Lat. 17. 29. S. Long. 149. 36. W. It was discovered in 1767 by Captain Wallis, who called it George the Third's Island, and was visited in 1768 by Captain Cook, who came here to observe the transit of Venus, and sailed round the island in a boat; it was afterwards visited twice by that celebrated navigator. The country is mountainous, rising very high in the centre, but intersected by narrow valleys, which receive numerous streams from the mountains. During the rainy season these swell into torrents, sometimes loosen trees and even masses of rock, which are carried with great force into the valleys, and often do considerable damage. Great part of the island is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and other plants peculiar to the climate, particularly the dragon-tree, and a kind of pine-apple. The birds most common, are two kinds of parroquets, one of a beautiful blue, the other green with red spots, a dark green king fisher, a large cuckoo, several sorts of pigeons and doves, and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found here are hogs, dogs, and rats. The great bread-fruit harvest commences on the N. side of the island about Nov. and continues till the end of January, but on the S. side it begins sometimes in January and continues in different districts till November. There are some kinds of bread-fruit in season all the year, but they are scarce; the different species amount to 30. The bay of Matavi affords safe anchorage during eight months, but from December to March it is dangerous; the bottom is a blackish sand, from 16 to 18 fathoms. The natives are above the common size, and the chiefs are a large race, few of them being under six feet. The men are strong built and well shaped. The women of superior rank are also tall, but those of the inferior orders are often very small. Their features are mild, and their complexion of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes. Their provisions are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, and bananas, and they use sea-water as a sauce both to fish and pork. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees, and they are celebrated for good nature and hospitality. Before the introduction of European habits, the men used to wear a piece of cloth round their middle and another round the head like a turban. The women wore a piece of cloth with a hole in the middle, through which they passed their heads, so that one half hung down before, and the other behind, a little below the knees, over which a fine white cloth, like muslin, was passed in various elegant turns round the body. Tattooing was common with both sexes. Their houses had seldom any walls, but consisted only of a roof thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-tree, and supported by pillars of the bread-fruit tree. The native cloth is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of a mallet, and a glue, made of the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to make the bark cohere. Some of the pieces are three yards wide, and 50 yards long. Omai, a native of Otaheite, was brought over to England by Captain Cook, and taken back by him in his last voyage. In 1799, king Pomare ceded the district of Matavi, N. of the island, to some of the missionaries belonging to the London Missionary Society, through whose labours the inhabitants of Otaheite and many of the neighbouring islands have been induced to renounce idolatry. The sovereign himself became a decided convert to Christianity. A general reformation of manners has been effected, numbers of schools established, the useful arts introduced, and civilization is now rapidly advancing.

OTFORD, par. England, hund. Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £3175. Pop. 746. Sevenoaks (P. T. 23). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £53. Here are the ruins of an ancient palace which belonged to the archbishops of Canterbury.

OTHAM, par. England, hund. Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1060. Real prop.

£2382. Pop. 344. Maidstone (P. T. 34). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Canterbury.

OTHERY, par. England, hund. Whitley, co. Somerset. Acres, 2120. Pop. 581. Langport (P. T. 128). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £60.

OTIS, tn. N. America, U. S., Berkshire co., Massachusetts; 34 m. W. of Springfield, and 116 m. W. of Boston. Pop. 1014.

OTISCO, tn. N. America, U. S., Onondaga co., New York; 7 m. S. of Onondaga, and 50 m. W. of Utica. Pop. 1938.

OTISCO CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S., Onondaga co., New York; it runs into Onondaga lake.

OTLEY, par. England hund. Carleford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £3697. Pop. 616. Woodbridge (P. T. 77). Liv. a rect in the dioc. Norwich. The church is an ancient structure, containing several antique monuments.

OTLEY, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, upper div. wapentake of Skyrack, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 23,060. Real prop. £4805. Pop. 10,163. London, 205 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £128. Mkt.-day, Friday. Fairs, Wednesday in Easter-week; every fortnight till Whitsunday, and then every three weeks, for horned cattle and household goods; August 1, and Friday before November 22, statute. The town is well built, and delightfully situated on the banks of the river Wharfe, which abounds with excellent trout and other fish. It formerly had the advantage of an extensive woollen manufacture. The market is well supplied and numerously attended; and great quantities of corn are brought here, and sold in the manufacturing districts. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Thomas Cave, in the year 1611.

OTRANTO, Terra di, prov. SE. of Italy, kingd. Naples; bounded by the gulf of Taranto, W.; and the Adriatic, E. Area, 26,000 sq. m. Pop. 292,000. Though rugged and mountainous, it is fertile, but suffers from want of water. The most important product is olives, whole forests of which grow wild: cotton, tobacco, vines, and fruit are also raised. The hilly nature of the ground is favourable to pasturage, and the extent of sea-coast to fishing. It is divided into three districts—Lecce, the capital, Taranto, and Messagna.—*Otranto*, tn. of the above prov., situate on the Adriatic; 33 m. EbN. of Gallipoli. Pop. 2400. Lat. 40. 30. N. Long. 18. 20. E. It is tolerably fortified, but ill built, and so much decayed that some of the houses are almost daily falling into ruin. Its harbour is not good, but some trade is carried on in olive oil, particularly with the Levant.

OTRANTO, Capo di, cape of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic, a few miles S. of the town of Otranto.

OTRICOLI, tn. Italy, delegation Spoleto, States of the Church, situate on a hill near the Tiber; 36 m. N. of Rome. An ancient town was built on the site of this place, from which it takes its name; among the remains are the vestiges of a theatre.

OTSEGO, co. N. America, U. S., central part of New York. Pop. 51,372. Chief town, Cooperstown. — *Otsego*, tn. cap. of the above co.; 66 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 4363, including Cooperstown. — *Otsego*, lake, Otsego county; 66 m. W. of Albany. Nine miles long, and three miles broad.

OTTAWA, riv. British N. America, rises N. from lake Huron, and flowing SE. falls into the St. Lawrence, 25 m. NW. from Montreal. It forms part of the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, and though much obstructed by rapids, is one of the channels of inland trade from Montreal to the NW.

OTTERBOURNE, par. England, hund. Buddlesgate, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2520. Real prop. £2188. Pop. 583. Winchester (P. T. 62). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the vic. Hursley, in the dioc. Winchester.

OTTERBURN-WARD, township, England, par. Elsdon, S. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 385. Hexham (P. T. 278). Here is a large woollen manufactory, including a carding and fulling-mill, and a dye-house.

OTTER CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S., Vermont; rises near Dorset, and with a course W. and N. flows into lake Champlain at Ferrisburg. Length, 85 m.

OTTERDEN, par. England, partly in the hund. Eyhorne, lathe Aylesford, and partly in that of Faversham, lathe Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £1303. Pop. 181. Charing (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Canterbury.

OTTERFORD, par. England, hund. Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. Somerset. Acres, 2740. Real prop. £1268. Pop. 406. Taunton (P. T. 141). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Here is a small endowed school.

OTTERHAM, par. England, hund. Lesnewth, co. Cornwall. Acres, 3300. Real prop. £1186. Pop. 227. Camelford (P. T. 228). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £106.

OTTERHAMPTON, par. England, hund. Cannington, co. Somerset. Acres, 1880. Real prop. £1983. Pop. 240. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

OTTERINGHAM, par. England, S. div. wapentake Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 4320. Real prop. £8231. Pop. 627. Hull (P. T. 174). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £39. Here is a small endowed school.

OTTERINGTON, North, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake Allertonshire, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 3370. Real prop. £1107. Pop. 617. Northallerton (P. T. 225). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £104.

OTTERINGTON, South, par. England, wapentake Birdforth, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £1994. Pop. 241. Northallerton (P. T. 225). Liv. a disch. rect. in two medieties in dioc. of York.

OTTERNDORF, tn. Germany, dist. Hadeln, duchy Bremen, kingd. Hanover; 25 m. NW. of Stade. Pop. 1800. Lat. 53. 48. N. Long. 8. 57. E. This is the only town in the district.

OTTERTON, par. England, hund. E. Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £6086. Pop. 1178. Sidmouth (P. T. 159). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter.

OTTEROE. See Christiansand.

OTTERY, St. Mary, hund. England, co. Devon. Acres, 9470. Pop. 3849. Containing the parish from which it is named.

OTTERY, St. Mary, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Ottery, co. Devon. situate near the river Otter. Acres, 9470. Real prop. £17,682.

Pop. 3849. London (P. T. 161). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Exeter. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Three annual fairs. The town is large, but irregularly built, and the inhabitants derive their chief employment from the manufacture of ribbons and handkerchiefs. Here are also tanyards and rope-walks. Courts-leet and baron are held annually for the manor, at which two constables are appointed for the parish, and two for the town. The church is the principal object in the town: it is a spacious and handsome structure, in the early Gothic style, and is of a singular construction. A free grammar-school was founded here by Henry VIII. Here are also a subscription charity-school, two sets of almshouses, and various benefactions for charitable purposes, with a meeting-house for the Independent Calvinists. The petty sessions are holden here. Races are occasionally held at Caddy Law, about a mile from the town.

OTTOJANO, or Ottajano, tn. Italy, kingd. Naples. at the base of Mount Vesuvius; 12 m. E. of Naples. Pop. 14,000. It is understood to owe its name to the ancient Roman villa of Octavianum. It contains three churches, and has a castle which stands on the summit of a neighbouring hill. The manufactures and trade are inconsiderable, the inhabitants being supported chiefly by cultivating gardens in the neighbourhood, which is a beautiful and fertile district.

OTUMBA, tn. N. America, cap. of prov. of the the same name, repub. Mexico; 26 m. NE. of Mexico. This was formerly a large town, but is now so reduced that the population does not exceed 500, including Indians.

OUACHITTA, or Washita, riv. N. America, U. S., rises between the Arkansaw and the Red River, Lat. 34. 30. N., and, after a devious course of 500 m., falls into the Red River 30 m. above its junction with the Mississippi.

OUDE, prov. Hindoostan, bounded on the N. by various districts tributary to Nepaul, S. by Allahabad, E. by Bahar, and W. by Delhi and Agra. Length, 250 m.; average breadth, 100 m. Pop. 3,000,000. Situate between the 26th and 28th degrees of N. Lat. The surface of this province is level, and well watered by streams flowing generally in a SE. direction. When cultivated the land is very productive, yielding good crops of wheat, barley, rice, and other grains; besides sugar-canes, indigo, poppies for opium, and all the richest articles raised in India. The air and climate are suited to the spontaneous generation of nitre, from the brine of which an impure culinary salt is made by evaporation. Lapis lazuli is the most valuable of its mineral productions. Of its modern divisions, which are much the same as the ancient ones, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Khyrabad, Baraitche, with a section of Manicpoor, compose the king of Oude's reserved dominions, while the district of Gorucpoor belongs to his British allies. The principal rivers are the Ganges, which bounds it to the W., the Goggra, and Goomty. The chief towns are Lucknow, Fyzabad, Oude, Khyrabad, Baraitche, and Tanda. The Hindoo inhabitants of Oude, Benares, and the Doab of the Agra province are a very superior race to those of Bengal and the districts S. of Calcutta. Ever since the pacification between Lord Clive and Shuja ud Dowlah, in 1765, this territory has been protected from external enemies, its internal peace maintained, and its dominions extended by the aid of a British subsidiary force, the expense of which has been usually defrayed by the princes of Oude.

OUDE, tn. Hindoostan, and the ancient cap. of the above prov., situate on the S. side of the river Goggra; 79 m. E. of Lucknow. Lat. 26. 48. N. Long. 82. 4. E. In ancient times this city is said to have measured 148 coss in length by 36 coss in breadth, and it is still esteemed one of the most sacred places in antiquity. The modern town extends a considerable way along the banks of the Goggra, adjoining Fyzabad, and is tolerably well peopled, though inland it is a mass of rubbish and jungle. The religious mendicants who perform the pilgrimage to Oude, are chiefly of the Ramata sect, who walk round the temples and idols, bathe in the holy pools, and perform the customary ceremonies.

OUDENARDE, or Audenarde, tn. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, by which it is divided into two parts; 15 m. SbW. of Ghent. Pop. 5100. Lat. 50. 52. N. Long. 3. 36. E. Manufactures, woollen and linen. It is unfortified, but well built, and is best known in history by the memorable victory obtained over the French in 1708 by prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough.

OUFA, city, Asiatic Russia, cap. gov. Orenbourg, situate on the Belaia, near its junction with the Oufa. Pop. 2500. Lat. 54. 42. N. Long. 56. 18. E. It has seven churches, two convents, and is the residence of the archbishop of Orenbourg and Oufa.—*Oufa*, riv., rises in the Oural mountains, and falls into the Belaia, near the city of Oufa.

OUGHAVAL, or Aughval, par. Ireland, bar. Morisk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught, situate upon Clew bay. Pop. 15,315. West Port (P. T. 170). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Tuam.

OUGHTERAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 1792. Pop. 602. Caher (P. T. 112). Liv. an entire rect. in dioc. of Lismore, and archdioc. of Cashel. Ann. val. £92.

OUGHTERARD, post-tn. Ireland, par. Killcommon, bar. Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, situate near the banks of Lough Corrib. Pop. with par. Dublin, 150 m. The new post road, from Galway to Clifden, passes through this place. This is a permanent military station.

OUGHTERARD, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. South Salt, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 223. Rathcoole (P. T. 10). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Killdare, and archdioc. of Dublin.

OUGHTERLEAGUE, par. Ireland, bar. Killnamanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 1900. Pop. 975. Cashel (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Cashel.

OUGHTMANNA, par. Ireland, bar. Burrin, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. 793. Corofin (P. T. 151). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Killfenora, and archdioc. of Cashel.

OUISCONSIN, riv. N. America, U. S., North-West ter., rises at Lat. 46. 0. N., and falls into the Mississippi, 5 m. below Prairie du Chien, at Lat. 43. 0. N. This stream forms a channel of communication between the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins. The entire length, by comparative courses, is 350 miles.

OULTON, tnshp. England, par. Wigton, Cumberland ward, co. Cumberland. Real prop.

£2086. Pop. 379. Wigton (P. T. 303). Here is a chapel for Scotch Baptists.

OULTON, par. England, hund. S. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £1615. Pop. 386. Aylsham (P. T. 118). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Norwich.

OULTON, par. England, hund. Mutford and Lothingland, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1080. Real prop. £2020. Pop. 588. Lowestoft (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

OUNDLE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Polebrook, co. Northampton. Acres, 5300. Real prop. £7468. Pop. 2450. London, 81 m. Liv. a disch. vic., with the cur. Ashton, in dioc. of Peterborough. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fairs, Feb. 25, Whit-Monday, Aug. 21, for horses, sheep, and cows; Oct. 12, for all sorts of stock and cheese. The town has a neat appearance, and the houses are in general well built. Here are a free grammar-school, a charity-school, and an almshouse. In the vicinity of this town are some chalybeate springs.

OURAL. See URAL.

OURFA, or ORFA, pachalic, Asiatic Turkey, part of the ancient Mesopotamia. It is nearly encircled by the windings of the Euphrates and Khabour. It touches on the N. and E. the pachalic of Diarbekir, while on the S. and W. it is separated by the Euphrates from the deserts of Syria. The principal towns are Ourfa, Racca, and Soverick.

OURFA, cap. of the above pachalic, formerly celebrated under the name of Edessa. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 36. 50. N. Long. 38. 25. E. The town is about 3 m. in circumference, surrounded by ancient walls, defended by square towers. The castle is S. of the city, on the commencement of a chain of hills, and on the same rock stands a ruin, called by the Arabs the palace of Nimrod, consisting of two fine Corinthian pillars, and some extraordinary subterraneous apartments, evidently of great antiquity. Ourfa contains also a magnificent mosque, dedicated to Abraham, and a handsome Armenian cathedral. It is the seat of a considerable inland trade, being a thoroughfare for the caravans which pass from Aleppo into the interior of Persia. It is noted also for the preparation of Turkey leather. The inhabitants consist of Turks and Arabs, Armenians, Jews, and Nestorians.

OUSBY, or ULFSBY, par. England, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 5690. Real prop. £2424. Pop. 291. Penrith (P. T. 283). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Carlisle. Here are some remains of an ancient British fort, which consists of an outward and inner rampart, with a ditch between them.

OUSDEN, par. England, hund. Risbridge, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £1348. Pop. 328. Newmarket (P. T. 61). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

OUSE AND DERWENT, wapentake, England, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 52,710. Pop. 9106. Containing 13 parishes, 1 chap., and 18 townships.

OUSEBURN, GREAT, par. England, lower div. wapentake Claro, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 840. Real prop. £2130. Pop. 534. Aldborough (P. T. 207). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Chester. Here is a small endowment for educating six children.

OUSEBURN, LITTLE, par. and tnshp. England, upper div. wapentake Claro, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 480. Real prop. £1338. Pop. 511. Aldborough (P. T. 207). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Chester. Here four children receive education from the proceeds of a small annuity.

OUSTON, or ULSTAN, tnshp. England, par. Chester-le-Street, middle div. Chester ward, co. palat. Durham. Acres, 1700. Pop. 273. Durham (P. T. 258). Here are several collieries.

OUSTON, or OSULVESTON, par. England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 2460. Real prop. £3847. Pop. (with Newbold) 197. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £65.

OUTCHANG-FOU, city, China, of the first rank, cap. prov. Houquang, on the riv. Yang-tse-kiang, at its junction with the Han. It is said to equal Paris, and, along with Hang-yang-fou, situate on the opposite side of the river, ranks, in extent and population, with the largest cities of China. The river, though nearly 500 miles from the sea, is deep enough to float the largest ships. The country round is noted for the excellence of the tea it produces; and the bamboo paper manufactured here is in great demand all over China.

OU-TCHEOU, city, China, of the first rank, prov. Quang-see. Lat. 23. 38. N. Long. 110. 32. E. Great part of the surrounding district is mountainous, and produces cinnabar, with a singular tree called Quanglang, the pith of which, composed of a soft pulpy substance, is convertible into a sort of flour. This tn. carries on considerable trade, being favourably situated upon several rivers which meet beneath its walls.

OUTCHESTER, tnshp. England, par. Bambrough, N. div. Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 111. Belford (P. T. 322). It is situated on the W. side of the river Warn. Wood and coal is still imported here, and vast quantities of corn and flour are shipped here for London and other places. The bay affords a safe harbour for vessels of 80 tons burden. On the river Warn are several corn-mills.

OUTERAGH. See OUGHTERAGH.

OUTING, city, China, of the first rank, prov. Yunan. Lat. 25. 53. N. Long. 102. 6. E. Situate in a country bordered by a range of mountains, from which musk is brought in great abundance.

OUTRAGH, or OUGHTRAGH, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. Acres, 682. Pop. 8449. Ballynamore (P. T. 93). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Killmore, and archdioc. of Armagh. Here is an Hibernian Society's school of 39 boys and 24 girls.

OUTRAGH, or OUTRATH, par. Ireland, bar. Shillelogher, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 957. Killkenny (P. T. 75). Liv. a prebend in dioc. of Ossory, and archdioc. of Dublin. See INCHIHOLOGAN.

OUTWELL, par. England, partly in hund. Wisbeach, co. Cambridge, and partly in hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk, cos. Cambridge and Norfolk, situate on the banks of the Nen. Acres, 3180. Real prop. £4494. Pop. 986. Downham Market (P. T. 84). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Norfolk.

OUVA, ancient prov. island Ceylon, sm. tn. Candy. Lower Ouva is in great measure over-

grown with wood and uninhabited, yet contains strong vestiges of ancient cultivation and population. Upper Ouva consists chiefly of lofty blue mountains, which appear bare of wood, owing, among other causes, to the annual burning of the grass by the natives.

OVENDEN, tnshp. England, par. Halifax, wapentake Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 5170. Real prop. £7674. Pop. 8871. Halifax (P. T. 197).

OVER, par. England, hund. Papworth, co. Cambridge. Acres, 3700. Real prop. £4139. Pop. 989. St. Ives (P. T. 59). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Ely. Here is a small endowed school.

OVER, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, hund. Eddisbury, co. palat. Chester. Situate on the Weaver. Acres, 3920. Real prop. £1542. Pop. 2928. London, 167 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Chester. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Fairs, May 15 and Sept. 25 for horses, cattle, sheep, &c. It consists of one long irregular street, in which are the remains of many crosses. Winsford Bridge, over the Weaver, unites the parishes of Over and Davenham, on each side of which houses have been built in consequence of the extension of the salt-trade. On both sides of the river are extensive brine pits, from which the salt is conveyed in flats to Liverpool. Here is a free grammar-school, and a place of worship for Independents. The town is governed by a mayor, chosen annually at the court-leet.

OVERBURY, par. England, middle div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 3970. Real prop. £1997. Pop. 817. Tewkesbury (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. vic., with the curs. Alston, Teddington, Little Washbourne, in dioc. of Worcester. It has long enjoyed the benefit of manufacture. Here is a paper and corn-mill, also a freestone quarry.

OVER, Church, or Upton, par. England, lower div. hund. Wirrall, co. palat. Chester. Acres, 760. Pop. 191. Great Neston (P. T. 194). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £46.

OVER, Little, tn. and chap. England, par. Mickle Over, hunds. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Real prop. £2964. Pop. 412. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £90.

OVERMEERE, tn. Belgium, prov. East Flanders; 10 m. E. of Ghent. Pop. 2650. Lat. 51. 3. N. Long. 3. 57. E. Manufacture, woollen stuffs.

OVERS, hund. England, co. Salop. Acres, 19,110. Pop. 2767. Containing 6 pars.

OVERSLEY, ham. England, par. Arrow, Stratford div. hund. Barlichway, co. Warwick. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £2533. Pop. 179. Alcester (P. T. 103). Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

OVERSTON, par. England, hund. Spelhoe, co. Northampton. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £3322. Pop. 203. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Peterborough.

OVER STRAND, or Oxstrand, par. England, hund. N. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 420. Real prop. £389. Pop. 178. Cromer (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £90.

OVERTON, vil. Great Britain, par. Overton, hund. Maelor, co. Flint, N. Wales. Real prop. £5800. Pop. 1746. Ellesmere (P. T. 169). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Three annual fairs.

OVERTON, chap. England, par. Lancaster, hund. Lonsdale, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 930. Real prop. £1910. Pop. 336. Lancaster (P. T. 240). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester.

OVERTON, hund. England, Kingsclere div., co. Southampton. Acres, 16,310. Pop. 3177. Containing 7 pars.

OVERTON, par. England, hund. of the same name, Kingsclere div. co. Southampton. Acres, 6490. Real prop. £6719. Pop. 1507. Whitchurch (P. T. 56). Livs. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Winchester. Four annual fairs. An excellent trout stream runs through this parish, and turns several silk and corn-mills; and great quantities of malt are made here and in the vicinity. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

OVERTON, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake Bulmer, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2790. Real prop. £4228. Pop. 704. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £135. Here is an endowed free-school for 50 boys.

OVERTON, co. N. America, U. S., Tennessee. Length, 40 m.; mean breadth, 15 m. Pop. 7188. Chief town, Monroe.

OVERTON, Cold. See Cold Overton.

OVERTON, East, par. England, partly in the hunds. Elstub and Everley, and partly in that of Selkley, co. Wilts. Acres, 8030. Real prop. £1402. Pop. 923. Marlborough (P. T. 74). Liv. a vic., with the curs. Alton Priors and Fyfield, in dioc. of Salisbury.

OVERTON, Market. See Market Overton.

OVERYSSCHIE, or Notre Dame au Bois, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant; 9 m. SE. of Brussels. Pop. 3500.

OVERYSSEL, prov. kingd. Holland, having Gelderland on the SW., and in the E. part of Hanover and Westphalia. Pop. 147,000. The surface is level and low, and the soil unsuited to cultivation, except some parts of the banks of the Yssel. It is watered by that river, the Zwarte water, the Vechte, Schiepbel, and the Linde. The products are buck-wheat, potatoes, fruit, and rape-seed. Timber is exported, but the rearing of cattle is the most lucrative occupation. The chief exports, besides cattle, consist of butter, cheese, tallow, hides, wool, and turf; also of linen, which is made and bleached here in considerable quantities. It has very little sea-coast, and no port of consequence. It is divided into three districts—Zwolle, the capital, NW.; Deventer, SW.; and Almeloo, E. Sends four members to the states-general.

OVID, tn., N. America, U. S., cap. Seneca, co. New York, situate between Seneca and Cayuga lakes; 20 m. SSE from Geneva. Pop. 2756. It contains the usual county buildings, a printing-house, and four houses of public worship.

OVIEDO, tn. N. Spain, cap. prov. Asturias; 60 m. N. of Leon. Pop. 7500. Lat. 43. 21. N. Long. 5. 56. E. It stands at the confluence of two small rivers, the Ovia and Nora, which fall into the Nalon. The principal streets are straight and regular, though the town is very old. It is a bishop's see, and has an elegant cathedral in the Gothic style, and rich in vases, relics, and other ornaments. The church of St. Salvador is dated as early as the 8th

century. There are three other churches, three monasteries, three convents, three hospitals, an ancient aqueduct, episcopal palace, collegiate chapter, and a drawing-school. The trade of the place is chiefly in the colonial produce landed at the neighbouring port of Gijon. Here are some tanneries, also manufactures of hats, combs, and buttons of bone, with a depôt for arms belonging to government. Oviedo is the residence of the captain-general of Asturias, and the seat of the royal audience or court of justice for that province.

OVING, or Uving, par. England, hund. Ashenden, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £1536. Pop. 384. Aylesbury (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

OVING, par. England, hunds. Box and Stockbridge, rape Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £6372. Pop. 789. Chichester (P. T. 62). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Chichester.

OVINGDEAN, par. England, hund. Younsmere, rape Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 1130. Real prop. £1631. Pop. 119. Brighton (P. T. 51). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Chichester.

OVINGHAM, par. and tnshp. England, E. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 15,740. Real prop. £19,475. Pop. 3019. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 274). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Durham. Ann. val. £85. Fair, April 26, for swine. It is tolerably well built, and contains a brewery, a bleachery, a dyehouse, and a subscription library. This par. abounds with coal.

OVINGTON, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 610. Real prop. £1021. Pop. 179. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of London. Here is a small charity-school.

OVINGTON, par. England, hund. Wayland, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £2873. Pop. 230. Watton (P. T. 91). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

OVINGTON, par. England, hund. Fawley, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £1556. Pop. 179. Alresford (P. T. 57). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar in dioc. Winchester. It is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court, held weekly in Winchester for the recovery of small debts.

OVOCA RIVER, riv. Ireland, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. It rises in the mountains of Glendalough and Glenmalure. The Ovoca is joined by the river Darragh, near Knock-na-Moel, from which place it flows directly down the beautiful vale of Ballyarthur, and, passing beneath a bridge of 19 arches, falls into the sea below the town of Arklow. The haven at Arklow is open and insecure. This river is mentioned by most ancient geographers.

OWASCO, tn. N. America, U. S., Cayuga co. New York; 3 m. SE. of Auburn. Pop. 1350. —*Owasco*, lake, in the above co.; 15 m. long, and 1½ m. broad.—*Owasco Creek*, runs from this lake and joins the Seneca.

OWEGO, tn. N. America, U. S., Broome co., New York, on the Susquehannah; 170 m. SW. from Albany. It is a considerable and flourishing town, and has a printing-office.—*Owego Creek*, riv. New York, runs into the Susquehannah near Owego.

OWEN, co. N. America, U. S., Kentucky. Length, 20 m.; breadth, 12 m. Pop. 5793. Chief town, Owentown.—*Owen*, co. Indiana. Length, 24 m.; breadth, 18 m. Pop. 4060. Chief town Greenwich.

OWEN-DUFFE, par. Ireland, bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. with Tintern. Taghmon (P. T. 103). Liv. an impropriate cur. in dioc. of Ferns, and archdioc. of Dublin.

OWENS, St., or At Hnowen, par. and vil. Ireland, bars. Barretts and E. Muskerry, and extending also into the co. and city of Cork, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1953. Cork (P.T. 166). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Cork, and archdioc. of Cashel. Ann. val. £435. Underneath the surface of the parish is a series of singularly interesting caves.

OWER MOIGNE, par. England, lib. of the same, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 4570. Real prop. £1280. Pop. 379. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bristol.

OWERSBY, North and South, par. England, W. div. wapentake Walscroft, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4970. Real prop. £4072. Pop. 407. Market-Raisen (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

OWHYEE, island, North Pacific ocean, the largest of the Sandwich islands. Length, 85 m; breadth, 72 m.; circumference, 293 m. Lat. 19. 0. N. Long. 156. 0. W. It is divided into six districts, two of which, on the NE. side, are separated by a mountain, which rises in three peaks, the summits of which are 18,000 feet above the level of the sea. They are perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen at 40 leagues distance. North of this mountain the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades. The country is covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. To the S. the ground is covered with cinders, and in many places has black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava that has flowed from the mountains to the shore. The southern promontory, indeed, looks like the dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken craggy rocks, piled irregularly one upon another, and terminating in sharp points. Still there are many villages scattered over this dismal tract, and amidst the ruins are some patches of fine soil, which are carefully laid out in plantations. The neighbouring sea abounds with variety of excellent fish. The fields are inclosed by stone fences, and interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. Here Captain Cook fell a victim (in 1779) to a sudden resentment of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute. The inhabitants, formerly devoted to the most degrading superstitions, have, within a few years, wholly renounced idolatry, and some American missionaries are settled among them. They are said to be naturally mild, friendly, and hospitable. The king and chiefs ceded this island to Great Britain in 1794.

OWLPEN, or Oldpen, par. England, upper div. hund. Berkeley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 720. Real prop. £745. Pop. 255. Dursley (P. T. 108). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Gloucester.

OWMBY, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £1476. Pop. 227. Market Raisen (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

OWMBY, par. England, S. div. wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1860. Pop. 252. Caistor (P. T. 126). Liv. a disch. vic. with the rect. Searby, in dioc. Lincoln.

OWRAM, North, tnshp. England, par. Halifax, wapentake of Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3400. Real prop. £9427. Pop. 10,184. Halifax (P. T. 197). Here is an endowed free-school for 12 poor children, and another for 5 boys and 5 girls; and to aid the maintenance of 2 poor men, and 2 poor women.

OWRAM, South, tnshp. England, par. Halifax, wapentake of Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3280. Real prop. £8853. Pop. 5751. Halifax (P. T. 197).

OWSLEBURY, par. England, hund. Fawley, Fawley div., co. Southampton. Acres, 4560. Real prop. £3564. Pop. 664. Winchester (P. T. 62). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester.

OWSTON, par. England, W. div., wapentake of Mawley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 5350. Real prop. £7112. Pop. 2207. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £94.

OWSTON, or Anston, par. and tnshp. England, upper div., wapentake of Osgoldcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2560. Real prop. £1725. Pop. 473. Doncaster (P. T. 162). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £100.

OWTHORNE, par. and tnshp. England, s. div., wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 3810. Real prop. £1439. Pop. 401. Hull (P. T. 174). Liv. a vic. dioc. York.

OWTHORPE, par. England, s. div., wapentake of Bingham, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £975. Pop. 144. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York.

OXBURGH, par. England, hund. S. Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2740. Real prop. £2782. Pop. 427. Stoke Ferry (P. T. 88). Liv. a disch. rect. with the vic. Fouldon, in dioc. Norwich. Oxburgh-hall is a peculiarly interesting remnant of ancient and domestic architecture. A few good pictures, and a collection of ancient armoury, are preserved here.

OXCOMBE, par. England, hund. Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1060. Real prop. £982. Pop. 32. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

OXENDEN, Great, par. England, hund. Rothwell, co. Northampton. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £2660. Pop. 239. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Here is a free-school and hospital for the benefit of the inhabitants of this and several other pars. in this co.

OXENHALL, tnshp. England, par. Darlington, SE. div. Darlington ward, co. palat. of Durham. Pop. with par. Darlington (P. T. 241). Here are three curious pools, called Hellkettles, supposed by some to have been old coal-pits, filled by water flowing in from the riv. Tees by a subterraneous passage.

OXENHALL, par. England, hund. Botloe, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1810. Real prop. £2139. Pop. 306. Newent (P. T. 112). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £41. The Hertfordshire and Gloucestershire canal passes through a tunnel of the extent of 2192 yards in this par.

OXENTON, par. England, lower div., hund. Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £1887. Pop. 166. Tewkesbury (P. T. 103). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £80.

OXFORD, an inland co. England. Acres, 467,380. Pop. 152,156. Bounded on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire, on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the W. by Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, and a detached portion of Worcestershire. It contains 14 hunds., 280 pars., 1 city, 2 bors., 11 mkt-tns., and sends 9 members to parliament. Previously to the conquest of Britain by the Romans, this district was included in the territories of the Dobuni, one of the tribes who submitted to the emperor Claudius, about A.D. 44; it afterwards formed a part of the prov. called Flavia Cæsariensis. It is crossed by two Roman roads—the Iknield Street, which enters it from Buckinghamshire, near Chinnor, and crosses the Thames into Berkshire, near Streatley; and the Iknield Street, which also enters it on the E., and leaves it near Coln St. Aldwyn's, in Gloucestershire. There are also some appearances of another similar road across the Otmoor, towards Dorchester. There were several Roman stations in this county. At Stonesfield, 2 m. W. of Woodstock, a large tessellated pavement, and other remains bespeaking a Roman villa, were disinterred in 1813; and similar relics have been found near Great Tew, SW. of Deddington. During the Saxon Heptarchy, Oxfordshire formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia; being on the confines of Wessex, it was the seat of frequent hostilities between the rival sovereigns; and after Egbert was established king, this county suffered much from the incursions of the Danes, who defeated the English near Hook-Norton, on the NW. border. In the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, an important engagement took place near Banbury (1469), when the Yorkists were defeated by the earl of Warwick, and Edward IV. was made prisoner. When hostilities occurred between Charles I. and the parliament, Oxford became the head quarters of the royalists: and the skirmish at Chalgrove-field, near Watlington, in 1643, is memorable for the death of Hampden, the celebrated patriot. The soil of this county is in general fertile, yielding good crops of grain and grass. The land is dry, being free from bogs or standing pools, yet watered with numerous small streams. In the SW., between Burford and Charlbury, is the forest of Whichwood, comprising 6720 acres, subject to a right of common for horses and sheep. The timber is principally of oak, ash, beech, and some elm. Considerable quantities of butter are made here, and calves are fatted for the London market. Numbers of sheep are also kept, and swine, which furnish materials for brawn and sausages. The mineral products of this county include limestone, freestone, slate, pipe-clay, fullers' earth, and ochre, which is found of peculiarly fine quality on Shotover-hill, 3 m. SE. of Oxford. The principal manufactures are those of blankets, for which Witney has long been noted; a kind of coarse velvet, called shag, manufactured at Banbury; gloves, and various articles of polished steel, at Woodstock; and lace-making in the southern parts. The air is considered healthy, being cleared from impurities by the numerous running streams for which it is remarkable. Besides the Thames, which skirts the southern border of the county, from near Lechlade on the W. to Henley on the E., this district is watered by the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and numerous others of less

importance. By means of the Thames, and the Oxford-canal communicating with it, this co. enjoys excellent inland navigation. The 14 hundreds are as follows: Banbury, Bloxam, Chadlington, Bampton, Wootton, Ploughley, Bullington, Dorchester, Thame, Lewknor, Ewelme, Langtree, Binfield, and Pirton. The city is Oxford, which is also the co. tn. The boroughs are Woodstock and Banbury; and the market-tns. are Bicester, Burford, Chipping-Norton, Deddington, Henley-upon-Thames, Thame, Watlington, and Witney, besides Bampton, Charlbury, and Dorchester, of which the markets are discontinued. Three members are returned to parliament for the county, two for the city, and two for the university of Oxford, one for the borough of Woodstock, and one for that of Banbury.

OXFORD, city, England, cap. of the co., hunds. Wootton and Bullington, co. Oxford, but possessing a separate jurisdiction. Acres, 2930. Real prop. £37,853. Pop. 20,649. London, 54 m. Mkt.-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Three annual fairs. A cattle market second Wednesday in every month. Returns two members to parliament. It is pleasantly situate in the midst of fertile meadows, near the confluence of the Cherwell with the Thames. Its origin is uncertain, though it is by some writers assigned to a very remote period. Its authentic history cannot be traced further than the reign of Alfred the Great, who established schools of literature, and has therefore, by some, been considered the founder of the university. In the time of Ethelred II., Oxford was burnt by the Danes, in revenge for the massacre of their countrymen, ordered by that king. It was surrendered to Sweyn in 1013, and was burnt a second time, it is said, in 1032. After the battle of Hastings, it was one of the towns that held out against the Norman conqueror, who, when he obtained possession of it, gave it to Robert d'Oyley, one of his officers. He founded or rebuilt a strong castle, part of which is still standing, and erected ramparts for the defence of the town. Henry I. built a hall or palace here, called Beaumont, of which some part remained till 1834, when it was taken down to make room for a new street. The empress Maud, having taken refuge in the castle, was so closely besieged by Stephen, that she avoided being made prisoner only by escaping at night, and travelling several miles on foot over the snow. Several meetings of parliament are recorded as having taken place here (in Christ church hall), the last of which was in the reign of Charles II. In 1555, the bishops Latimer and Ridley were burnt for heresy; and in the following year Cranmer shared the same fate. After the battle of Edgehill, in 1642, Charles I. took possession of the city, and made it his head quarters. It was held by his partisans till 1646, when the garrison surrendered to the parliamentarians, after a siege of several weeks. A charter was granted to the inhabitants of Oxford by Henry II., who confirmed the grants of his predecessors, and bestowed on the chief magistrate the right of sharing with the mayor of London the honour of acting as chief butler at the royal coronation: Henry III. renewed this charter, and it was confirmed by succeeding sovereigns, until the accession of William IV. The corporation consists of a mayor, a sheriff, 10 aldermen, 30 councillors, a recorder, town-clerk, and various subordinate officers. The freedom of the city may be acquired by birth and apprenticeship. Quarterly courts of sessions are held for the trial of all offences, exclusive of treason. There are also two courts for the prosecution of civil causes. This city has sent two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. Before the Norman conquest, there was a college of secular canons at Oxford, on the site of which the castle being built by Robert d'Oyley, the conventual establishment was transferred by his nephew, in 1129, to the Isle of Oseney. In 1542, Henry VIII. having separated the co. of Oxford from the dioc. of Lincoln, erected it into a new bishopric, and converted the church of Oseney-abbey into a cathedral, to which were attached a dean and six prebendaries, to form a chapter for the bishop of Oxford. About four years afterwards, the king removed the see from Oseney to Christ's church, or St. Frideswide, in Oxford, which had been the conventual church of a nunnery, said to have been founded in the 8th century. The present cathedral church is a large cruciform structure, partly Norman and partly Gothic, with a square central tower, surmounted by a spire. Part of the cloisters still remain, and the chapter-house; the latter is a fine specimen of the early pointed architecture, though entered by a circular arched door-way, supposed to be Saxon. The diocese of Oxford includes the whole county, except seven parishes. The diocesan establishment consists of the bishop, dean, archdeacon, 8 canons, 8 chaplains, 101 students or fellows of Christ's church, 8 clerks, 8 choristers, and 24 almsmen. The city comprehends the following parishes: All Saints', St. Aldate's or St. Old's, St. Clement's, St. Ebbe's, St. Giles' with St. Mary's, Holywell or St. Cross, St. John the Baptist's, St. Margaret's with St. Martin's, St. Mary Magdalen's, St. Mary's the Virgin, St. Michael's, St. Peter's-le-Bailey, St. Peter's-in-the-East, and St. Thomas'. The livs. are the rectories of St. Aldate, ann. val. £120; St. Ebbe, ann. val. £98; St. Martin, with the donative of St. Margaret, ann. val. £70; and St. Peter-le-Bailey, ann. val. £40. The vicarages are St. Giles', with the cur. of St. Mary's, ann. val. £102; St. Mary Magdalen's, ann. val. £120; St. Mary the Virgin, ann. val. £75; and St. Peter's-in-the-East, ann. val. £132. The perpetual curacies are All Saints, ann. val. £50; Holywell, ann. val. £95; St. John the Baptist, St. Michael, ann. val. £80; and St. Thomas, ann. val. £100. St. Clement's is a donative, ann. val. £80. All the livings are in the dioc. of Oxford. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (the university church) is a noble edifice, chiefly in the later pointed style, with a tower, and a spire 180 feet high. St. Peter's-in-the-East is a very ancient structure, principally in the Norman style, but with many later alterations and additions. Beneath the church is a crypt, or subterraneous chapel, with a vaulted stone roof, supported by four ranges of low massive pillars, the architecture of which has been ascribed to Grimbald, an ecclesiastic, who was contemporary with Alfred the Great. There are in this city two places of worship for Baptists, one for Independents, one for Wesleyan Methodists, and one Roman Catholic chapel. Among the charitable institutions are, the Blue-coat school,

founded in 1710, and supported by subscriptions: a school for freemen's sons; a Grey-coat school, on the national plan, supported by the university; a Lancasterian school; a national school, for girls; and an infant school; besides the parochial schools, and some others. There are five almshouses in the city, each of them comfortably endowed, and subject to various regulations. North-west of the city, on the Woodstock road, stands the Radcliffe Infirmary, for the relief of the sick and the maimed, so called because it was erected by the trustees of Dr. John Radcliffe, the founder of one of the public libraries of the university. Near Headington, on the London road, is an asylum for lunatics, erected in 1813, which also owes its foundation to Dr. Radcliffe's trustees. In Worcester-street is a house of industry, established in 1771, for the support and employment of the poor belonging to the 11 united parishes. Oxford, with its suburbs, comprises an area of about 3 m. in circumference, about 1¼ m. from E. to W., and nearly as much from N. to S. It is of an oval figure, and was formerly surrounded by a wall, with bastions 150 feet from each other; but of these there are few traces remaining. The best specimen is in the gardens of New college. Three of the four principal entrances to this city are over bridges. Magdalen-bridge, on the E. over the Cherwell, is a handsome stone structure, 526 feet in length. erected in 1779. On the S. (the Abingdon road) is Folly-bridge, over the Thames. On the old bridge formerly stood a tower, called Friar Bacon's study. The new bridge was completed only a few years since, when every vestige of the old building was cleared away. The other bridges are on the W., the Cheltenham road, over the canal and the Thames or its branches. From Magdalen-bridge, the High-street, which is considered one of the noblest streets in Europe, stretches westward, under various appellations, through the whole city. At Carfax (Quatre Vois, the four ways), this grand avenue is crossed by the other principal street, the N. part called St. Giles', the S. part St. Aldate's; from these two most of the other streets diverge in different directions. They are well paved, and brilliantly lighted with gas. The town-hall is a spacious stone structure, with a rustic basement, above which, in the centre, is a handsome pediment. The city bridewell was built in 1789, instead of the old prison, called Bocardo, over one of the city gates, which was pulled down in 1771. The county gaol and house of correction is a spacious and substantial edifice, occupying a part of the site of the castle, of which there is a tower and gateway still remaining. On the N. side of the High-street is a commodious market-place, the entrances to which are secured by iron gates, and the houses in front of it are fitted up as shops. Oxford enjoys a considerable share of commerce, owing to the transit of various articles, chiefly corn and coals, by means of the Thames and the Oxford canal; wharfs and quays have been constructed, and other accommodations provided for carrying on an inland trade. Races, which are not much frequented, are held annually in Port Meadow, about a mile NW. of the city. Oxford gives the title of earl to the family of Harley.

OXFORD, University of, one of the two universities of England, situate in the city of the same name. It contains 19 colleges, 5 halls, and 2 public libraries. Members of parliament, two. The early history of this institution is obscure, but there does not appear to be evidence of any regular establishment for learning earlier than the time of Alfred the Great, except the monastery of St. Frideswide, which was destroyed, like many others, during the incursions of the Danes, in the 9th century. Alfred is said to have founded at Oxford three halls, or schools, one for the study of divinity, another for philosophy, and a third for grammar. The names of some of his professors have been recorded, especially those of Grimbald, a learned French monk; and Asser, a native of Wales. This monarch has also been reported to be the founder of the society, now called University college; but, according to the best authorities, there does not appear to be any decisive evidence to connect either of his foundations with that college, although they evidently had some influence in the establishment of Oxford as a seat of learning. Under Henry I., who, for his love of literature, was surnamed Beauclerc, the infant university prospered, and lectures on the Bible were delivered by Robert Pullen. During the reign of the next king, the study of the civil law was introduced, under the influence of Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury. In 1232, University college is said to have been founded, and afterwards endowed by William, archdeacon of Durham; it is therefore sometimes regarded as the most ancient of the collegiate establishments; though Balliol college appears to have been the first regularly endowed, and Merton the first chartered institution. In 1286 Edward I. gave the chancellor of the university jurisdiction over the Jews dwelling at Oxford, and authority to decide all pleas and disputes between the students and the burgesses. About this time the title of university was formally conferred upon the incorporated schools of Oxford by the pope; and Edward II., in whose reign the Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee languages were first taught here, granted letters patent, ratifying all the immunities, rights, and pr vileges which had been previously conferred on the institution. In the course of the 14th and 15th centuries seven additional colleges were founded and endowed; and, besides these, there were 200 private halls, or hostelleries, for the students. In 1444, Henry VI. invested the chancellor of the university with authority to banish any disorderly persons to a distance of 12 m. from Oxford; and Edward IV., on his accession, confirmed this and all former privileges. The alterations in the ecclesiastical government which took place in the reign of Henry VIII., were advantageous to the university, which obtained a good share of the property of the suppressed monasteries; but on the foundation of the bishopric of Oxford, the college of Christ's church was placed under the government of the dean and chapter, in which respect its constitution differs from that of all the other establishments. When the civil war broke out between Charles and the parliament, the university favoured the royal cause, and made great, though ineffectual, efforts to support it. In consequence of this, when Oxford had fallen under the power of the parliament, many of the heads of colleges and professors were expelled, and were replaced by Presbyterians, or Independents. On

the restoration of Charles II., however, they were obliged to give way to those whom they had superseded, and Oxford still continued to be the seat of high church principles, and loyalty to the house of Stuart. Historians have recorded the visits of several sovereigns to the university, and the magnificent entertainments with which they have been received. Among these royal guests were Richard III., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., and Anne; but the latest occurrence of this kind was in 1814, when George IV. (then prince regent) was accompanied by his illustrious visitors, the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the King of Prussia, Prince of Orange, Prince Metternich, Prince of Mecklenburgh, General Blucher, and other persons of rank and distinction, who, on June 14, partook of a splendid dinner in Radcliffe library.

The university was incorporated in the 13th of Elizabeth, under the style of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford; the laws by which it is now governed were compiled by its own members in the reign of James I., and ratified by authority of the 14th of Charles I., by whom was granted a charter, which confirmed and extended the various grants of preceding monarchs. The officers who belong to this establishment are a chancellor, vice-chancellor, four pro-vice-chancellors, high steward, deputy high steward, two curators of the theatre, an assessor, two proctors, four pro-proctors, keeper of the archives, public orator, registrar, three esquire-bedels, three yeoman-bedels, besides the heads of colleges, professors, librarians, masters of the schools, &c. The chancellor, who is the highest officer of the university, is generally a nobleman of distinction, and holds his office for life. The high steward is also usually one of the nobility, appointed by the chancellor, with the concurrence of the house of convocation, and his office is held for life: it is his province to assist the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and proctors in the execution of their several duties; to decide judicially in capital causes, where students or privileged persons are implicated; and, in person or by deputy, to hold the university court-leet. The vice-chancellor, who is the principal resident officer, is always the head of some college, nominated by the chancellor, but approved of by convocation; his office is annual, but generally held by renewed appointments for four years. The proctors are masters of arts, appointed annually, to preserve discipline. There are two principal assemblies for the transaction of university business, one styled the house of congregation, the other the house of convocation; and at either of these the vice-chancellor or one of the pro-vice-chancellors presides. The house of congregation is composed of regents or doctors of every faculty, heads of colleges and halls, professors, public lecturers, masters of the schools, public examiners, deans and censors of colleges, and masters of arts. The house of convocation, otherwise styled the great congregation, comprises regents and non-regents, including not only the officers and graduates above-mentioned, but also those who, having filled those offices, have retired from the university, but retain their names as members. The transactions of the house of congregation are chiefly confined to the passing of graces and dispensations, and granting degrees. The house of convocation assumes the jurisdiction of all points affecting the credit or interest of the university. The right of returning two members to parliament was bestowed on the university, by charter, in the first year of the reign of James I. The elective franchise is vested in the doctors and regents, and masters of arts, in convocation, and the vice-chancellor is the returning officer. The members of the colleges, exclusive of officers, consist of fellows and students; the number of the latter, of course, varies, but the resident members have been estimated at 3000. There are seven regius professorships, those of divinity, civil law, medicine, Hebrew, Greek, the modern languages, history, and botany: the five first were founded by Henry VIII., the sixth by George I., in 1724, and the seventh by George III., in 1793. The Margaret professorship of divinity was founded by Margaret, countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII.; the professorship of natural philosophy by Sir W. Sidney, in 1618; the Savilian professorships of geometry and astronomy were founded by Sir Henry Savile, in 1619; the Camden professorship of history was founded by the celebrated author of the Britannia, in 1622; the Laudian professorship of Arabic was founded in 1636 by Laud, archbishop of Canterbury; and that of botany by Dr. William Sherard, in 1728. Besides these there are the professorships of poetry, Anglo-Saxon, common law, anatomy, chemistry, political economy, and Sanscrit. The Bampton lectureship on divinity was founded by the Rev. John Bampton, M. A., in 1780. There are also lectureships on Arabic, experimental philosophy, mineralogy, geology, and anatomy.

The colleges of this university are—1. University, founded in 1232, by William, archdeacon of Durham. 2. Balliol, founded about 1264, by Sir John Balliol, the father of Balliol, made king of Scotland by Edward I. 3. Merton, by Walter de Merton, lord chancellor, about 1280. 4. Exeter, by Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, in 1315. 5. Oriel, by Adam de Brome, in 1326. 6. Queen's, in 1340, by Robert de Eglesfield, chaplain to Philippa, queen of Edward III. 7. New College, in 1386, by William of Wykeham: the chapel is the most elegant in the university, in the gothic style; its windows all of painted glass, ancient and modern. 8. Lincoln, founded by Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, in 1427. 9. All Souls, founded in 1437, by Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury. 10. Magdalen, by William of Waynfleet, bishop of Winchester, in 1456. 11. Brazennose, founded in 1509 by William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln. 12. Corpus Christi, in 1516, by Fox, bishop of Winchester. 13. Christ Church, commenced by Cardinal Wolsey, and completed by Henry VIII., in 1532. It is the largest and most magnificent of the colleges, consisting of four quadrangles, and including the cathedral, a handsome library and hall, as well as a circular tower surmounting the principal gateway, in the centre of a front 380 feet in length: this tower contains the bell called Great Tom, which weighs 17,000 lbs. 14. Trinity, was founded by Sir Thomas Pope, in 1554, but the chapel was rebuilt in 1694. 15. St. John's, in

1557, by Sir Thomas White, lord mayor of London, remarkable for its beautiful gardens. 16. Jesus college, founded in 1571, by Dr. Hugh Price. 17. Wadham, erected by the widow of Nicholas Wadham, Esq., in 1613. 18. Pembroke, in 1624, by Thomas Tesdale, esq. and Rev. Richard Wightwick; named from the earl of Pembroke, then chancellor. 19. Worcester, originally a seminary for educating the noyices of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, which having been suppressed at the Reformation, was restored under the name of Gloucester hall, and in 1714, was established in its present form by the trustees of Sir Thomas Cookes. The halls are under the same regulations as the colleges, but, not being incorporated, the property is held in trust by the university: there are five—1. Alban hall, belonging to Merton college; 2. Edmund hall, formerly belonging to Oseney abbey, but now attached to Queen's college; 3. St. Mary's hall, formerly the parsonage-house of the rectors of St. Mary's church, but given to Oriel college in 1325; 4. New Inn hall, originally a Bernardine convent, given to New college by the founder, in 1391; 5. Magdalen hall, founded in 1480 by bishop Waynfleet, but removed in 1822 to the buildings of Hertford college, which, having lapsed to the crown, were enlarged and fitted up for the accommodation of the society. Among the public buildings and institutions connected with the university are the Bodleian library, (said to be the largest in Europe except the Vatican,) which contains many ancient manuscripts; the Radcliffe library, opened in 1749, and appropriated to the reception of works on natural history and medicine; the schools, where the professors deliver their lectures. The theatre, erected by bishop Sheldon, is appropriated to the holding of assemblies called Comitia, for reciting prize poems, conferring degrees, &c. The Ashmolean Museum contains a good collection of natural curiosities, begun by Elias Ashmole. The picture gallery contains chiefly portraits of eminent men, and near it is a room in which are preserved the Arundelian marbles. The Clarendon printing-house, built from the profits of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the copyright of which was given to the university by his son, is now occupied for public offices. The new printing-house is a recent erection, situate W. of the Observatory; the buildings form a quadrangle 2½ acres in extent. The Observatory stands at the N. extremity of the city, on the Woodstock road; it was built by Dr. Radcliffe's trustees, on ground given by the duke of Marlborough, and comprises a library, apartments fitted up with astronomical instruments, and a lecture-room, besides a residence for the professor. The music room, in Holywell-street, was built in 1748, and concerts are held in it during term, under the direction of stewards from different colleges. The botanic garden, situate near Magdalen-bridge, was instituted in 1632, by Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, and has a library attached to it.

OXFORD, co. N. America, U. S., Maine. Pop. 35,217. Chief town, Paris.—*Oxford*, tn. Worcester co., Massachusetts; 11 m. S. of Worcester. Pop. 2034.—*Oxford*, tn. New Haven co., Connecticut; 16 m. NW. of New Haven. Pop. 1762.—*Oxford*, tn. Chenango co., New York; 8 m. S. of Norwich. Pop. 2947. A weekly newspaper is published here.—*Oxford*, tn. Warren co., New Jersey, on the E. side of the Delaware; 17 m. NNE. of Easton. Pop. 3665.—*Oxford*, tn. Butler co., Ohio; 35 m. NW. of Cincinnati. Pop. 2928.—*Oxford*, tn. and port of entry, Talbot co., Maryland, on the Treadhaven. It is a place of considerable trade.

OXHILL, par. England, Kington div. hund. Kington, co. of Warwick. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £2654. Pop. 326. Kineton (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. dioc. Worcester.

OXMANTOWN. See CITY OF DUBLIN.

OXNAM, par. Scotland (anciently called Oxenham), dist. Jedburgh, shire of Roxburgh. Real prop. £8248. Pop. 676. Jedburgh (P. T. 45). Liv. in the presb. Jedburgh, and synod Merse and Tiviotdale. It is about 9 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth. Several streams flow through this par., as the Coquet, the Jed, the Kail, and the Oxnam, all containing abundance of trout. There is a parochial school, with a salary for the master; also an endowment of almshouses for four poor persons. Here are vestiges of various fortresses, among which is the tower of Dolphiston.

OXNEAD, par. England, hund. S. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 730. Real prop. £804. Pop. 72. Aylsham (P. T. 118). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

OXNEY, hund. England, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 8380. Pop. 1388. Containing three pars.

OXNEY, chap. England, par. St. John the Baptist, liberty Peterborough, co. Northampton. Pop. with par. Peterborough (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. dioc. Peterborough.

OXTEAD, par. England, lower div. hund. Tandridge, co. of Surrey. Acres, 3910. Real prop. £5242. Pop. 959. Godstone (P. T. 19). Liv. a rect. dioc. Winchester. Fair, May 1.

OXTON, par. England, S. div. wapentake of Thurgarton, co. of Nottingham. Acres, 3790. Real prop. £3311. Pop. 778. Southwell (P. T. 132.) Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of Southwell. Ann. val. £113. Here is a small endowed school.

OXUS, riv. Central Asia, the course of which is chiefly through Independent Tartary. It rises in the high ridge and table land of Pamer, which forms the boundary between Thibet and Great Bukharia. The immediate source of the Oxus is said to be in a narrow valley, enclosed on three sides by the high snowy mountain called Pooshtikhur. In the course of 300 m., it rolls first SSW. and then WNW., but always between lofty mountains, whence it receives large and continual accessions. After passing Bukharia, it flows through an extensive desert, passing near the Tartar cities of Khieva and Urgunge, and at length falls into the Aral sea, after a course of more than 1200 m.

OXWICH, par. Great Britain, hund. Swansea, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales, situate upon the noble estuary called Oxwich Bay. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £509. Pop. 241. Swansea (P. T. 206). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £120. The bay of Oxwich affords safe anchorage; and along the coast a considerable export of limestone is made annually. The sea-weed called laver is gathered on the shore here, and converted into alkali for distant

markets. Crabs, lobsters, and oysters are taken here in abundance.

OXWICK, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1130. Real prop. £1189. Pop. (with Pattesley) 74. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

OYNE, par. Scotland, dist. Garioch, sh. Aberdeen. Real prop. £1744. Pop. 796. Old Rayne (P. T. 136). Liv. in the presb. of Garioch, and syn. Aberdeen. It is from 3 m. to 4 m. in extent in each direction, and is watered by the Don, the Ury, the Shevock, and the Gady, all which contain trout. There is a parochial school, with a salary for the master. Two ancient monuments remain here, called Druidical temples, one of which is of great extent.

OYOLAVA, one of the largest of the Navigator's Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean. See NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

OYSTER BAY, tn. N. America, U. S., Queen's co., New York, on Long Island Sound; 25 m. E. of New York. Pop. 5193. Here are an academy, and several houses of public worship.

OYSTER HARBOUR, a bay, SW. coast of New Holland, and N. part of King George the Third's Sound. It was discovered by Vancouver in 1791, and so called from the number of oysters found there. Lat. 34. 58. S. Long. 118. 15. E.

OYSTER-HAVEN, a narrow but deep harbour, Ireland, indenting the coast of Kerricurrihy bar., co. Cork, prov. Munster. Kinsale (P. T. 136). Here are famous beds of oysters, whence the haven and a little fishing village derive their name.

OYSTERMOUTH, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Swansea, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Seated at the foot of a lofty limestone rock, and on the shore of Swansea Bay. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £2406. Pop. 1164. Swansea (P. T. 206). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £35. At the Mumbles flats is a safe and sheltered roadstead for vessels drawing not more than 18 ft. of water; and from this point or head, on which stands a lighthouse, a considerable export of lime, limestone, marble, chimney-pieces, tombstones, &c. takes place to the coast of Devonshire and elsewhere. The railway from Swansea to this place affords a ready transport of coals and manure, and limestone is the return loading. There are cars also for the conveyance of passengers on this line. Here is a poor-school, supported by the impropriators of the parish.

OZAMA, riv. Hispaniola, formed by the confluence of two streams which unite about a league above the town St. Domingo. In rainy seasons it is of considerable use in bringing down the produce from the interior. It runs into the sea below St. Domingo.

OZELWORTH, par. England, upper div. hund. Berkeley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 920. Real prop. £1420. Pop. 152. Wotton-under-Edge (P. T. 108). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Gloucester.

OZON, a high mntn. among the Alps, near Briançon. Height, 13,100 feet above sea-level.

P.

PABAY ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, or Western Islands, Scotland, constituting a part of the par. Barra, sh. Inverness. Pop. with par. Here is one of the ancient structures called Danish Duns.

PABBA, or PABAY ISLAND, island, Scotland, par. Strath, in the island of Skye, sh. Inverness. It is used as a wintering place for cattle, and has a valuable kelp shore. The blue limestone-rock here, and on the opposite coast of Skye, approaches the nature of marble, abounding in petrifactions.

PABBAY, or PABAY ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, forming a part of par. Harris, sh. Inverness. Pop. with par. It has a conical appearance, rising to a peak, considerably higher than the neighbouring islands in the sound between Harris and N. Uist, in which it is situated.

PACAJES, prov. S. America, repub. Peru, bounded N. by Chucuito, E. by La Paz, S. by Oruro, and W. by Arica. Length, 160 m.; greatest breadth, 120 m. The inhabitants consist chiefly of Indians, who are employed in rearing cattle. There were formerly productive mines of silver and emeralds, but they have been abandoned. Here is a mine of talc which supplies the whole of Peru with plates, used as a substitute for window glass. The cap. is *Pacajes*, the chief commerce of which consists in the sale of cattle.

PACAMOROS, or SAN JUAN DE SALINAS, prov. S. America, gov. Quito, repub. Colombia, bounded N. by prov. Loxa, W. by prov. Piura, S. by riv. Amazons, and E. by the Indian territories. It is thinly peopled, and has no commerce, but produces tobacco, wild wax, and cotton, and the finest cacao. Here are rich mines of gold.

PACCALUNGANG, tn. and dist. NE. coast of island Java. The tn. is 48 m. W. of Samarang. Lat. 6. 52. S. Long. 109. 40. E. The dist. is the head quarters of a landrest, or resident. By a census of 1815, taken by the British government, the result was: area, 607 sq. m.; pop. 115,442, of which 2046 were Chinese.

PACHETE, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar. Area, 2779 sq. m. The principal tns. are Ragoonauthpoor, Ragoonauth Gunge, and Jaulda, where troops were formerly stationed. A few huts only remain of the town of Pachete, which was situate 126 m. from Calcutta.

PACHITAN, dist. S. coast island Java. Pop. (according to British census in 1815) 22,678. The tn. of Pachitan is 100 m. SSE. from Samarang.

PACHUCA, tn. N. America, cap. of prov. same name, repub. Mexico; 45 m. NNE. of city Mexico. It has a magnificent church, besides other buildings; and is celebrated for its silver mines, which are said to equal any in Mexico.

PACIFIC OCEAN, a name given to that immense body of water lying between Asia and America. It is divided by the equator into the N. and S. Pacific. It is the largest ocean in the world, extending over more than one-third of its surface, and being upwards of 10,000 m. broad. It received the name of Pacific from Magellan,

who, when he entered this ocean, through the strait which bears his name, enjoyed for three months calm and gentle weather, with fair winds. Subsequent experience, however, has proved that in higher latitudes no sea is subject to more violent tempests. The Spaniards, at first discovery of this ocean, passing the isthmus of Darien, from N. to S., named it the South Sea, but, with respect to America, it might more properly be denominated the Western Ocean.

PACKINGTON, par. England, partly in the hund. Repton and Gresley, and partly in that of West Goscote, cos. Derby and Leicester. Acres, 2360. Real prop. £5179. Pop. 730. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P.T. 115). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

PACKINGTON, Great, par. England, Solihull div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Acres. 2190. Real prop. £2421. Pop. 334. Coleshill (P.T. 104). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £71.

PACKINGTON, Little, par. England, Solihull div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £1026. Pop. 150. Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

PACKWOOD, ham. and chap. England, Warwick div. hund. Kington. co. Warwick. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £2190. Pop. 319. Henley-in-Arden (P.T. 101). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

PADANG, a Dutch settlement on the W. coast of Sumatra, founded about A.D. 1649, to which several other factories are subordinate. Lat. 0. 48. S. Long. 99. 55. E. Camphor, benzoin, pepper, and gold are collected here from the interior, and sent to Batavia.

PADBURY, or Pathbury, par. England, hund. Buckingham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £2856. Pop. 708. Buckingham (P.T. 55). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £100.

PADDINGTON, par. and suburban vil. England, Holborn div. hund. Ossulstone, co. Middlesex. Situate W. of Mary-le-bone, from which it is separated by the Edgeware road. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £24,712. Pop. 14,540. Liv. a perpet. cur. in the joint jurisdiction of the commissary of London and the consistorial court of the bishop. A chapel has been erected here, partly with the funds granted by the parliamentary commissioners for erecting new churches, and partly by subscription. Liv. in the patronage of the perpet. cur. of Paddington. The vil. is connected with the metropolis, and is subject to the jurisdiction of its stipendiary magistrates, and under the superintendence of the new police. The Baptists and the Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship in this par. The Paddington charity-school, conducted on the national plan, is supported by voluntary contribution. There is an almshouse, founded by Mr. P. Cockerill, and another by the parishioners; the latter have some endowments attached to it. On the banks of the branch which unites the Grand Junction with the Regent's Canal, are extensive wharfs and warehouses. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and water is supplied from the West Middlesex Water-works. There is a customary market for provisions, held on Fridays.

PADDLESWORTH, chap. England, hund. Loningborough, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 490. Real prop. £282. Pop. 54. Folkestone (P.T. 70). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

PADERBORN, tn. Germany, prov. Westphalia, kingd. Prussia; 58 m. SW. of Hanover. Pop. 5300, chiefly Catholics. Lat. 51. 44. N. Long. 8. 42. E. It is the see of a bishop, said to have been founded by Charlemagne. The cathedral is a fine edifice. There are six hospitals or almshouses. The town is tolerably well built, but its trade is insignificant.

PADIHAM, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Whalley, hund. Blackburn, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 1708. Real prop. £4059. Pop. 3529. Burnley (P.T. 211). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £92. Two annual fairs. Here are considerable cotton manufactures. Coal and stone abound in the vicinity, which is benefitted by the Leeds and Liverpool canals. Here is a school for 80 children, supported by subscription.

PADLESWORTH, par. England, hund. Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 2260. Pop. (with Snodland) 518. Rochester (P.T. 29). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Rochester.

PADSHAPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, near the riv. Markunda. Area, 100 sq. m. Pop. about 10,000; of a mixed character, as Mahrattas, Brahmins, Mahometans, &c.

PADSTOW, seaport, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Pyder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 3270. Real prop. £6934. Pop. 1822. London, 249 m. Liv. a disch. vic. under the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Exeter. Chartered fairs discontinued. The tn. was first known by the name of Lodenek, as the general port of communication with Ireland; it was subsequently called Petrockstowe, Patrickstowe, and Padestowe. In the reign of Edward I. (1344), the town furnished two ships for the siege of Calais, and until the reign of Henry VIII. the harbour was one of the most commodious and secure in the W. of England. In the 25th of Elizabeth (1583), the tn. was incorporated by royal charter. The church is a spacious structure of light Gothic architecture. The font, piscina, and pulpit are very curious. The town is embosomed in a richly cultivated vale, beautifully sheltered on the N. and W. by the high grounds of Place, and on the S. by the romantic eminences of Sander's Hill; on the E. it opens on the expansive harbour, which receives the waters of the Camel. In the immediate vicinity are stupendous cliffs of black granite. The town carries on a considerable coasting trade. There are 74 vessels belonging to the port, chiefly under 100 tons burden. Padstow is the only secure harbour between Land's End and Hartland's Point, a distance of 24 leagues, although ships have been frequently wrecked in attempting to enter: 175 vessels have been wrecked or stranded, and upwards of 200 lives lost, in the last 36 years, within the limits of the port. These melancholy facts have given rise to an important association for the preservation of life and property from shipwreck. The erections and excavations for this purpose at the entrance of the harbour are very extensive.

PADUA, delegation and prov. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, Lombardo-Venetian kingd. Area, 860 sq. m. Pop. 270,000. It is surrounded by the delegations of Vicenza, Treviso, Venice, Rovigo, and Verona. The soil is very fertile, producing abundant crops of corn. Large quanti-

ties of fruit are raised, and wine and silk are manufactured to a great extent. It is watered by the Brenta, the Bacchiglione, and several smaller streams.

PADUA, a city of Austrian Italy, cap. of the above delegation, situate near the junction of the Brenta and Bacchiglione; 20 m. W. of Venice. Pop. 31,000. Lat. 45. 24. N. Long. 11. 52. E. It is surrounded with a mound and a broad ditch of nearly 7 m. circuit. The town is traversed by several canals, but the streets are narrow, dirty, dark, and ill-paved. The houses are in general lofty and well-built, and several of the public edifices are magnificent. The Palazzo della Raggione, or town-house, is 300 feet long, 100 feet broad, and 100 feet high. The palace of the Podesta is remarkable for a fine saloon. The palace of the commandant is considered a model of architecture. The churches, monasteries, and convents of Padua are numerous. Among these are the cathedral, the church of St. Antonio; that of St. Justina is a marble edifice, with a library and many valuable paintings. The square called Pra della Valle is surrounded by a circular stream of water, brought from the Brenta. The university of Padua was at one period celebrated throughout Europe, and resorted to by crowds of students. Petrarch, Galileo, and Columbus were brought up there. The buildings of the university are the work of Palladio, and may be classed among the finest of the kind in Europe. The observatory, botanical garden, anatomical theatre, and cabinet of natural history are on a large scale, and well kept up. The university was new modelled in 1814, and now consists of three faculties—mathematics and philosophy, medicine, and law; the number of professors is thirty-two; the average number of students above 300. There are also other literary and scientific institutions, particularly the academy of sciences, founded by the senate of Venice. Padua is the seat of one of the five sections of the institute, or great literary body of Austrian Italy. Few cities can boast of so ancient an origin. On submitting to Rome it was treated as an allied city.

PADULA, tn. Italy, prov. Calabria Citra, kingd. Naples. Pop. 6000.

PADWORTH, par. England, hund. Theale, co. Berks. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £1801. Pop. 234. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through this par.

PAGAHM, tn. kingd. Ava, situate on the E. side of the Irawady; 120 m. SW. of Umerapoora, Lat. 21. N. Long. 94. 40. E. It was formerly the residence of the kings, and is still famous for its numerous temples. In 1825 it was captured by the British under Sir A. Campbell, and like the surrounding country presented only a heap of ruins.

PAGHAM, par. England, hund. Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 3980. Real prop. £7386. Pop. 958. Chichester (P. T. 62). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar, dioc. of Canterbury.

PAGLESHAM, par. England, hund. Rochford, co. Essex. Acres, 4290. Real prop. £3183. Pop. 450. Rochford (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London. This parish includes the western part of Wallesea island.

PAGO, island in the Adriatic, gulf of Quarnero, circle or dist. Zara, Austrian Dalmatia, situate opposite to the coast of Croatia. Area, 50 sq. m. Pop. 4000. Lat. 44. 30. N. Long. 14. 15. E. It is about 34 m. in length, but is narrow. Part of its surface is covered with rocks. In its climate the extremes of heat and cold alternately predominate. The chief exports are wine and salt. Sage and other aromatic herbs are abundant.

PAHANG, territory of India, peninsula Malacca, extending from Sedile, Lat. 2. 15. N. to Kamamung, Lat. 4. 15. N. Pop. 50,000. It yields tin and gold. The town of Pahang was formerly a place of great trade, but it is now much reduced.

PAIMBŒUF, seaport-tn. France, depart. Loire Inferieure, prov. Brittany; situate on the left bank of the Loire; 28 m. W. of Nantes. Pop. 4300. Lat. 47. 16. N. Long. 2. 3. W. It carries on some trade in salt, also in the produce of the surrounding country, but derives its chief importance from being a seaport to Nantes. See NANTES.

PAIMPONT, tn. and par. NW. of France, depart. Ille and Vilaine, prov. Brittany; 25 m. W. of Rennes. Pop. 3700. It has considerable iron works, from which the arsenal of Brest is partly supplied.

PAINESTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Carlow (a small part being in the bars. Killkea and Moone, co. Killdare), co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, situate on the Barrow. Pop. 177. Carlow (P. T. 49). Liv. an impropriate cur. in dioc. of Leighlin and archdioc. of Dublin.

PAINESVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., Geauga co., Ohio, on Grand riv.; 30 m. E. of Cleveland. Pop. 1499. It is a flourishing town, and has considerable trade.

PAINGTON, par. England, hund. Haytor, co. Devon. Acres, 5400. Real prop. £6602. Pop. 1960. Totness (P. T. 196). Liv. a vic. with the cur. Marldon, in dioc. of Exeter. Fairs, Whit-Tuesday. A considerable trade in the exportation of cider is carried on here. Paington possesses an endowed school for the education of twenty children, and some bequests for apprenticing poor children.

PAINKHANDI, ter. of N. Hindoostan, dist. Kumaon, composed of cessions from Nepaul; situated between Lat. 30. and 31. N. It is a mountainous territory, the high peak of Ramnee being 22,700 feet above sea-level. The forests contain fir, pine, sycamore, and cedar trees, the latter of enormous dimensions. Hemp grows to the height of ten or twelve feet. This territory was ceded to the British in 1816.

PAIN'S CASTLE, hund. Great Britain, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Pop. 4226. Containing 12 parishes.

PAIN'S CASTLE, vil. Great Britain, par. Llanbedr, hund. Pain's Castle, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Pop. with par. Hay (P. T. 156). Fairs, May 12, Sept. 22, and Dec. 15.

PAINSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 3032. Pop. 1184. Slane (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Meath and archdioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £276.

PAINSWICK, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Bisley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 6510. Real prop. £10,008. Pop. 4099. London, 105 m. Liv. a vic. dioc. of Gloucester. Mkt.-day. Tuesday. Fairs, Whit-Tuesday and Sept. 19, for horned cattle and sheep. It is irregularly built, on the southern acclivity of Sponebed Hill, and chiefly

inhabited by persons employed in the clothing trade. There are large quarries of freestone in the vicinity. Here is an endowed school for the education of twenty-six boys, as also a benevolent and national school, supported by subscription.

PAISLEY, mkt.-tn. and burgh of barony, Scotland, sh. Renfrew; situate on the banks of the White Cart riv., about 7½ m. westward of Glasgow. Acres, 1826. Real prop. £31,072. Pop. 31,456. Edinburgh, 50 m. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Fairs, third Thursday in Feb. and May, and second Thursday in Aug. and Nov. It sends one member to Parliament. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but it has gradually attained its present importance only since the beginning of the last century. It was constituted an abbey, and the lands belonging to it were, by King Robert II. erected into a regality, under the jurisdiction of the abbot. In 1488 it was erected into a burgh of barony by James IV. It is governed by a provost and three bailies in the commission of the peace, a treasurer, a town-clerk, and seventeen councillors. The revenues of the burgh amount to about £2500 a-year. There are two police establishments, one for the Old and the other for the New Town. The town formed a part of the abbey parish of Paisley previously to 1738; in 1782 it was divided into three distinct parishes. They are in the presb. Paisley, and syn. Glasgow and Ayr, and each minister has a salary of £150, with a manse and glebe. There are six churches belonging to the establishment, the most remarkable of which are the High church, the Low church, St. George's church, and the Middle church. There are also churches or chapels for the Episcopalians, the Roman Catholics, the Burghers, the Anti-Burghers, the Cameronians, the Communion of the Relief, the Independents, and the Methodists; beside several other denominations of Christians. Here is a public grammar-school, and in each of the three parishes is established an English school. Besides these, there are other schools for the education of poor children; and among the charitable institutions are an almshouse, a house of recovery or infirmary, a town hospital, and a poor-house. Paisley consists of the Old Town, on the W. bank of the Cart, and the New Town, on the opposite bank of the river, and communicating with the former by three handsome stone bridges. It now comprises a number of handsome streets, regularly arranged; and near the centre is one of the largest and most commodious inns in the kingdom, erected at the expense of lord Abercorn. The town-house is a handsome structure of freestone, ornamented with a spire 128 feet high, and in it are held the sheriffs' and corporation courts; it also contains a prison, both for criminal and civil offenders, but a new gaol and bridewell, with various public offices, have been recently erected. The meat-market is a neat and convenient building. A philosophical society is established here, and there are several public libraries and reading-rooms. The manufacture of shawls, made both of silk and cotton, is prosecuted here with great success, as also that of shawls, plaids, and scarfs, from silk mixed with Merino wool. The tape manufacture at present is of considerable importance; cotton-muslins of various kinds and patterns are most extensively made here. Distilling is practised to such an extent that the duties on home-made spirits amount to more than £50,000 annually. Here are also calico-printing works, copperas works, and bleach fields. The commerce of this place has been greatly benefited by the improvements which have been made in the navigation of the river Cart, and by means of a navigable canal vessels of 40 tons burden can come up to the quay and unload without difficulty. The Ardrossan canal also skirts the town, and near it is a basin, with an excellent wharf. Paisley gives the title of baron to the marquis of Abercorn.

PAITA, seaport-tn. S. America, prov. Piura, repub. Peru. Lat. 5. 5. S. Long. 80. 50. W. It is the place where passengers disembark to go by land to Lima.

PAITAN, dist. NE. coast of island Borneo, containing a bay and riv. of the same name. It yields clove bark, and also abundance of camphor.

PAKEFIELD, par. England, hunds. Mutford and Lothingland, co. Suffolk. Acres, 540. Real prop. £896. Pop. 472. Lowestoft (P. T. 114). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich. Here is a Quaker's meeting-house.

PAKENHAM, par. England, hund. Thedwestry, co. Suffolk. Acres, 3270. Real prop. £3113. Pop. 979. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Norwich.

PALAIS, St., tn. NW. of France, depart. Morbihan, prov. Brittany, N. coast of island Belle-isle; 30 m. SSE. of L'Orient. Pop. 2500. Lat. 47. 21. N. Long. 3. 4. W. It is fortified, and has a castle; also a trade in salt and fish.

PALAMOW, territory, Hindoostan, dist. Ramghur, prov. Bahar. It is a hilly and jungly territory, and produces the mimosa, from which the drug named catechu is extracted.

PALATINATE, Lower, or Palatinate of the Rhine, prov. W. of Germany. Area, 1600 sq. m. Pop. 305,000. This territory was overrun by the French in the revolutionary war, and afterwards, in 1814, the northern part was appropriated to Hesse Darmstadt, and the southern part to Austria, who ceded it in the following year to Bavaria.

PALATINATE, Upper, the former name of a prov. in Germany, now forming the circles of Regen and Upper Maine, in the kingd. Bavaria. Area, 2760 sq. m. Pop. 290,000.

PALATINE, tn. N. America, U. S., Montgomery co., New York, on the Mohawk; 51 m. WNW. of Albany. Pop. 2745.

PALATINETOWN, vil. Ireland, bar. Carlow, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. not specified. Carlow (P. T. 49). Fairs, March 26, April 23, June 17, and Nov. 6.

PALAWAN, or Paragon Isle, large island, Eastern seas, near the N. extremity of Borneo. Length, 275 m.; average breadth, 32 m. It produces wax, tortoise-shell, ebony, and laka wood. It is little known to Europeans.

PALAZZOLO, tn. Italy, prov. Val di Noto, island Sicily; 20 m. W. of Syracuse. Pop. 6000. Lat. 45. 37. N. Long. 9. 55. E.

PALCATI NOR, or Balkash, lake, N. Tartary; 700 m. E. from the Aral. Length, 200 m., breadth, 110 m. On the W. it has the country of the Kirghises.

PALDIE, or Paldiekirk, vil. Scotland, par. Fordoun, sh. of Kincardine. Pop. with par. Lawrence-Kirk (P. T. 76). Fair, first Tuesday after July 11. It is noted on account of the

great mart called Paldie Fair, which lasts three days.

PALEMBANG, principality, SE. coast of island Sumatra, extending along the riv. Moosee, bounded N. and E. by the straits of Banca, S. by the Lampoon country, W. and SW. by Bencoolen, NW. by Jambi. Pop. about 75,000. Palembang holds the first rank among the native Malay states of Sumatra.

PALEMBANG, cap. of the above princip., is situate on the riv. Moosee, which is there 1200 feet in breadth. Pop. 25,000. This town is the emporium of the inland commerce of Sumatra, and extends 3 m. along each bank of the river. The imports consist of English, Madras, and Bengal cotton piece goods, copper, iron, drugs, silks, &c. The exports are paper, pepper, bees-wax, benzoin, elephant's teeth, &c.

PALENCIA, dist. Spain, NE. of prov. Leon. Area, 1820 sq. m. Pop. 119,000. The N. part is hilly, and the rest level. The climate is temperate. The chief manufactures are woollens and leather, wine and cattle.

PALENCIA, the chief tn. of the above dist., is situate on the riv. Carrion; 65 m. SE. of Leon. Pop. 8300. Lat. 42. 10. N. Long. 4. 34. W. It is a bishop's see, and has a fine cathedral, four other churches, two hospitals, eleven monasteries and convents, and eleven poor-houses. Manufactures, blankets and leather. The first Christian university after the expulsion of the Moors, was established at this place, but was afterwards transferred to Salamanca.

PALERMO, one of the seven intendencies into which the island of Sicily is divided. Pop. 409,000. Chief tn. Palermo.

PALERMO, city, island Sicily, cap. of the above intendency, and of the whole island, situate on the shore of a bay, on the N. coast; 200 m. SbW. of Naples. Pop. 168,000. Lat. 38. 6. N. Long. 13. 20. E. When approached by sea, the city presents a beautiful view, the domes, turrets, and spires rising above the other buildings, while beyond the verdant plain rises an amphitheatre of majestic mountain scenery. The form of Palermo is nearly circular; the two principal streets are the Cassaro and the Strada-Nuova, both about a mile in length, and crossing at right angles. They are well paved, and have broad foot paths. The point of intersection forms an open space called from its shape Ottangolo, each side of which is ornamented by a handsome edifice, with Doric columns, many statues, and a fountain in front. Most of the other streets are narrow and dirty; the houses are high, and many of them have iron balconies in front. The favourite resort is the Marina, a raised terrace, extending above a mile along the bay, at the E. extremity of which is a public garden, called the Flora, laid out in walks, varied with fountains, statues, and summer-houses. The botanical garden, which adjoins, contains a good collection of valuable plants. Among the public edifices are the royal palace, which commands a fine view of the town and country, and has attached to it beautiful gardens. Several of the mansions of the nobility are admired for their architecture. The theatres are not very handsome, but here are more than forty monasteries and 50 convents, while for the number and magnificence of its churches Palermo is inferior only to Rome. The cathedral, situate in the Via Cassaro, was erected in the twelfth century, but its beauty is spoiled by the injudicious mixture of the Gothic and Grecian architecture: the appearance of the churches is rather gaudy than tasteful. Palermo has many charitable institutions, but not well managed: the great hospital, near the royal palace; that of St. Bartholomew, close to the Marina; and the poor-house, an extensive edifice, are the chief. There are three public libraries, but the books are old, and chiefly on divinity. The university is an extensive pile of building, and has an observatory and cabinets of curiosities; there are several professors, and from 300 to 400 students. There is a separate institution for boys of rank, and a free school for orphans, with several private seminaries and literary institutions. The port of Palermo is formed by a mole stretching a quarter of a mile into the sea, and is capable of holding some hundreds of merchant-men, but is exposed to violent NE. winds. The export trade is confined chiefly to silks and satins, with some wine and oil. The importations are more various, comprising almost every article of luxury or convenience. The silk manufactories were established in the eleventh century, but they are not so productive as formerly. The silk thread, obtained from the fish called Pinna Marina, is of almost unrivalled fineness. Palermo is infested with beggars, who are not really so miserable as they appear. The foundation of Palermo has been the subject of various and ridiculous conjectures; but the most generally received opinion is, that it was first peopled by Phœnicians, attracted hither by the convenience of the situation; the place afterwards fell into the hands of the Carthaginians, who made it the capital of their Sicilian dominions, and the centre of their commerce. The Romans becoming possessed of it, soon after the first Punic war, allowed it to be governed by its own laws, and conferred on it many privileges. The Saracens afterwards made it the capital of the part of Sicily which they occupied, and since their time it has generally been considered the cap. of Sicily. It has very few remains of antiquity, owing perhaps to the frequent inundations of its plains. The court of Naples resided here from 1806 to 1815. It is now the seat of the viceroy of the Sicilian parliament, and is the see of an archbishop, with the title of primate of Sicily. Earthquakes are not uncommon, and Palermo has repeatedly suffered considerably from them.

PALESTINE, or THE HOLY LAND, an ancient country of Asia, S. of Syria, now forming part of the Turkish empire. Neither the name nor division are recognised by the natives, but they are prominent in the eye of Europeans, being rendered illustrious by the origin of the Christian religion. According to the best writers, the greater part of Palestine displays a truly luxuriant fertility, and corresponds to the scriptural descriptions of the promised land. Judea Proper, the ancient kingdom of Judah, comprises the territory extending from Lake Asphaltites to the sea. It is composed of a range of limestone hills, rising as it were by stages from the level of the Mediterranean. The plain, extending along that sea, though now neglected, appears to be very rich. The vallies, particularly that of Jeremiah and the

Terebenthine vale, are covered with plentiful crops of tobacco, wheat, barley, and millet. The sides of the hills are covered with vines from which delicious wine is manufactured. The mountains are remarkable for numerous caves, formerly the habitations of the people, and still frequented by the wild Arabs. North of ancient Judea was Samaria, the greater part of which is now comprehended in the district of Napolose. Sebaste, on the site of the ancient Samaria, is only a poor village, and Napolose, the ancient Sichem, is now the cap. This dist., though mountainous, is flourishing, and carries on considerable trade. Corn, silk, and olives are produced abundantly in its plains. The most remarkable feature of this district is Mount Carmel, extending along the gulf of Acre. North of Samaria, but still communicating with Judea, by the banks of the Jordan, is Galilee, celebrated in Scripture as the scene of our Saviour's first preaching and miracles. Few spots are more remarkable for fertility and beauty. The Jordan is the grand natural feature of Palestine, and with the lake of Tiberias, through which it runs, and that of Asphaltites, formed by its discharge, divides it into two portions. In the district beyond Jordan, and in Decapolis, are found remains of splendid cities: those of ancient Gerasa include two amphitheatres, three churches, and several palaces; and those of Philadelphia, now Amman, are very magnificent. On the E. shore of the Dead Sea, are the ruins of Rabbath Moab, the ancient capital. Palestine is unfortunately situate for its political relations: suffering at once from the tyranny and oppression of the Turkish government, and the weakness which disables it from protecting the people against the Arabs, its fate depends much upon the character of the reigning pacha. It is included partly in the pachalic of Acre, and partly in that of Damascus; the former comprehending the sea coast, the latter the interior. It has been occupied by so many different races, that it is not easy to say which of them now prevails. The Turks occupy all offices; Greeks are numerous in the E. part, and the country districts abound with Arabs. A considerable number of Christian monks still reside in the Holy Land, and all the large towns have at least one convent, though it is to be regretted that the habitual impositions of the former are notorious.

PALESTRINA, tn. Italy, delegation Rome, States of the Church; 20 m. E. of Rome. Pop. 3000. It is a bishop's see, occupying the site of the ancient Praeneste, and contains a number of Roman ruins.

PALESTRINA, tn. Austrian Italy, delegation of Venice, situate on a long and narrow island of the Lagunes; 6 miles S. of Venice. Pop. 6000. Lat. 14. 52. N. Long. 12. 56. E.

PALETHORPE, or PERLETHORPE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Edwinstowe, Hatfield div. wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Pop. with par. Ollerton (P. T. 13). Liv. a cur. and vic. dioc. York.

PALGRAVE, par. England, hund. Hartesmere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1995. Pop. 760. Diss (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. dioc. Norwich. Here is a place of worship for Unitarians.

PALHAMPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, cap. of a Mahometan principality, prov. Gujerat; 80 m. NbW. of Ahmedabad. Pop. 30,500. Lat. 24. 11. N. Long. 72. 20. E. The fort is built of brick, about 1½m. in circumference. The dist. contains several towns of some importance, but the inhabitants are in a savage state. In 1813, this state was the scene of much internal discord, which was only allayed by the prompt interference of the British government.

PALIGHAUT, tn. of Hindoostan, prov. of Malabar; 68 m. SE. of Calicut. Here was a fort built by Hyder, on his conquest of Malabar. Round the fort is a small dist. containing many villages, with a pop., including the tn., of about 123,000. In the dist. are forests, in which great quantities of teak are procured annually.

PALISSE, tn. France, depart. Allier, prov. Bourbonnois, on the Bebre; 28 m. SE. of Moulins. Pop. 3000. Lat. 46. 14. N. Long. 3. 38. E.

PALLING, par. England, hund. Happing, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £792. Pop. 343. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, cluster of islands, S. Pacific ocean. Lat. 15. 38. S. Long. 146. 30. W. The largest is about 15 m. long, and 9 m. broad.

PALMA, island off coast of Africa, forming part of the group of the Canaries. Pop. 22,600. Lat. 28. 8. N. Long. 15. 23. W. The coasts are very fertile, and produce in abundance whatever is to be found in the rest of the archipelago. The vine succeeds well, and produces wine for exportation, as well as excellent brandy; almonds, honey, and wax are also objects of trade. The whole island produces much silk; the sugar-cane is also successfully cultivated. One of the principal branches of industry is the fishery, which is carried on upon the coast of Africa. Its commercial intercourse is entirely with Teneriffe, and with Spain.

PALMA, tn. Spain, cap. of island Majorca, in the Mediterranean, situate at the bottom of a large bay; 133 m. SbW. of Barcelona. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 39. 33. N. Long. 2. 41. E. It is still surrounded with walls flanked with bastions and several outworks. Part of the streets are narrow and ill paved, but those in the lower part of the town, and all the squares, are spacious and regular. Of the public buildings, one of the most conspicuous is the cathedral, a large and handsome Gothic building. The parish church is still more ancient, and served for a mosque under the Moors. The government-house is an irregular but very large building, containing a chapel royal, an arsenal, barracks, and a state prison. The house called De la Contratacion, is a large edifice, built in the Gothic style, in the fourteenth century. The hotel de ville attracts attention by the sculpture and public ornaments on its entablature. Palma contains four hospitals. The private houses are in general on the plan of the ancient Moorish residences. The literary establishments of Palma are confined to two public libraries, a drawing academy, and a navigation-school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving woollens and silk, along with some trade and navigation. The harbour, though not extensive, is secure; it has a mole of nearly

three quarters of a mile long, and defended by two strong forts. Palma was long the capital of Majorca, when a kingdom, and is still the residence of the chief magistrates of the Balearic and Pithyusæ islands. The bishop of Palma is a suffragan of Valencia, and the see and chapter are both richly endowed.

PALMA, Nuestra Senora de la, tn. of S. America, prov. Tunja, gov. of New Granada, repub. Colombia, situate on the Magdalena; 68 m. Wbs. of Tunja. Pop. 600 housekeepers. Lat. 5. 8. N. Long. 74. 52. W. Here is considerable commerce in sugar, sweets, and also in linen and cotton manufactures. It has acquired great opulence by trade.

PALMA, tn. Italy, kingd. Naples and Sicily, situate on the sea-coast; 12 m. SSE. of Girgenti. Pop. 6000. Lat. 9. 40. N. Long. 68. 32. W. It is noted both for the quantity and quality of the sulphur made in its vicinity; cargoes are annually shipped to England.

PALMANOVA, or Palma Nuova, tn. and fortress, Austrian Italy, prov. Udina, on the river Noja; 10 m. SbE. of Udina. Pop. 4500. The town is built with tolerable regularity, and contains several squares. Its fortifications consist of 9 bastions, surrounded by a broad and deep ditch.

PALMAS, Cividad de las, tn. Africa, cap. island Grand Canary. See Canaries.

PALMERSTOWN, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1533. Dublin, 4 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. of Dublin. Fair, Aug. 21. It is noted for its horse fair. Here is a free day-school. The family of Temple take the title of viscount from this place.

PALMERSTOWN, or Palmerston, par. Ireland, bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 321. Swords (P. T. 9). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. of Dublin.

PALMYRA, the ruins of a celebrated ancient city of Asia, situate in the desert of Syria. Lat. 34. 29. N. Long. 38. 48. E. It appears to have been founded by Solomon, under the appellation of Tadmor, and, from its situation, was called Tadmor in the wilderness; though, when and by what means it rose to its subsequent splendour, history does not inform us. Its prosperity probably originated in its being the emporium of the trade with India, the commodities of which were brought up the Persian Gulf, and then carried across the desert by way of Palmyra. The most entire ruin is that of the Temple of the Sun. This once splendid city is now inhabited by about 30 Arab families, who have built their tents in the court of the great temple.

PALMYRA, tn. N. America, U. S., Wayne co., New York, on the Erie canal; 12 m. N. of Canandaigua. Pop. 3427.

PALO, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 60 m. N. of Diarbekir. Pop. 8000. Consisting of Turks, Armenians, and Koords.

PALOS DE MOGUER, seaport-tn. SW. of Spain, prov. Seville, near the mouth of the Tinto; 4 m. S. of Moguer. Lat. 37. 10. N. Long. 6. 58. W. From this port Columbus, in 1492, sailed for the voyage in which he discovered the new world.

PALPA, dist. N. Hindoostan, subject to Nepaul; bounded to the S. by Gorucpoor. It produces rice, maize, and several kinds of pulse. There are also copper and lead mines, the former are very productive. The cap. is Tansen.

PAMBER, chap. England, hund. Barton Stacy, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2450. Real prop. £1830. Pop. 473. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Winchester.

PAMLICO SOUND, bay, N. America, U. S., coast of North Carolina; 86 m. long, and from 10 m. to 20 m. broad. It communicates with Albemarle Sound. Its principal outlet is Ocrecock.

PAMPAS, extensive plains, S. America, repub. De la Plata. They are inhabited by tribes of savage Indians, whose excursions used to be formidable to the Spaniards, but they are now gradually circumscribed by the advance of the settlers.—*Pampas*, vast plains, repub. Peru, E. of the Andes, which reach to an extent of 8000 sq. leagues. They are bounded to the N. by the river Amazons, and to the E. and W. lie between the Ucayale and the Portuguese territories. These regions produce gums, resins, incense, cinnamon, &c.—*Pampas*, riv., prov. Lucanas, repub. Peru, which runs N., and enters the Apurimac.

PAMPISFORD, par. England, hund. Chilford, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1292. Pop. 293. Linton (P. T. 48). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Ely. Ann. val. £65.

PAMPLONA, or Pamplona, tn. Spain, cap. prov. Navarre, on the river Arga; 200 m. NE. of Madrid. Pop. 14,000. Lat. 42. 49. N. Long. 1. 40. W. The town is fortified, and has two castles, one of which is the citadel, and is of great strength. It is the see of a bishop, and is probably one of the oldest in Spain. It has a cathedral, 4 churches, and 13 monasteries. Pamplona is an ancient town, and is supposed to have been built by Pompey. In 1813, during the revolutionary war in Spain, it surrendered to the British arms.

PAMPLONA, tn. S. America, prov. Tunja, gov. New Granada, repub. Colombia; 185 m. NE. of Bogota. Lat. 7. 1. N. Long. 72. 21. W. It has a handsome parish church, with other public edifices.

PANAMA, prov. S. America, gov. New Granada, repub. Colombia; bounded N. by the Spanish Main, E. by Darien, S. by the Pacific ocean, and W. by Veragua. The climate is, from its situation, hot, the greatest heat being in the months of August, September, and October. The trade winds and heavy rains ameliorate the heat in the other months, though they render it unpleasant. The soil is prolific, abounding in all the tropical fruits and plants; much of the country is covered with forests, and the chain of mountains called the Sierra de Canatagua divides N. America from S. America. The plantations and villages are chiefly along the sea-shore. The trade of Panama is chiefly to Veragua, Peru, and New Grenada. It is supplied with cattle, maize, wheat, and poultry; its exports are not of importance. From Carthagena, European goods are received, for which mahogany, cedar, and other woods are exchanged. The pearl-fishery among the small islands was formerly very valuable, but it is now abandoned. The mines of gold and silver are not productive. The Chagre is the principal river; it is navi-

gable as far as Cruces. The prov. of Panama contains 3 cities, 12 villages, and numerous settlements of Indians.

PANAMA, city and port, S. America. cap. of the above prov., situate on the isthmus of Darien. Lat. 9. 30. N. Long. 79. 19. W. The streets are broad and well paved; but the houses of the suburbs are chiefly of wood, and thatched. The cathedral is a handsome edifice of stone, as are the churches and monasteries. Here is a good hospital; but the greatest beauty is a fine bay, studded with islands, amongst which is formed the road where the trading vessels anchor in safety. The trade was formerly great, but has declined since other ports have been allowed to share it. Terra Firma was settled by the Spaniards, under Pedravias Davila, in 1518; and three years afterwards Panama was constituted a city, with the usual privileges, by Charles V. It has been destroyed by fire, and rebuilt, two or three times.

PANAPA ISLAND, island, S. America, at the embouchure of the Orinoco. Between this island, which is about 5 m. long, and the N. shore is the principal channel of the river.

PANAROOCAN, tn. and dist. NE. of Java. The district is extensive, and is comprehended within the jurisdiction of Probolingo. Water is scarce here, and the population scanty. The town was formerly the capital of an ancient principality, but is now subject to the Dutch. It is 85 m. ESE. of Surabhaya. Lat. 7. 40. S. Long. 113. 48. E.

PANBRIDE, par. Scotland, sh. Forfar, situate on the coast of the Firth of Tay. Real prop. £9649. Pop. 1268. Muir-Drum (P. T. 51). Liv. in the presb. of Aberbrothock, and synod of Angus and Mearns. It is about 5½ m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. The shore is rocky, yet there are two harbours, called East and West Haven, where small vessels can deliver their cargoes during the summer season. Besides East and West Haven, there are, in this parish, the villages of Panbride, Skrine, and Muir-Drum, where is a post-office.

PANCHES, prov. South America, gov. New Granada, repub. Colombia. Length, 45 m.; breadth, 36 m. It produces maize and vines, and there are engines for the manufacture of sugar. The capital is Tocaima.

PANCO, POINT, cape, NE. of island Java. Lat. 6. 48. S. Long. 112. 44. E. This is a station for Java and European pilots.

PANCRAS, par. England, Holborn div. hund. Ossulstone (comprising a considerable portion of the metropolis), co. Middlesex. Acres, 2600. Real prop. £238,661. Pop. 103,548. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of London, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The village of Pancras, in the middle of the last century, consisted of a few irregular buildings in the vicinity of the ancient parish church, extending towards the southern border of the parish, where the Foundling Hospital was soon afterwards erected. At present, besides the metropolitan district, Pancras comprehends Somers-town, Camden-town, Kentish-town, several streets and detached edifices on the E. side of Regent's-park, and parts of Highgate, Battle-bridge, and Pentonville. The old church is now a chapel of ease, and is remarkable as probably occupying the site of one of the earliest Christian churches founded in Britain. In the adjacent cemetery are interred several celebrated foreigners and other persons of distinguished eminence. The present parish church is a spacious and most elaborate structure, with a lofty tower, in imitation of the Temple of the Winds, at Athens. A district church has been erected in Regent-square by the parliamentary commissioners for building new churches: liv. in the patronage of the vicar of St. Pancras. There are episcopal chapels in London-street, Russell-square, and Hampstead-road; and also cemeteries and chapels belonging to the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. Giles-in-the-fields, Camden-town, Kentish-town, and Somers-town. Here are places of worship for Scottish Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, the followers of William Huntingdon, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists. There is a national-school supported by subscription; a female charity-school, supported partly by permanent funds and partly by subscription; and there is likewise a school for orphans and destitute children, connected with the Catholic chapel, and supported by voluntary contributions. In this parish also are the Welsh charity-school, the Foundling Hospital, the Institution for the Prevention and Cure of Contagious Fevers, and the Northern Dispensary. The metropolitan portion of this parish comprises several handsome streets. Among the new buildings, near the Regent's-park, are Cumberland-market, a spacious square, and Clarence-market. Among the more remarkable public buildings are the Colosseum, the Diorama, St. Catharine's Hospital, and those belonging to the Zoological Gardens, the London University, the Russell Institution, and the theatre. Through the northern parts of this parish passes the Regent's Canal, and on its banks are several coal wharfs.

PANCRAS WEEK, chap. England, hund. Black Torrington, co. Devon. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £1698. Pop. 526. Holsworthy (P. T. 214). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Exeter. The river Tamar, and the Bude and Launceston canal pass through this parish.

PANCSOVA, tn. S. Hungary, at the confluence of the Temes and the Danube; 8 m. NE. of Belgrade. Pop. 7000. Lat. 44. 49. N. Long. 28. 37. E. The inhabitants consist of Walachians, Rascians, Germans, and Greeks.

PANDOUR, vil. N. Hungary; 26 m. S. of Colocsa. It is chiefly noted as giving name to the Servian or Rascian foot soldiers, called Pandours, who formerly distinguished themselves for their activity against robbers. They came into notice as regular troops in 1741, when Baron Trenk marched 1000 of them against the Prussians.

PANGBORNE, par. England, hund. Reading, co. Berks; situate near the Thames, and built in the form of a Roman T. Acres, 1870. Real prop. £3659. Pop. 692. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury. Here is a small endowed school.

PANIANY, seaport-tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malabar, on the coast; 36 m. from Calicut. Lat. 10. 45. N. Long. 75. 38. E. In 1800 this place contained 500 houses, belonging to traders, 40 mosques, and 500 huts inhabited by fishermen. The exports are teak-wood, cocoa-nuts, iron, and rice. The chief imports are wheat, pulse, sugar, and spices. Paniany is the resi-

dence of the tangul or high priest of the Moplays.

PANIPUT, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi; 50 m. NbW. from Delhi. Lat. 29. 22. N. Long. 76. 51. E. It is 6 m. in circumference, and was formerly a place of great trade, but suffered from the agitated state of the province. The imports are salt, grain, and cotton cloths. The surrounding country produces and exports coarse sugar. The place is celebrated for the shrine of a Mahomedan saint of high repute. Two important battles have been fought near Paniput; in the first (1525) the army of sultan Baber routed that of Ibrahim Lodi, who was slain; in the second (1761) the Mahomedan army, under Ahmed Shah Abdalli, conquered the Mahrattas under Sedasiva Bhow. The victors gave no quarters, but 40,000 are said to have been taken prisoners.

PANJIM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, situate on the island of Goa, 5 m. below the ancient town of that name. This place is the residence of the viceroy, the principal Portuguese families, and the seat of business. A magnificent causeway, executed by the Jesuits about a century and a half since, connects Panjim with the small town of St. Pedro.

PANNAII, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad, situate on a barren plain; 37 m. SE. of Chatterpoor. Lat. 24. 45. N. Long. 80. 13. E. It still contains many houses of stone, and several handsome temples, and near it are the celebrated diamond mines, supposed to be the Panassa of Ptolemy.

PANNALL, par. England, lower div. wapentake Claro, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 4520. Real prop. £5525. Pop. 1261. Wetherby (P. T. 194). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of York. The celebrated sulphur wells of Low Harrowgate are situate in this parish. Here is a small endowment for the education of poor children.

PANTEAGUE, par. England, lower div. hund. Usk, co. Monmouth. Acres, 4040. Real prop. £3208. Pop. 1584. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Llandaff. Ann. val. £100. The petty sessions for the lower div. of the hund. Usk are holden here, and also at Llangiby.

PANTELARIA (anc. Cosyra), island, Mediterranean, situate between Sicily and the coast of Africa; 60 m. from Marsala: 34 m. in circumference. Pop. 6000. Lat. 36. 45. N. Long. 8. 26. E. The chief produce is corn and fruit. The island belongs, under the title of a principality, to the house of Requisino, in Sicily. It affords several good anchoring places.

PANTFIELD, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £1678. Pop. 316. Braintree (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of London. Pantfield Hall, built in 1546, forms a curious specimen of the architecture of the period.

PANTON, par. England, E. div. wapentake Wraggoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £2248. Pop. 93. Wragby (P. T. 144). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

PANUCO, city, N. America, gov. Vera Cruz, repub. Mexico, on a river of the same name, near the gulf of Mexico, and 170 m. NbE. of that city. Lat. 22. 48. N. Long. 98. 52. W.

PANXWORTH, or PANXFORD, par. England, hund. Walsham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1850. Pop. (with Ranworth) 400. Acle (P. T. 121.) Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

PANY ISLE, island, Eastern seas, one of the Philippines, S. of Luzon, between Long. 122. 0. and 123. 0. E. It is about 110 m. in length, by an average breadth of 38 m. It exhibits numerous villages ranging along the declivities of the hills, the houses of which are regularly and well built. The sea-coast abounds with cocoa-nut trees, and the interior with game. Cattle and horses are said to be so plentiful as not to be appropriated. The chief Spanish establishments are at Ilo-ilo and Antigua: the latter stands in Lat. 10. 42. N.

PAO, SAN JUAN BAPTISTO DEL, city, S. America, depart. and gov. Venezuela, repub. Colombia, on the river Pao; 150 m. SW. of Caraccas. Pop. 5400. Lat. 9. 20. N. It is a regularly built town, and has a neat parish church. There are in the neighbourhood extensive pastures, which abound with settlements well stocked with horses, mules, and cattle.

PAO, CONCEPTION DEL, tn. S. America, prov. Barcelona, depart. Venezuela, repub. Colombia; 84 m. SE. of Caraccas. It is chiefly inhabited by the proprietors of neighbouring pasturages, who rear cattle, which are exported to Trinidad.

PAOLA, or PAULA, tn. Italy, prov. Calabria Citra, kingd. Naples; 55 m. S. of Policastro. Pop. 4500. Manufacture, earthenware.

PAO-TING, city, China, of the first rank, prov. Pe-che-lee: 77 m. SSW. of Pekin. Lat. 38. 54. N. Long. 115. 14. E. It ranks next to Pekin among the cities of this prov.

PAPA, tn. SW. of Hungary; 25 m. SbW. of Raab. Pop. 4000. Lat. 47. 18. N. Long. 17. 28. E. It contains a castle belonging to Prince Esterhazy, a Catholic cathedral, and a Calvinist college.

PAPA ISLAND, LITTLE, one of the Shetland islets, Scotland, par. Aithsting, sh. Orkney and Shetland. It is wholly appropriated to the pasturage of cattle and sheep.

PAPA-STOUR, island of the Shetland group, Scotland, constituting, with Walls, Sandness, and Foula, the parochial district or union of Walls, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Pop. with Walls. There are on the coast several harbours, or, as they are here termed, voes, which afford safe shelter for fishing-boats. Here are some houses, erected by the English Fishing Company, for drying fish.

PAPA-STRONSAY, island of the Orkney group, Scotland, comprehended in St. Peter's parish, dist. Stronsay, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Pop. with par. It is about 3 m. in circumference; and the surface is level, and the soil so fertile that it requires only common cultivation to make it a continuous corn-field.

PAPA-WESTRAY, one of the Orkney islands, Scotland, sh. Orkney and Shetland, situate on the NE. side of Westray; 24 m. N. from Kirkwall. Pop. 330. Liv. a chap. in the presb. of North Isles, and synod of Orkney. It is about 4 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth. The soil is extremely fertile, and contains some of the best pasture and arable land in the Orkney islands. About 70 tons of kelp are made on the coast annually.

PAPLEWICK, par. England, N. div. wapentake Broxtow, co. Nottingham. Acres, 5250. Real prop. £1019. Pop. 518. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £86. Here are several extensive cotton-mills. In this vicinity is a curious hollow rock,

in the side of a hill, called Robin Hood's Stable, and containing several passages and doorways, cut in the Gothic style out of the solid rock.

PAPPAL, dist. of the island Borneo, the limits of which are the Sampanmangio on the N., and the Keemanees riv. in Lat. 5. 30. N. The produce is sago, rice, betel-nut, cocoa-nut oil, camphor, wax, pepper, and coarse cinnamon. The country is populous, especially the interior, which is inhabited by Idaan, or aborigines.

PAPPENBURG, tn. Germany, lordship of Meppen, kingd. Hanover, on a canal which joins the riv. Ems; 20 m. SSE. of Embden. Lat. 53. 4. N. Long. 7. 25. E. Pop. 3300. Here is some ship building carried on, and an extensive maritime traffic.

PAPPENHEIM, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria; on the riv. Altmuhl; 15 m. NE. of Donawert. Pop. 2000. It was formerly the chief place of a district of 7000 or 8000 inhabitants. In 1815 the congress of Vienna allotted to the count of Pappenheim a territory W. of the Rhine.

PAPUA, or NEW GUINEA, a large island in the S. Pacific ocean, lying to the N. of New Holland, from which it is separated by Torres Straits. It extends from the N. end of Gilolo to the N. coast of Ceram, in a SW. direction, about 1200 m. The exact dimensions have not, however, been yet ascertained, nor is it certain that it is not a cluster of small islands instead of one enormously large. The bays are so deeply indented that it resembles a chain of peninsulas. It is covered with palm trees and timber of large size. The cocoa-nut and bread-fruit tree are found here, as well as pine apples and plantains. It is said that there are no quadrupeds except dogs, wild cats, and hogs, and that E. of Gilolo no horned animal is to be found. Gold is known to exist in Papua, and probably in great quantities. It is the chosen residence of the birds of paradise, which breed here during the wet monsoon, and in the dry migrate in flocks westward to the smaller islands, particularly Arroo. Here are also elegant parrots, and pigeons almost equal to turkeys in size. The inhabitants of the northern part are called Papous, whence the name Papua: they seem to have the Malay features and complexion, but are generally ferocious: their language and habitations resemble those of Borneo. The women are industrious in making hats, and pots of clay, which they afterwards line with dry grass or brushwood; they even work with the axe, while the men are either idle or employed only in hunting the wild hogs. In the interior is a race called Haraforus, who live in trees, which they ascend by a notched pole, drawing it up after them to prevent surprise. There is no European settlement in this extensive and promising territory. The chief commerce is with the Malays and Chinese, from whom they purchase blue and red cloth, axes, knives, and other instruments. Their returns are ambergris, tortoiseshell, small pearls, birds, especially the birds of paradise, which they dry very skilfully; some slaves are exported, probably captives taken in intestine wars.

PAPWORTH, hund. England, co. Cambridge. Acres, 26,790. Pop. 5597. Containing 11 pars.

PAPWORTH, SAINT AGNES, par. England, partly in the hund. Papworth, co. Cambridge, and partly in that of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, cos. Cambridge and Huntingdon. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £824. Pop. 106. Caxton (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. dioc. Ely. Here is a chalybeate spring.

PAPWORTH, EVERARD, par. England, hund. Papworth, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1115. Real prop. £415. Pop. 107. Caxton (P. T. 49). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Ely.

PARACOMBE, par. England, hund. Sherwell, co. Devon. Acres, 7270. Real prop. £1611. Pop. 409. Barnstaple (P. T. 192). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

PARA, a riv. of S. America, empire Brazil, is, properly speaking, one of the mouths of the Amazons, formed by the island of Joannes. It is about 40 m. wide at its mouth, and runs about 200 m. in a NE. direction, separating the island of Joannes from the continent. Lat. 20. S.

PARAGON. See PALAWAN.

PARA, GRAN, prov. S. America, empire Brazil, bounded N. by Granada, E. by the prov. of Maranham, S. by the prov. of Goias and Matto Grosso, and W. by Peru, but its extent is imperfectly known. The chief productions are sugar, coffee, and cocoa. The woods abound with timber, both handsome and durable, as well as gums of various kinds. The chief rivers are the Madera, Topayos, Zingu, Araguay, and Toccantins, all coming from the N., and flowing into the Amazon.—*Para, Gran*, cap. of the above prov., on riv. Toccantins. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 1. 30. S. Long. 48. 33. W. The few exports from Para consist of rice, cocoa, and drugs, &c. to Maranham, from whence they are embarked for Europe. The inhabitants are generally very poor. Here is a citadel, and a castle at the entrance of the bar upon the river, both furnished with artillery.

PARAGUAY, extensive dist. S. America, now included in the prov. Buenos Ayres, repub. United Provinces of La Plata. Pop. about 100,000, chiefly Indians. It is bounded on the N. by Amazonia, E. by Brazil, S. by Patagonia, and W. by Chili and Peru. It contains numerous lakes and rivers; of the latter the principal are the Parana, Paraguay, and Uraguay, the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio de la Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks. The climate is in general mild and moist, though cold in some places. In the temperate parts the soil is very fertile, producing grain, beans, peas, cotton, tobacco, and the valuable herb paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of it is drank instead of tea. Here are also various fruits, and good pastures, but the country is destitute of woods. Cattle, sheep, horses, and mules are plentiful; of the last many thousands are annually sent to Peru. The interior, near the Rio Grande, is occupied by several independent tribes, one of which, the Abipons, is a warlike race, and chiefly cavalry, who tame and use the wild horses introduced by the Spaniards. The trade of Paraguay consists in the export of its tea, tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, wool, leather, &c., which is carried on by means of the river Paraguay. Here are 19 forts, all on the river, which is also furnished with guard boats. The only towns of importance are the cap. Assumption, Villa Rica, Curuguaty, Conception, and Neembucu. In 1515 the Spaniards discovered this country by sailing up the Rio de la Plata, and in 1535 founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580 the Jesuits

found their way hither, and in the next century founded the missions of Paraguay. In 1757 Spain exchanged the colonies on the E. shore of the Uraguay for the Portuguese colony of St. Sacrament, which made that river the boundary of the respective possessions of the Spanish and Portuguese. In 1767 the Jesuits were expelled by the court, and the natives placed upon the same footing as the other Indians of Spanish S. America.

PARAGUAY, riv. S. America, which gives name to the above dist. Its sources are imperfectly known, but supposed to be in Lat. 13. S. Its course is for about 1800 m. in a southerly direction, after which it enters the ocean under the name of Rio de la Plata.

PARAIBA, prov. S. America, empire Brazil, which takes its name from the river by which it is watered. It is bounded N. by the Rio Grande, E. by the Brazilian Sea, S. by the prov. Itamarca, from which it is divided by the river Paraiba. The climate is mild, and the soil fertile, and it abounds with the Brazil wood. The French took possession of this country, and retained it till 1584, when they were driven out by the Portuguese. There are many sugar houses in this province, and it is said the sugar is superior to any in Brazil.—*Paraiba*, cap. of the above province, situate on the S. bank of the riv. Paraiba, 10 m. from the sea. Lat. 6. 57. N. Long. 35. 10. W. Pop. 4000. It is a handsome town, defended by three forts, and enjoys a healthy and good climate. The cathedral church is an elegant edifice. The exports are chiefly of sugar, dyeing woods, and drugs.

PARAMARIBO, tn. S. America, cap. prov. Surinam, Dutch Guiana; on the riv. Surinam. Pop. about 6000. Lat. 5. 48. N. Long. 55. 25. W. It is an oblong square of 1½ m. in length by three quarters of a mile in breadth. The streets, which are strait, are lined with orange, tamarind, and lemon trees. It has a small but strong citadel, and a noble road for shipping, where there are seldom fewer than 80 vessels loading coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo. It surrendered to the English in 1799, and again in 1803.

PARAMATTA, tn. Australia, British colony of New S. Wales; at the head of Port Jackson Harbour, 15 m. from Sydney. Lat. 33. 50. S. Long. 150. 55. E. The town, though not equal to Sydney in buildings, contains some substantial edifices: these, with the church, the government house, the new orphan house, and some gentlemen's seats, situate on the surrounding eminences, give it a respectable appearance. There are two good inns. The inhabitants are chiefly little traders, publicans, artificers, and labourers. There are two fairs held, half yearly, in March and Sept., chiefly for the sale of stock. The public institutions are an hospital, a female orphan house, and a factory, in which those female convicts who conduct themselves with propriety are employed in manufacturing coarse cloth. There is also a school for the education of the native children.

PARAMITHIA, tn. kingd. Greece, prov. Albania, 19 m. SW. of Joannina. It is the cap. of a dist. 40 m. in circumference, inhabited chiefly by a rude tribe formerly nominally subject to the pacha of Joannina, but a brave and hardy race, with scarcely any regular government. Pop. of tn. and dist. about 15,000.

PARANA, riv. S. America, rises in prov. Matto Grosso, empire Brazil, and after a long and winding course falls into the Paraguay, in Lat. 27. 25. S.; after which both rivers assume the name of Rio de la Plata.

PARAY LE MONIAL, tn. France, depart. Saone and Loire, prov. Burgundy, in the Vallee d'Or; 6 m. W. of Charolles. Pop. 3000. It has a trade in corn.

PARBLES, par. Ireland, bar. Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. not specified. Killmallock (P. T. 140). Liv. an entire rect. in dioc. of Limerick and archdioc. of Cashel.

PARCHIM, tn. N. Germany, cap. of a dist. in grand duchy Mecklenburgh-Schwerin; 20 m. SE. of Schwerin. Pop. 3200. Lat. 53. 28. N. Long. 11. 48. E. Manufactures, woollens and tobacco; also distilleries.

PARDO, Rio, riv. S. America, empire Brazil; after joining the Anhaudery, it enters the W. branch of the Parana, Lat. 21. S. This stream is chiefly of importance on account of the diamonds found in its bed.

PARDUBITZ, tn. Austrian States, kingd. Bohemia; on the Elbe; 60 m. E. of Prague. Pop. 3000. Lat. 50. 2. N. Long. 15. 45. E. Here are several iron and copper works, and a large stud of horses are kept here on account of government.

PARECCHIA (anc. Paros), tn. kingd. Greece, cap. of island Paros, in the Archipelago. Lat. 37. 8. N. Long. 25. 24. E. Paros was formerly the largest town in the Cyclades, and famous for its marble. The present small town is supposed to be built on its ruins; its walls contain columns, architraves, and pedestals, mixed with blocks of marble of immense size. Though apparently deserted, it is still the see of a bishop. See Paros.

PARGA, seaport-tn. on the coast of Albania, opposite the island Corfu; 30 m. SW. of Joannina. It is memorable as the only place that defied the arms of Ali Pacha, the tyrant of Albania, to whom it was eventually surrendered on condition of his paying an indemnity to those of the inhabitants who should refuse to remain. The evacuation took place in 1819; most of the inhabitants removing to the Ionian islands.

PARHAM, par. England, hund. Plomesgate, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £2407. Pop. 502. Wickham Market (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Norwich. Here is a small rent charge for the education of ten boys.

PARHAM, par. England, hund. W. Easwrith, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £809. Pop. 46. Arundel (P. T. 55). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. of Chichester. Ann val. £90.

PARIA, dist. S. America, prov. Buenos Ayres, repub. United Provinces; SE. of Cumana, on the Orinoco, and including the Delta of that river: N. of Chio prov., between Cumana and the island of Trinidad, is a large bay, called the Gulf of Paria.—*Paria*, cap. of the above prov.; 210 m. NW. of La Plata. Lat. 18. 30. S. Long. 68. 32. W. Here are some silver mines, and its cheeses, made from the milk of both sheep and cows, are in high repute.

PARIMA, lake S. America, near the borders of Amazonia and Guiana, a parallelogram, 80 m. long, by 40 m. broad. It seems to be a kind of inundation formed by the Orinoco, which enters it on the N., and issues on the W. From the SE. issues the White river, called also the Parima, which flows S. to the Black river, and thence SE. to the Amazon.

PARINA-COCHAS, prov. S. America, repub. of Peru. Pop. 11,300. It is bounded N. by Aimaraes, NW. by Velcas-huaman, E. by Chimbivilcas, S. by Arequipa, and W. by Lucanas. It is 35 leagues long, and of irregular breadth. Its situation being elevated among the Andes, it is very cold, except in some hollows among the mountains. Cattle and sheep abound, the pastures being good. Among the mountains are mines of gold and silver. Here also are large herds of the guanucas, or Peruvian camels. Most of the inhabitants are drovers or woollen manufacturers. The prov. contains thirty settlements.

PARIS, cap. of France, and one of the finest cities in Europe; is locally situate in the depart. of the Seine, prov. Isle of France, on the riv. Seine; 260 m. SbE. of London, 270 m. SbW. of Amsterdam, 700 m. W. of Vienne, and 750 m. NW. of Rome. Pop. 715,000. Lat. 48. 50. N. Long. 2. 20. E. The city stands on both banks of the river, by which it is divided into two nearly equal portions, one N., the other S. of the water; but the Seine not being near so broad as the Thames at London, they are not so much separated, and form, in all respects, one city. The river, as it flows through the heart of the city, is interrupted by three small islands, lying in succession, the two most W. of which, the Ile de la Cité or Ile du Palais, and Ile de St. Louis or de Notre Dame, are covered with streets and houses; the third, called Ile Louvier, is used only as a depôt for wood. The parts of the town on opposite sides of the river are connected with each other and with these islands by 19 bridges, 13 of which are of stone, two of stone and iron, two are chain bridges, one is of wood, and one of wood and iron. Several of these structures, especially the Pont des Arts, the Pont Louis XVI., and the Pont de Jena, or de l'Ecole Militaire, all of which are W. of the Ile du Palais, are distinguished by their majesty or elegance, and add much beauty and picturesque effect to the vista of the river. They are not, indeed, to be compared for magnitude with the bridges over the Thames at London: even the Pont Neuf, which connects the Ile du Palais with both the N. and S. parts of the city, and comprehends in fact two bridges, with an intermediate street, taken altogether, is shorter than Waterloo-bridge by 200 feet. The Seine, through its whole length between the barriers, is bordered on both sides by handsomely-built stone quays, furnished with parapets, and forming two broad, regular, and continuous streets between the water and the city. The Ile du Palais and Ile de St. Louis are also surrounded by similar erections. The number of these quays altogether is 34, measuring, in their whole extent, not much less than fifteen English miles; both improving the appearance of the river, and furnishing an important public accommodation. The general height of the ground on which Paris stands is about 240 feet above the level of the sea; the mean elevation of the river being 120 feet, though, in so large a surface, there must of course be many inequalities. A hilly chain surrounds the N. part of the city, and another of less height and more interrupted encompasses its S. side. Paris is therefore contained in a capacious basin, anciently, there can be little doubt, the bed of an immense lake, of which the only remnants now are the Seine, and the Bièvre, which falls into it, flowing from the S.

Paris, from a central situation, presents a form nearly circular, and is surrounded with a wall, erected in 1785 to prevent the fraudulent introduction of wine, brandy, and other exciseable articles. This wall is 17 m. in circuit, but as it comprises several tracks of open ground, the circumference of the city may be estimated at 14 m., *i. e.* a length of 4 m. by a breadth of 3 m.—little more than half London and its suburbs; but Paris is more closely built, and much more closely inhabited. The oldest and worst built parts are to the east, *i. e.* the insulated spot called the Cité, the suburb of St. Antoine, and the quarter of the Marais. From the Cité, the streets were, in the course of ages, extended N. towards the Temple, and S. towards the Pantheon, but without width or elegance, till at a later period the buildings were continued westward, to the Tuileries on the N., and the suburb of St. Germain on the south. The streets of the Cité can be compared only to Warwick-lane or Eastcheap; the neighbouring streets are very narrow, and the houses inconveniently high: some of them are long, extending as far as from London-bridge to Shoreditch church, but not half so wide as Bishopsgate-street. The suburb of St. Germain contains la rue de l'Université, des Augustines, de Bourbon, and many others; straight and well paved, but not wider than those near Soho-square. La rue St. Honoré, stretching from the central part of Paris to the W., bears some resemblance, except in width, to the Strand and Piccadilly. According to Dulaure, the streets of Paris amounted, in 1825, to 1094; but many of them bear several names at different parts: besides these, are 119 cul de sacs, 121 passages, 27 alleys, 32 crossways, and 74 places or squares. There were also 10 cloisters, 22 courts, 7 inclosures, and 47 market-places. The town was lighted in 1830 by 4533 lamps, exclusive of 482 belonging to public establishments. The system of numbering the houses pursued in Paris, is much more uniform and perfect than that of London. The most remarkable feature in the general appearance of Paris is the inner inclosure, formed by the celebrated road called the Boulevards. North of the river the Boulevards follow a line nearly midway between the river and the wall, so that the space is but a small portion of that included within the outer wall of the city, and its length rather less than 3 m. On the S. of the river it is wider, and 9 m. in length, approaching much closer to the wall. Each line is divided into separate portions, with distinct names; the northern Boulevards are 12 in number, the southern 7. They may be described generally as broad roads or streets, planted on each side with double rows of elms, presenting a picture of rural beauty, while they partake of the elegance and splendour of the city. The northern Boulevards are lined on both sides by buildings more uniformly handsome than any other streets in the city, and many are magnificent. Some of these are private residences, and others are shops, cafés, public hotels, and theatres. The aspect of Paris by night, except in a few of the principal streets, where gas has been introduced, is very

gloomy; but this evil is fast disappearing. Numerous passages have been constructed within the last few years, which are paved with flagstones, and brilliantly lighted.

In palaces and public buildings of the first rank, Paris is very superior to London. The rue St. Honoré, and rue St. Denis (taken in their fullest extent), divide the city into four quarters, not very unequal in extent, but different in amount of population. — The NW. quarter, lying N. of the river, and W. of rue St. Denis, is in many respects the most interesting. Between the river and rue St. Honoré, and ranged in a line nearly parallel to the latter, is the Louvre, with its celebrated gallery. Its form is square, with a large interior court, 400 feet by 400 feet. The front towards the water is elegant, but the E. front, called the colonnade of the Louvre, 525 feet in length, is a model of symmetry. The gallery of the Louvre is a very long range, detached from the main building, and extending parallel to the bank of the river all the way to the Tuileries. The splendid palace of the Louvre, as is well known, is not used as a royal habitation, but as a depôt for objects of taste and art. The Tuileries, the royal residence, is a noble and venerable structure, exhibiting several orders of architecture; it was began in the 16th century, and, after various interruptions, was finished in the 17th century. When viewed from the farther extremity of its own splendid garden, it has an air of romantic grandeur. In front of the Tuileries, and separated by a high railing, is the Place du Carousel, with its triumphal arch. Next follows the Place Louis XV., next the Champs Elysées, and then the noble road called the Avenue de Neuilly, terminated by the superb barrier of the same name, and the triumphal arch of l'Etoile, the most colossal ever erected. Here are also some of the handsomest modern streets, especially the rue de Rivoli, extending S. of the Tuileries garden. Besides the river, with its quays and bridges, may be also noticed the Garde Meuble, N. of the Place Louis XV., and the Palais Elysées Bourbon; further W., crossing the rue St. Honoré, and beginning from the E., are found the Marché des Innocens, the Covent Garden of Paris, the Halle au Blé, Palais Royal, church of St. Roch, and the Place Vendôme, with its triumphal column. Further back, but still within the Boulevards, are the immense church of St. Eustache, the Place des Victoires, Royal Library, Bank, Post-office, Théâtre Français, and the rue Bourse, or Exchange. This part of the Boulevards is the most frequented, as it contains the greatest variety both of beauty and utility.—In the NE. quarter, and within the Boulevards, are the Place du Châtelet, with a handsome fountain in the centre; along the bank of the river is the Place de Grève, with the Hôtel de Ville at its N. extremity. Between the river and the Boulevards stand the buildings of the arsenal, now used as barracks, but still interesting as having been the residence of Sully, and as containing one of the best libraries in Paris. North of rue St. Honoré, and proceeding towards the Boulevards, stands the gloomy prison of La Force; further on, in the back ground, is the Place Royale; and on reaching the Boulevards, the Place de la Bastille, the site of the celebrated prison. The Boulevards of St. Martin and the Temple are the favourite resort of the Parisian populace, and abound with cafés, theatres, and other places of amusement.—Crossing the river, by the bridge Austerlitz, to the SE. quarter, the Jardin des Plantes and the noble front of the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle rises into view. Further along the quays is the Halle aux Vins, constructed by order of Bonaparte, on the site of the ancient abbey of St. Victor, and occupying a space nearly half a mile in length. Down the rue St. Jacques the principal buildings are the church and other buildings of the Sorbonne, now the principal seat of the university, and containing its library, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the Royal Observatory, one of the best in the world, Polytechnic school, college of Henry IV, and the magnificent church of Geneviève, or the Pantheon. On the right bank of the Bièvre, SE. of the Jardin des Plantes, stands the Manufacture Royale de Gobeline, or tapestry; the distinguishing feature of this quarter is the abundance of philanthropic societies.—The SW. division of the city is distinguished as the fashionable quarter, and it contains many superb public buildings. West of the rue d'Enfer lies the extensive garden of the Luxembourg, the rival of the Tuileries; the palace itself, now the place of sitting of the Chamber of Peers, fronting it on the N. In the same neighbourhood are the theatre of the Odeon, college of St. Louis, the Ecole de Médecine; and further W., the church of St. Sulpice, the Marché de St. Germain-des-Prés, and the ancient church of the same name, with the adjoining prison of the Abbaye, both parts of the great house of the Benedictine monks. Ranged along the bank of the river from E. to W. are the Hôtel des Monnaies (mint), Palace of the Institute, Hôtel des Gardes du Corps, Palace of the Legion of Honor, and that of the Chamber of Deputies, with the Palais Bourbon, of which it forms a part. Beyond this the Hôtel des Invalides stretches its avenues and grass plots; and further to the W. is the Champ de Mars, with the bridge Jena at one end, and the Ecole Militaire. The Ile du Palais, or what is more strictly called the city, though generally dirty and gloomy, contains some of the finest buildings in Paris. Among these are the Palais de Justice, originally the residence of the French kings, and some parts of which are older than any thing in Paris; on one side of this is the Sainte Chapelle, a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture; and on the other the prison of the Conciergerie. In the E. end stands the magnificent cathedral of Nôtre Dame, a massive Gothic structure, with its interior richly decorated. Opposite one end of this stands the Archiepiscopal Palace, and near the other the Hôtel Dieu, the most ancient of the Parisian hospitals. In the island of St. Louis, the streets being more modern, are more spacious and regular in their construction; the only public building is the church of St. Louis, remarkable for its lofty and rather singular tower. The Faubourgs were originally without the walls of the city; there are eight N. of the river—of St. Antoine, the Temple, St. Martin, St. Denis, Poissonnière, Montmartre, Le Roule, and St. Honoré, all indicated by streets bearing the same name, leading from the Boulevards to the present wall. South of the Seine the Faubourgs include the greater part of the present inclosure, though

only three in number, St. Germain in the W., St. Maule in the E., and St. Jacques in the centre.

Paris is municipally divided into 12 districts, or arrondissements. In 1702 Louis XIV. divided it into 20 quarters; and though this division had fallen into disuse, no other was adopted till 1789, when the inhabitants were distributed into 60 districts, for the purpose of nominating, in so many primary assemblies, the electors of the deputies to the States-General. In the following year this division was superseded by that of the 48 sections, a name famous as the designation of the Parisian democracy during the most stormy period of the revolution. A decree of the Convention, in 1795, abolished the sections, and established the present division of the capital. The chief officer of the municipality of Paris is the Prefect of the Seine, who combines the functions of an English mayor, and lieutenant of the county. In the former capacity he is assisted by a council of five members; and in the latter by one of 24, and resides at the Hôtel de Ville. The Prefect of Police resides in the Ile de la Cité, and exercises his authority under the Minister of the Interior. Each arrondissement has a mayor, a justice of peace, and four commissioners of police. Of the supreme courts of justice held in Paris, the chief is the Court of Cassation, to which an appeal lies from all other courts in the kingdom; it is held in the Palais de Justice. The Cour des Comptes, or Exchequer, is the next in rank, and sits in the Sainte Chapelle. Here are also the Cour Royale, Tribunal de Première Instance, and Tribunal of Municipal Police. Separate courts also sit at the house of mayoralty, and a Tribunal de Commerce meets at the Exchange. There are 10 prisons in Paris and its neighbourhood. Each arrondissement has a parish church, to which are attached others in proportion to the population, as chapels of ease; the total number being 25. Before the late revolution, the parish priests amounted to 279, and the whole clerical establishment of the city to 577, including one archbishop, 13 vicars-general, 16 canons, and 38 honorary canons. There were also about 680 nuns, and from 2000 to 3000 sisters of charity, who were constantly employed in attending on the sick and teaching the poor.

The manufactures of Paris consist chiefly in articles of taste or delicate workmanship, as jewellery, watches, clocks, mathematical instruments, silks, artificial flowers, plate glass, cottons, carpets, tapestry, &c. The exports consist in manufactured produce; the imports in articles required for consumption. Both take place chiefly by land carriage, the navigation of the Seine, the Orne, &c., being used almost exclusively for wood, which is the common fuel, and other bulky articles. The trade of Paris is very unimportant, except that it is the centre of the wholesale bookselling and printing business of France. In 1829 the quantity of wine that paid duty was about 20,000,000 English gallons, and of all other liquids 3,350,000 gallons. The consumption of meat—69,136 oxen, 13,796 cows, 63,411 calves, 362,600 sheep, and 81,119 hogs, besides 6,900,000 lbs. of meat ready killed. The chief articles besides are, cheese 2,750,000 lbs., sea-fish to the value of £186,000 sterling, oysters £34,000, fresh-water fish £24,000, poultry and game £330,000, butter £395,000, and eggs £175,000; flour is consumed at the rate of 1500 sacks per day, and potatoes about 3180 tons. The hospitals and other benevolent institutions of Paris are numerous, and of late years well managed, though the situations are not good. They are all under the management of a general board, appointed by and dependent on government, and are supported chiefly from the town dues and the public treasury; the Hôtel Dieu is the largest. Since the prohibition of burying within the precincts of the city, two large plots of ground have been laid out for the purpose, one for the northern and the other for the southern division of the city. The former is beautifully situate on the ascent to Montmartre, and tastefully laid out. The catacombs are subterraneous quarries, excavated in the course of ages for the building of Paris, but converted, towards the close of the 11th century, into a repository for the bones of the dead, collected from all the ancient cemeteries. They are easily traversed with the aid of a guide, and form an object worth attention to strangers. The passages, some of which are said to be nearly two miles in length, are lined with human bones, carefully cleaned, and arranged in an orderly manner.

Paris abounds with literary institutions of the most respectable kind, and has produced some of the greatest men of the age in various branches of science. At the head of the literary associations is the National Institute, a body of 200 members, divided into four academies—the physical and mathematical sciences, the literature of France, ancient literature, and the belles lettres. The Université Royale is the most ancient establishment, and, though suspended during the revolution, has long been re-established upon an extensive plan, comprehending several classes for theology, law, medicine, classics, and the sciences of chemistry, botany, mathematics, and astronomy, with free admission to the lectures. Paris contains four lycées or public schools, the colleges of Louis le Grand, Henry IV., Bourbon, and Charlemagne, besides the College Royale, with professors and lecturers on all the most important subjects. At the Jardin des Plantes are upwards of 13 classes for botany, zoology, geology, chemistry, &c.; to these may be added, the Ecole Royale des Beaux Arts, a school for painting, sculpture, &c.; the Ecole Militaire, for the education of officers' sons; the Ecole Polytechnique, for engineers; and various others. Paris has many excellent libraries, accessible to all. The Royal Library is the largest in the world, containing 360,000 printed volumes, 72,000 MSS., and 5000 volumes of engravings, besides a valuable collection of medals and antiquities. The library of the Institute is select and valuable; the Bibliothèque Mazarine, Pantheon, and Arsenal, are good, and many more on specific departments of literature. Paris is abundantly supplied with public amusements. The Opera and the Odéon are the only theatres which approach Drury Lane in size, but the others are much frequented and kept up with spirit. The climate also allows of great resort to the public walks, while the natural gaiety of the French character gives life and spirit to all.

Paris evidently owes its foundation to the means of defence afforded, in an age of plunder, by the insular position of the spots now called the Cité, and Ile de St. Louis. It was strong,

though small, when, under the name of Lutetia (the dwelling in the midst of the river), it offered a short resistance to a Roman detachment sent against it by Cæsar, by whom the river is called Sequana (winding), and the citizens Parisii, probably from their lands being on the borders of those of the Senones, Par denoting, in Celtic, a border tribe. Some of the French antiquarians have endeavoured to trace the name, as well as the descent of the people, to Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. The houses were then, as Cæsar informs us, merely of mud, with straw roofs, and without chimneys. When the Gauls (B. C. 53) revolted, Labienus was sent against Lutetia, but the inhabitants burnt their dwellings and destroyed the bridges, and many bloody conflicts ensued; they were at last compelled to submit. The Romans improved the fortifications and built an aqueduct, but the town was so insignificant that no further mention is made of it for nearly 400 years, when the emperor Julian spent the winter there, occupying the palace now called the Palais des Thermes. He changed the name from Lutetia to Parisii, or Parisea. Towards the close of the fifth century, it was taken by the Franks, and in 508 constituted the capital of their kingdom. The dynasty founded by Clovis, commonly called the Merovingians (from an ancestor of his), continued for more than two centuries and a half, when it was supplanted (about 950) by Pepin le Bref, the father of Charlemagne, who founded the Carlovingian dynasty, under whom the monarchy became elective. Under Charlemagne the city was much improved and partly walled, and the suburbs began to be formed. Under the third, or Capetian dynasty, Paris began to extend more rapidly, and in the reign of Louis VI. was surrounded by a wall which included the suburbs. Philip II. rebuilt the churches, ordered the streets to be paved, built the castle of the Louvre, and greatly enlarged the extent of the wall. In 1356, the fortifications were again enlarged and improved, and the Bastile built. The calamitous times of Charles VI. and VII. put a stop to all public improvements, but after the accession of Louis XI., the work again went on rapidly, and in the long reign of Louis XIV. took place the grand improvement of levelling the Boulevards, filling up the moat, and planting the whole with rows of trees, as well as many other embellishments. During the massacres of the revolution, in which Paris took so conspicuous a part, the city suffered considerable dilapidations. But on the accession of Bonaparte to the imperial throne, it appeared to be an object of ambition to that celebrated ruler, to render his capital the centre of attraction. He not only considerably enlarged and improved it, but brought objects of interest from all parts of the world to enrich the collections of Paris. After the fall of that enterprising chief, many of the most precious of these works of art were restored, but Paris still remains unrivalled in its treasures of this nature. The last eventful period in the history of Paris, was the revolution of 1830. In the short space of one week (the closing week in July, deservedly styled *La grande Semaine*), this city was the scene of another remarkable convulsion, by which the downfal of the reigning monarch Charles X. was effected, and the result was the accession of Louis Philippe, the present sovereign. For a full account of these transactions, see the volumes of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge, entitled Paris and its Historical Scenes.

PARIS, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of Oxford co., Maine; 48 m. NNW. of Portland. Pop. 2307. It contains a court-house, a gaol, and two places of public worship.—*Paris*, tn. Oneida co., New York; 8 m. SW. of Utica. Pop. 2765. It contains seven places of public worship, and considerable manufactures.—*Paris*, or *Bourbonton*, tn. cap. of Bourbon co., Kentucky; 13 m. ENE. of Lexington. Pop. 1219. It contains two places of public worship, a court-house, gaol, and bank, and several cotton and woollen manufactories.

PARKE, co. N. America, U. S., Indiana, on both sides of the river Wabash. Length, 24 m.; and breadth the same.

PARKGATE, or THE NEW QUAY, tnshp. of England, par. Neston, hund. Wirrall, co. palat. of Chester. Pop. with par. Chester (P. T. 183). It has of late years become a convenient and fashionable bathing place. The inhabitants derive their principal support from the expenditure of the many visitors that reside here in the bathing season. Here is a custom-house, for vessels loading from the height among the collieries.

PARKHAM, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. Devon. Acres, 2770. Real prop. £4502. Pop. 923. Bideford (P. T. 201). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter. Here is a small endowed school.

PARK-HOUSE, vil. Scotland, in the barony par., and shire Lanark. Pop. with par. Glasgow (P. T. 43). It is within the jurisdiction of the city of Glasgow.

PARKSTON, tithing, England, par. Cranford Magna, hund. Cogdean, Shaston East div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2810. Real prop. £729. Pop. 609. Pool (P. T. 103).

PARKUR, dist. Hindoostan, div. Chalchkaun, prov. Mooltan; it is an insulated tract, about 40 m. long, surrounded by the desert Runn. The soil is sand upon a light clay, and produces scanty crops of bajeree and the poorer sorts of grain. It contains about 35 villages. The chief towns are Parinuggur and Weerawow. The inhabitants are addicted to plunder. In Weerawow is a celebrated idol named Goreecha, the pilgrimage to which is a great source of wealth to the chieftain of this district.

PARLEY, WEST, par. England, hund. Cranborne, Shaston East div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £1114. Pop. 235. Wimborne Minster (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Bristol.

PARLINGTON, tnshp. England, par. Aberford, lower div. wapentake of Skyrack, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £4382. Pop. 207. Tadcaster (P. T. 190).

PARLOW, tn. island Celebes; situate on a river which flows into a bay of the same name. Pop. about 2500. It has a trade with Macassar, Batavia, and Malacca; and from the latter imports opium, gunpowder, iron, &c.

PARMA, duchy, N. of Italy; extending from Lat. 44. 15. to 44. 59. N., and Long. 9. 28. to 10. 56. E. It is bounded N. by Lombardy, E. by Modena, S. and W. by Tuscany. Area, 2300 sq. m. Pop. 380,000. Several branches of the Appenines traverse the S. part. The chief rivers are the Po, and the Taro, Trebia, and Lenza, which discharge themselves into the Po. The soil is stony on the mountains, but in the plains

it is fertile. The products are wheat, maize, and vines, vegetables and fruit, hemp and saffron. The pastures are good, and cattle numerous. The Parmesan cheese, originally a product of this duchy, is now made chiefly in the district of Lodi. Bees and silk worms are reared with success. In the higher grounds are mines of copper, iron, and vitriol. The manufactures are limited, and consist chiefly of silk. The duchy of Parma is divided into four districts—Parma, Piacenza, Borgo San Domino, and Guastalla. The executive power is in the hands of the duke, and is not limited by the states, or any other representative assembly.

PARMA, city, Italy, cap. of the above duchy; situate in a fertile plain, on the banks of the river Parma; 70 m. SE. of Milan. Lat. 44. 48. N. Long. 10. 20. E. Pop. 30,000. It is surrounded by a ditch and a mound, and in the centre is a handsome square with arcades. The public buildings are not numerous, and the churches are more remarkable for their paintings than architecture. The cathedral, a Gothic structure, is celebrated for a dome, painted by Corregio. The ducal palace is an extensive but tasteless range of buildings, appropriated also to a public library (chiefly of old books), museum, and academy of arts. The university has some handsome buildings, an anatomical hall, chemical laboratory, museum, and observatory. The average number of students is about 400. The manufactures of Parma are not extensive, consisting chiefly of silk, hats, and fustian. Its printing establishment is known for its elegant editions of the classics. It is the seat of the ducal administration, and the see of a bishop. Parma was founded by the ancient Etrurians, but was seized by the Gauls, and afterwards by the Romans. On the decline of the Roman power, it asserted its independence, but being torn by factions, it fell into the hands of the Popes, and was given by Paul III. to his son Luigi Farnese, whose descendants continued to govern it till the extinction of the male line. In 1714, Elizabeth Farnese married Philip V. of Spain, and her son Don Carlos took possession of it in 1731. Four years afterwards the duchy was ceded to the emperor of Austria, who governed it till 1748, when it was ceded to Don Philip II. son of Philip and Elizabeth. In 1801, the duke of Parma was raised to the throne of Tuscany, under the title of king of Etruria, but Bonaparte united it to France. In 1814, Parma and Piacenza were ceded to the ex-empress, Maria-Louisa, devolving on her death to Austria and Sardinia; but subsequent arrangements have decreed that this territory shall eventually devolve to Spain.

PARNASSUS, a celebrated mountain of ancient Greece, in Phocis, to the NW. of Mount Helicon; now in the prov. Livadia, kingd. Greece. Lat. 38. 37. N. Long. 22. 32. E. From its summit may be seen Bœotia, Attica, Achaia, Argolis, Arcadia, and part of Elis. The ancient Delphi, now Castri, stands on the southern face of the mountain. The chief village on it is Arracoba.

PARNDON, Great, par. England, hund. Harlow, co. Essex. Acres, 2330. Real £3259. Pop. 296. Harlow (P. T. 23). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

PARNDON, Little, par. England, hund. Harlow, co. Essex. Acres, 640. Real prop. £896. Pop. 90. Harlow (P. T. 23). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £130.

PAROS, island, kingd. Greece, W. of Naxos, situate between Lat. 36. 57. N. and Long. 25. 12. E. Its circumference is about 40 m. Pop. 2000. Its chief produce is cotton, but corn, wine, fruit, and vegetables are raised. The pastures are good, and the sheep numerous. Here are several harbours, and the port of Naussa is capable of containing 100 vessels, and is well sheltered. Paros anciently owed its celebrity to its marble, remarkable for its whiteness and hardness. The Apollo Belvidere, Venus de Medicis, and other celebrated statues are sculptured of it. Antiquities are scattered over the island, and the Arundelian marbles were brought from hence, and presented to the university of Oxford in 1667. Phidias and Praxiteles, the celebrated statuaries, were born at Paros, as well as Archilochus, the poet. Besides Parecchia, this island contains several villages and many churches and chapels.

PARR, tnshp. England, par. Prescot, hund. W. Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £6134. Pop. 1942. Newton-in-Makerfield (P. T. 193). This place abounds with coal and iron-stone. Here is a handsome Catholic chapel.

PARRAS, tn. N. America, prov. Durango, repub. Mexico; 230 m. N. of Durango. Pop. with suburbs, 7000. Lat. 26. 35. N. Long. 105. 12. W It produces a species of wild vine, called also Parras.

PARSON DROVE, ham. and chapelry, England, par. Leverington, hund. Wisbeach, co. Cambridge. Acres, 4460. Pop. 755. Wisbeach (P. T. 94). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Ely Ann. val. £150.

PARSON'S GREEN, or Parsonage Green, ham. England, par. Fulham, Kensington div. hund. Ossulstone, co. Middlesex. Pop. with par. London, 3 m.

PARSONSTOWN, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Acres, 612. Pop. 257. Dunleer (P. T. 38). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. and archdioc. Armagh.

PARTANICO, tn. island Sicily, prov. Val di Mazzara, at the base of the Palermo mntns. 24 m. from Palermo. Pop. 5000. It is in a fertile country, but subject to the Mal-aria.

PARTHENAY, town, France, depart. Two Sevres, prov. Poitou, on the riv. Thoue; 24 m. NW. of Poitiers. Pop. 3200. Lat. 46. 38. N. Long. 0. 16. E. Manufactures, serge, leather, hats, and pottery ware.

PARTICK, vil. Scotland, par. Govan, sh. Lanark. Pop. with par. Glasgow (P. T. 43). Here are extensive wheat-mills and granaries. See Govan.

PARTINGTON, tnshp. England, par. Bowden, W. div. hund. Bucklow, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1649. Pop. 466. Nether Knutsford (P. T. 172).

PARTNEY, par. England, Wold div. wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 990. Real prop. £1987. Pop. 389. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £90. Fairs, Aug. 1, 25; Sept. 18, 19; Oct. 18, 19; for cattle and clothing of all sorts.

PARTON, tnshp. England, par. Moresby Allerdale ward, above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Real property, £343. Pop. 559. Whitehaven (P. T. 294). Here is an Independent meeting house, and also a free-school; and in the

neighbourhood is a chalybeate spring, celebrated for its medicinal qualities.

PARTON, par. Scotland, sh. Kirkcudbright. Real prop. £4994. Pop. 827. Castle Douglas (P. T. 87). Liv. in the presb. Kirkcudbright, and syn. Galloway. It is about 20 sq. m. in extent. The surface is covered with heath, furze, and broom, excepting on the banks of the river Ken. This parish contains plenty of game.

PARTRIDGES, Isle of. See Bua.

PARWICK, par. England, wapentake Wirksworth, and co. Derby. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £5080. Pop. 544. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £40. It is within the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas for the recovery of debts under 40s.

PARY'S MOUNTAIN. See Amlwch.

PASCAGOLA, or Pascagoula, riv. N. America, U. S., Mississippi; rises in Lat. 33. N., runs south, and after a course of about 300 m. enters the gulf of Mexico, 38 m. W. of Mobile bay.

PASCUARO, tn. N. America, prov. Valladolid, republic Mexico, on a lake of the same name; 31 m. SW. of Valladolid. Pop. 6000. Lat. 19. 29. N. Long. 101. 21. W. The town is situate 7217 feet above sea-level, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in sugar-mills and the neighbouring copper-mines.

PAS DE CALAIS, depart. NE. of France; bounded E. French Flanders, W. depart. Somme, and N. Straits of Dover. Area, 2500 sq. m. Pop. 570,000. Its surface is level, and the coast covered with downs. It is watered by the Aa, Lys, Scarpe, Canche, Lianne, and Authie; and has several canals, one from Calais to St. Omer, the canal of Ardres, that from Calais to Guines, and the canal of Marcq. The soil is in general fertile, but the climate humid and changeable. The products are various, consisting of corn, hemp, flax, tobacco, cole-seed, rape-seed, &c. Wood is scarce, but turf and coal abundant; the fisheries on the coast are plentiful. The manufactures are woollens, cottons, linen, lace, leather, pottery, and oil from cole or rape-seed. This depart. belongs to the diocese of Arras, and the jurisdiction of the Cour Royale of Douay.

PASITANO, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Citra, and kingd. Naples; 18 m. SSE. of Naples. Pop. 4000. It has a small harbour, and the inhabitants are employed in navigation.

PASSAGE, East. See East Passage.

PASSAGE, West, tn. Ireland, par. Passage, or Marmullane, bar. Kerricurrihy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2141. Dublin, 173 m. Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. Cork, and archdioc. Cashel. It is situated about half way between Cove and Cork city, and is much frequented in the summer season. The channel here is deep and narrow, and vessels of large burden discharge their cargoes at this station. Here is a Dublin Association school of 32 boys and 10 girls, and also a Roman Catholic free-school of 120 boys and 30 girls.

PASSAIC, riv. N. America, U. S.; rises in Morris co., New Jersey, and flows S. into Newark bay. At Patterson, on this stream, are the Passaic falls, much visited as an interesting natural curiosity. The descent is 72 feet perpendicular.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, bay, N. America, forming the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, one of the U. S. It is about 6 m. in extent from N. to S., and 12 m. from E. to W.

PASSAROOAN, district, E. of island Java. Area, 1952 sq. m. Pop. 108,812. It is fertile and produces rice and maize.—*Passarooan*, tn. of the above district, situate on a riv. which intersects it; 32 m. SSE. of Surabaya. Lat. 7. 40. S. Long. 112. 50. E. A fine wooden bridge connects the two parts of the town.

PASSAU, tn. Germany, cap. of circle Lower Danube, kingdom Bavaria, at the confluence of the Inn and the Danube; 86 m. ENE. of Munich. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 48. 36. N. Long. 13. 25. E. It was formerly the cap. of a bishopric, and is still a bishop's see. The town consists of three parts—Passau proper, situate on the peninsula between the two rivers; the Innstadt, standing on the S. side of the Inn; and the Ilzstadt, on the N. of the Danube: the three being connected by two long wooden bridges. The fortifications are strong, and have three large forts. In this tn. are some extensive breweries and a tobacco manufactory, and some trade is carried on from its command of river navigation. In 1552, was concluded at Passau the peace which is considered by all the German Protestants, as the charter of their liberties.

PASSENHAM, par. England, hund. Cleley, co. Northampton. Acres, 2230. Real prop. £3306. Pop. 828. Stoney Stratford (P. T. 52). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Peterborough. The church is an ancient structure, the chancel of which is worthy of notice.

PASSIR, district, E. coast island Borneo. It is an unhealthy country, but produces rice, benzoin, musk, aloes, pepper, cassia, and nutmegs. The imports are opium, all kinds of iron work cutlery, and hardware, cloth, chintzes, carpets, &c.—*Passir*, tn. of the above district; situate 50 m. up a river of the same name. Lat. 1. 57. S. Long. 116. 10. E. It contains about 300 houses.

PASSY, vil. France. depart. Seine, prov. Isle of France, on the Seine; 2½ m. W. of Paris. Pop. 3000. Here are chalybeate waters, which are in great repute.

PASTAZA, or Pastaca, riv. S. America, gov. Quito, republic Colombia; rises in Riobamba, and after a course of 100 m. enters the Amazons by the S. shore, in Lat. 48. 3. S.

PASTO, dist. S. America, prov. Popayan, gov. New Granada, republic Colombia; bounded S. by the prov. Ibarra. It produces wheat of good quality, and has fine pastures. It is watered by several large rivers.—*Pasto*, cap. of the above district, is situate at the foot of a volcanic mountain; 80 m. SSW. of Popayan. Pop. 7000. Lat. 1. 15. N. Long. 76. 46. W. It is noted for cabinet manufactures, which are so curiously varnished as to resemble Japan.

PASTON, par. England, hund. Tunstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £1747. Pop. 286. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £107.

PASTON, par. England, liberty Peterborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 3150. Real prop. £1797. Pop. 836. Peterborough (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Peterborough.

PASTON, tnshp. England, par. Kirk Newton, W. div. Glendale ward, co. Northumberland; situate on the S. side of the Beaumont riv. Real prop. £2600. Pop. 207. Wooler (P. T. 320).

Here is a large circular lake called Pawston Tarn.

PASTOW, hund. England, Kingsclere div. co. Southampton. Acres, 102,500. Pop. 18,070. Containing eight parishes.

PATAGONIA, country, S. America; bounded N. by Buenos Ayres, and extending 1100 m. on the E. coast, from Rio de la Plata to the Straits of Magelhaen. It has no timber in the N. part, though the S. contains abundance, and numerous flocks of cattle. The E. coast is low. The natives are tall, stout, and well made, many of them 6 feet 5 inches in height, but their hands and feet are remarkably small; their colour is a kind of bronze; they have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inward, and a small apron of leather. The principal harbour is that of Port St. Julian. Patagonia was discovered in 1519, by Ferdinand Magelhaen, who passed through the narrow sea that separates it from Terra del Fuego, called after him the Straits of Magelhaen.

PATANY, country, Asia, on the E. coast of Malacca; it is the largest, the most populous, and most fertile state in the Malay peninsula, and yields abundance of rice. It is occupied by the Siamese, and completely subjected by them.

PATARA, the ruins of an ancient tn. Asiatic Turkey, coast of Caramania, formerly a celebrated oracle of Apollo. It contains many monuments of antiquity, particularly the theatre, with 34 rows of marble seats, still entire, but the place is now uninhabited, except by a few peasants.

PATCHAM, or PECHAM, par. England, hund. Dean, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 4170. Real prop. £4187. Pop. 489. Brighton (P. T. 51). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £143.

PATCHING, hund. England, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex. Pop. 149. Containing one par. of the same name.

PATCHING, par. England, hund. of the same name, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 500. Real prop. £1069. Pop. 149. Arundel (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar dioc. of Canterbury.

PATCHWAY, tithing, England, par. Almondbury, lower div. hund. Langley and Swineshead, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1750. Pop. with Hempton. Bristol (P. T. 114).

PATELEY BRIDGE, mkt.-tn. and chap. England, par. Rippon, lower div., wapentake of Claro, co. York, W. riding; situate on the N. bank of the riv. Nedd. Pop. with par. Rippon (P. T. 212). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar, dioc. Rippon. Ann. val. £87. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Six annual fairs for cattle, wool, cloth, &c. It consists principally of one long and tolerably well-built street. On the opposite side of the riv. are several lead mines. A new church was completed in 1827, under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners. Here are a small endowed school, and a neat chapel for the Independents.

PATESLEY, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1130. Pop. (with Oxwick) 74. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

PATH-HEAD, vil. Scotland, par. Crichton, and sh. Edinburgh. Pop. with par. Dalkeith (P. T. 6). Fairs, first Wednesday in August, and October 7. It consists of a spacious street, through which is the great road from Edinburgh to London.

PATH-HEAD, vil. Scotland, par. Dysart, dist. Kirkaldy, sh. Fife. Pop. 2090. Dysart (P. T. 14). The weaving of coarse linens, tykes, and checks, employs a great number of persons. Here is a good market for provisions.

PATMOS, island, Grecian Archipelago, S. of Samos, near the coast of Asia Minor, about 25 m. in circumference. Pop. 300. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 26. 40. E. It produces little, and is chiefly celebrated as being the spot to which St. John retired, and where he wrote the Apocalypse.

PATNA, city, Hindoostan, cap. prov. Bahar, situate on the S. side of the Ganges; 155 m. from Benares, and 316 m. from Lucknow. Pop. in 1811, 312,000, of which 97,000 were Mahometans. Lat. 25. 37. N. Long. 85. 15. E. Including the suburbs, it comprehends an extent of 9 m. along the banks of the Ganges, the width being on an average 2 m. Within the walls, however, it is only 1½ m. from E. to W., by three quarters of a mile from N. to S., but very closely built, having only one tolerably wide street. It was formerly protected by a wall and ditch, but they are now nearly destroyed. It is said that the walls inclosed all the inhabitants till after the Mahratta invasion, and that its subsequent enlargement and prosperity have been owing to the European factories—English, Dutch, French, and Danes, who have traded largely in cotton cloths. This trade has of late declined, and though that in opium, nitre, and indigo, has increased, the town has fallen away. The chief Mahometan place of worship is the monument of Shah Arzani, about the middle of the western suburb. The only remarkable places with the followers of the Brahmins, are the temples of the great and little Patana Devi, or goddess of Patna. The Catholics have a church, which in 1811 was the best looking place in Patna, although there were only 20 families of native Portuguese. There were at that time 24 bankers, who discounted all bills payable there, or at Calcutta, Benares, or Moorshedabad. A great quantity of saltpetre is annually despatched from hence to Calcutta, both for consumption and export. The Patna division of the court of appeal and circuit comprehends the following districts: Ramghur, Bahar, Tirhoot, Sarun, Shahabad, and the city of Patna.

PATNEY, par. England, hund. Elstub and Everley, co. Wilts. Acres, 830. Real prop. £1738. Pop. 144. Devizes (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

PATRAS, seaport-tn. Greece, NW. of Morea, entrance of Gulf of Lepanto; 65 m. WbN. of Corinth. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 38. 33. N. Long. 21. 43. E. The tn. is built on an eminence, commanded by a fort. The places of worship are a synagogue, and two Greek churches. Most of the ancient monuments have disappeared with the lapse of ages. Patras is favourably situate for commerce, being a central point for the coast of Livadia, the Ionian isles, and the northern part of the Morea. The port is a little N. of the town; the trade is considerable, particularly with Trieste, Corfu, and Zante, chiefly in oil, wine, honey, currants, wax, silk, and skins.

PATREE, tn. Hindoostan, division Jutwar,

prov. Gujerat; 44 m. SSE. from Rabdunpoor. Lat. 23. 7. N. Long. 71. 51. E. It is a large and populous place, defended by three walls, and was formerly a place of considerable strength.

PATRICK, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia; bounded N. by Franklin co., E. by Henry co., S. by N. Carolina, and NW. by Montgomery co. Pop. 7393.

PATRICK'S-BOURNE, par. England, hund. Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £2999. Pop. 280. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Canterbury.

PATRICK'S, SAINT, par. Ireland, in the co. of the city Limerick, co. Limerick, prov. Munster; situate on the banks of the Shannon. Pop. 2331. Limerick (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect., united to the rect. Cahivally and Singland, the rect. and vic. Emlygrenan, in dioc. of Limerick. Ann. val. £341. Here is a cotton factory.

PATRIMONIO DI S. PIETRO, prov. W. Italy, States of the Church, to the NW. of Rome; length 45 m., breadth 35 m. Chief tns. Civita Vecchia, Viterbo, and Bolsena. The grant of this ter. was first made to the bishop of Rome by the emperor Constantine.

PATRINGTON, anc. mkt.-tn. and par. England, s. div. wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 3180. Real prop. £5356. Pop. 1298. London, 192. Liv. a rect. in dioc. York. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fairs, March 28, July 18, Dec. 6, for woollen cloths, copper, tinware, and toys. It is situate on a branch of the Humber, where a creek forms a haven for small craft, which convey corn to Hull and London, and import lime and coal from the W. riding. The church is a handsome and spacious edifice with a lofty spire, serving as a sea-mark to the entrance of the Humber. Here are places of worship for Independents and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

PATRISHOW, par. Great Britain. hund. Crickhowell, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Pop. 73. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a chap. annexed to the rect. Llanbedr. In the church are a rood-loft and screen, of Irish oak, beautifully carved. The font is an interesting remain; it is excavated from one large block of stone.

PATROCLEA. See GAIDRONISI.

PATTERDALE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Barton, W. ward, co. Westmoreland. Pop. (with Hartsop) 400. Ambleside (P. T. 278). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £70. Here is a small endowed school.

PATTERSON, tn. N. America, U. S., Essex co. New Jersey, on the Passaic, below the Falls; 15 m. N. from Newark. It is a large and flourishing place, and has 17 cotton factories, an iron and brass foundery, and a flax factory. It contains six houses of public worship.

PATTESHULL, par. England, s. div. hund. Seisdon, co. Stafford. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £2968. Pop. 132. Shiffnall (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £90. The church is a very elegant modern edifice, in the Grecian style, with a handsome turret. Here are two fine lakes, called Pattes-hull-pool and Snowdon-pool.

PATTESWICK, par. England, Witham div. hund. Lexden, co. Essex. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £1654. Pop. 341. Great Coggeshall (P. T. 44). Liv. a donative, dioc. London. Ann. val. £90.

PATTI, tn. Italy, NW. of island Sicily, near a fine bay of the same name; 33 m. W. of Messina. Pop. 5000. Lat. 38. 10. N. Long. 15. 2. E. The chief public building is the cathedral. Here is an extensive manufacture of earthenware.

PATTIALLAH, tn. Hindoostan, cap. of a Seik princip., prov. Delhi; 117 m. NNW. of Delhi. Lat. 30. 16. N. Long. 76. 22. E. This is a place of considerable extent, and is surrounded by a mud wall, in the centre of which is a square fort where the rajah resides.

PATTINGHAM, par. England, partly in the hund. Stottesden, co. Salop, and partly in the s. div. hund. Seisdon, co. Stafford, cos. Salop and Stafford. Acres, 3660. Real prop. £5971. Pop. 817. Wolverhampton (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

PATTISHALL, or PATESHULL, par. England, hund. Towcester, co. Northampton. Acres, 2460. Real prop. £4376. Pop. 742. Towcester (P. T. 60). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £143. Here is a small endowment for education. The Roman Watling Street passes through this par.

PATUCKET FALLS, N. America, U. S., on the riv. Merrimack, near the mouth of Concord riv., Massachusetts; 10 m. W. from Andover. The perpendicular descent is 28 feet.

PATUN, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Ajmeer; 53 m. SE. of Kotah. Lat. 24. 32. N. Long. 76. 16. E. This is quite a modern town, and the streets are broad and regular. It is fortified; and the pop. includes a large portion of the commercial classes.

PAU, tn. SW. France, cap. of depart. Lower Pyrenees, prov. Bearn, on the Gave de Pau; 110 m. S. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 9000. Lat. 43. 7. N. Long. 0. 23. W. The square called Place Royale is the best of the public places, and the promenade called the Cours Bayard is the chief resort. Pau contains little interesting, except a public library, and an academy of arts and sciences. The manufactures consist chiefly of linen, table linen, and towelling, which are exported. Quantities of hams are cured here, and shipped at Bayonne. The environs of Pau produce abundance of fruits and good red wine. It is the birth-place of Bernadotte, the present sovereign of Sweden.

PAU, island, S. Pacific ocean, one of the Tefee islands, famous for sandal-wood, which is procured in great abundance. There are several English residents here.

PAUCAROLLA, prov. S. America, repub. Peru; bounded N. by Lampa, E. by Chucuito, S. by Arica, and W. by Moqueha. Length 240 m., breadth 84 m. Pop. 26,000, chiefly Indians, employed in breeding cattle.

PAUCARTAMBO, prov. S. America, repub. Peru; bounded by the provs. Calca, Lares, and Quispicanchi. Length 78 m., breadth 21 m. Pop. 8000. It produces wheat, barley, maize, and fruits of various kinds.

PAUL, par. and tnshp. England, s. div. wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding; situate on the E. side of the Humber. Acres, 5020. Real prop. £11,539. Pop. 739. Hull (P. T. 174). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. It is celebrated for its dock-yard, where ships of the line of 74 guns are sometimes built. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, with a Sunday school attached.

PAUL, Saint, par. England, w. div. hund. Penwith, co. Cornwall. Acres, 3500. Real prop. £7464. Pop. 4191. Penzance (P. T. 281). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. This par. contains the fishing vils. of Mousehold and Newlyn, situate on the coast of Mounts-bay, the inhabitants of which carry on the pilchard and mackerel fisheries to a great extent. Here are almshouses for six poor men.

PAUL, St., bay, island Malta; 8 m. w. of Valetta. It affords good anchorage, and is defended by several forts. The shipwreck of St. Paul is said to have taken place here.

PAUL, St., tn. S. America, cap. of dist. of same name, empire Brazil; 190 m. w. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 23. 30. s. Long. 46. 56. w. The material with which the streets of St. Paul are paved contains gold, many particles of which are found in the crevices after heavy rains. Here are several squares, and about 13 places of worship, 2 convents, 3 monasteries, and 8 churches, the greater part of which, as well as the town, are built with earth. The manufactures are unimportant; but a beautiful kind of net-work is made for hammocks, which, when fringed, form a handsome article of furniture. The greater part of the inhabitants are husbandmen.

PAULEE, tn. and fortress Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad, built at the top of an insulated mountain, 1500 feet in height; 3 m. se. of Nagotama riv., 40 m. se. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 23. n. Long. 73. 23. e. It was taken by the British in 1818.—*Paulee*, tn., prov. Ajmeer, one of the greatest commercial marts in all Rajpootana.

PAULER'S PURY, or Pavell's Pery, par. England, hund. Cleley, co. Northampton. Acres, 2960. Real prop. £3577. Pop. 1092. Towcester (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Here is a small endowment for educating 6 boys, and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PAULIZZA, village, kingdom Greece, depart. Arcadia, chiefly remarkable as being built on the site of the ancient Phigaleia. One of the gates is entire, and the church contains several interesting remains. The circuit of the ancient city may be traced.

PAULTON, par. England, hund. Chewton, co. Somerset. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £3711. Pop. 1784. Bath (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. dioc. Bath and Wells. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

PAUL TROIS CHATEAUX, St., tn. SE. France, depart. Drome, prov. Dauphiny; 13 m. n. of Orange. Pop. 2100. Here is a trade carried on in wine, olive oil, and silk.

PAUNTLEY, par. England, hund. Botloe, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £2164. Pop. 263. Newent (P. T. 112). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £39.

PAVENHAM, or Pabenham, par. England, hund. Willey, co. Bedford. Acres, 1340. Real prop. £1812. Pop. 543. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

PAVIA, delegation, Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd. Area, 320 sq. m. Pop. 117,000. It is bounded by the delegations of Lodi, Milan, and Parma. The soil is so fertile that it has been called the garden of the Milanese. It is watered by the Po, Ticino, and Olona. Rice and wines are the principal objects of culture; but silk is an important produce. The pastures feed a fine breed of cattle; and quantities of rich cheese are made. The trade is carried on by a canal from Milan to Pavia, as well as by the rivers.

PAVIA (anc. Ticinum or Papia), tn. Austrian Italy, cap. of the above delegation, on the Ticino; 18 m. s. of Milan. Pop. 21,350. Lat. 45. 10. n. Long. 9. 9. e. It is upwards of a mile in length and breadth, but from the scantiness of the pop. has an appearance of desertion. The streets are broad and straight, and many of the houses good. Pavia has several squares, the best of which, in the centre of the town, is surrounded by piazzas. Some ancient towers of extraordinary height, the remains of Gothic ages, are still to be seen. It is surrounded by fortifications, though much decayed. The marble bridge over the Ticino is one of the most remarkable structures. The church and convent of the Carthusians are grand. The church of the St. Augustinians contains the tomb of Boethius. The cathedral, a Gothic building in decay, has been rebuilt, not in good taste. The university of Pavia is said to be the most ancient in Europe, having been founded by Charlemagne in 791. Pavia has some trade in silk, with Turin, Geneva, and Lyons. Wine is sent to Milan and Lodi, and rice to various parts of Italy. The excellent cheese made in the province is exported to a considerable amount. The silk weaving is the only manufacture. In 1525, Francis I. was made prisoner by the imperialists, in a battle fought near this place. The town was afterwards taken by the imperialists; but, after 60 years, restored to the French, who kept it till 1814, when it fell under the Austrian dominions. It is the see of a bishop.

PAVILLY, tn. N. France, depart. Lower Seine, prov. Normandy; 12 m. nw. of Rouen. Pop. 2000. Lat. 49. 35. n. Long. 0. 52. e. Manufactures, indigo and paper.

PAVLOVA-SELO, tn. European Russia, gov. Niznei-Novgorod, on the Oka. Pop. 6000. Most of the inhabitants are locksmiths or hardware manufacturers.

PAWLET, par. England, hund. N. Petherton, co. Somerset. Acres, 3200. Real prop. £8682. Pop. 577. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bath and Wells. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

PAWLET, tn. N. America, U. S., Rutland co., Vermont; 13 m. n. of Bennington. Pop. 1965.

PAWNEES, tribe of Indians of N. America, Louisiana, w. of the riv. Platte; in number about 5000.

PAWTUCKET, river of N. America, Rhode island, rises in Massachusetts, under the name of Blackstone, and flows into Narraganset Bay, below Providence. It has a fall, the descent of which is about 50 feet.—*Pawtucket*, tn., partly in Rhode Island, partly in Massachusetts. Pop. 4000. It is noted for the number and extent of its manufactures.

PAXO, island Mediterranean, repub. of Seven Islands, near the entrance of the Adriatic; 6 m. s. of Corfu. Area, 35 sq. m. Pop. 6000. Lat. 39. 21. n. Long. 20. 21. e. Paxo is about 15 m. in circuit, including the neighbouring islet of Antipaxo. Its surface is hilly, and, the soil being stony, produces only olives, almonds, and

vines, with a very little corn. Opposite the isle of Antipaxo there is a tolerably good harbour.

PAXTON, vil. Scotland, par. Hutton, shire Berwick, situate on the N. bank of the Tweed. Pop. with par. Berwick (P. T. 53½). Part of the stipend of the liv. of Swinton is payable out of the property of the place.

PAXTON, Great, par. England, hund. Toseland, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £1291. Pop. 267. St. Neots (P. T. 56). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. In the church is a double stone seat for a deacon and subdeacon, with a piscina.

PAXTON, Little, par. England, hund. Toseland, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 2040. Real prop. £1980. Pop. 310. St. Neots (P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

PAY-HEMBURY, or Pehembury, par. England, hund. Hayridge, co. Devon. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £3002. Pop. 542. Honiton (P. T. 148). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter.

PAYSTOUN, dist. Scotland, par. Ormiston, sh. Haddington. Pop. with par. Tranent (P. T. 10). Comprehending the hamlets of E. Paystoun, W. Paystoun, Paystoun Bank, and Paystoun Mill.

PAZ, La, prov. South America, repub. Bolivia, situate N. of Sicasica. It consists of a small tract round the city of the same name, in the vicinity of the W. cordillera of the Andes: the territory is rough and uneven, and its temperature cold. The inhabitants chiefly dwell in the valley, as the higher grounds are covered with forests which shelter bears, jaguars, &c. Some gold is found in the river; and the country produces abundance of grain and fruits.

PAZ, La, tn. of the above dist., situate 120 m. ESE. of Arequipa. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 17. 15. N. Long. 68. 25. W. It was founded in 1758, and called La Paz, or peace, in memory of the public tranquillity being settled by the defeat of Gonzalo Pizarro, and his adherents. The city has a cathedral, 4 churches, 5 convents, and 3 nunneries. The chief article of trade is Paraguay tea. La Paz is a bishop's see, with considerable revenues.

PE, St., tn. SW. France, depart. Upper Pyrenees, prov. Gascony, on the Gave de Pau; 15 m. SW. of Tarbes. Pop. 2800. Manufactures, locks and nails.

PEACE RIVER, or Unijah River, N. America, U. S., has its rise in the Rocky Mountains, in Lat. 54. 24. N. and Long. 121. W. After a winding course, it passes the Lake of the Hills, it is then called Slave river; and, after running through Slave lake, again changes its name to Mackenzie's river. See Mackenzie's River.

PEACHAM, tn. N. America, U. S., Caledonia co., Vermont; 27 m. E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1351. This is an agricultural town, and contains a chapel for Congregationalists.

PEAK FOREST, an extra-par. lib. England, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £4156. Pop. 573. Tideswell (P. T. 160). Here are numerous limestone quarries: many workmen are constantly employed in boring the rocks, and shattering them to pieces with gunpowder. From the quarries a railway extends to Chapel-in-the-Frith.

PEARL RIVER, riv. N. America, U. S., Mississippi, which runs S. and joins the Rigolets, forming the boundary between the States of Mississippi and Louisiana.

PEASEMARSH, or Peasemersh, par. England, hund. Goldspur, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 3340. Real prop. £3379. Pop. 920. Rye (P. T. 63). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chichester. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PEASEMORE, or Peysmer, par. England, hund. Faircross, co. Berks. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £2843. Pop. 298. East Ilsley (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

PEASENHALL, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1080. Real prop. £2359. Pop. 773. Yoxford (P. T. 94). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £130.

PEATLING MAGNA, par. England, hund. Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £2920. Pop. 267. Lutterworth (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £146.

PEATLING PARVA, par. England, hund. Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Acres, 870. Real prop. £1474. Pop. 174. Lutterworth (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

PEBMARSH, or Pelmarsh, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 1920. Real prop. £2033. Pop. 642. Halsted (P. T. 46). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

PEBWORTH, par. England, upper div. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 3050. Real prop. £3585. Pop. 578. Chipping Camden (P. T. 90). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £55. Here are two small endowments for education, and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Several mineral springs rise in this par.

PECKFORTON, tnshp. England, par. Bunbury, hund. Eddisbury, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £1885. Pop. 331. Tarporley (P. T. 178). Here is a mineral spring.

PECKHAM, vil. England, par. Camberwell, E. div. hund. Brixton, co. Surrey. Pop. with par. London, 4 m. It consists principally of a long street, extending from E. to W., and contains many large and handsome houses. Near it extends a branch of the Surrey canal. There are two proprietary episcopal chapels. Here are likewise a spacious chapel for Independents, another for Baptists, and one for the Society of Friends. A national school for children of both sexes, a Lancasterian school, and an infant school, are supported by voluntary contribution. Here is an asylum for decayed victuallers. At this place has been established a silk manufactory.

PECKHAM, East, or Great, par. England, hund. Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 3470. Real prop. £5923. Pop. 2018. Tunbridge (P. T. 39). Liv. a rect. and vic., both peculiars, dioc. Canterbury.

PECKHAM, West, or Little, par. England, hund. Littlefield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £1826. Pop. 536. Tunbridge (P. T. 30). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Rochester. Fair, Whit-Tuesday. Hops and fruit are cultivated here to a considerable extent.

PECKLETON, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 2020. Real prop. 3981. Pop. (with Tooley) 294. Hinckley (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. This par. is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of it is a court of pleas for the recovery of debts under 40s.

PEDDA-BALAPOOR, or Great Balapoor, tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, prov. Mysore. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 13. 17. N. Long. 77. 37. E. It carries on a considerable trade. To the E. of this is another fortress called *Little Balapoor*, the cap. of a small dist.

PEDDAPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Rajamundry, prov. Northern Circars; 17 m. N. of Coringa. Lat. 17. 6. N. Long. 82. 15. E. Sugar-cane to a considerable extent is cultivated in the neighbouring town.

PEDEE, Great, riv. N. America, U. S., South Carolina; rises in N. Carolina, where it is called Yadkin, and runs SSE. into Winyaw bay, near Georgetown.—*Pedee, Little*, unites with Great Pedee 32 m. above its mouth.

PEDIR, tn. W. coast island Sumatra. Lat. 5. 20. N. Long. 96. 5. E. It was formerly of considerable commercial note, and still exports betel-nut, gold-dust, canes, camphor, benzoin, &c.

PEDMORE, par. England, lower div., hund. Halfshire, co. Worcester. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £1982. Pop. 394. Hagley (P. T. 121). Liv. a. rect. in dioc. Worcester. The church is an ancient structure; over the inner door of the porch is a curious piece of Saxon sculpture representing the Deity surrounded by the symbols of the four Evangelists.

PEEBLES, or Tweeddale, an inland co. Scotland. Acres, 229,778. Pop. 10,578. Bounded on the E. and SE. by the shires of Berwick and Selkirk, on the S. by that of Dumfries, on the W. by Lanarkshire, and on the N. by the co. of Mid-Lothian, or Edinburgh. It contains 16 pars., 1 royal burgh, and sends two members to parliament. The entire quantity of land under tillage is estimated at 15,000 acres; the remainder consisting of pasture land, wood, and water. This co. is irrigated by a number of streams and rivers, among which, by far the most important, is the Tweed. It rises from a well of the same name, among the hills of Tweedsmuir, at a spot 1500 feet above the level of the sea. It takes a winding course westward of not less than 36 m., receiving in its passage the tributary waters of the Lyne, the Manor, and the Leithen. On its banks are numerous towers, forts, and castles. All the rivs. and small lakes contain trout and salmon; and a lake, called West Water Loch, furnishes eels in great abundance. There are many mineral springs; and the co. affords several mineral productions, as ironstone, lead ore, limestone, marl, some coal, and fullers' earth. Peebles, the county town, is the only royal burgh, having the privilege of returning one member to parliament, in conjunction with three more burghs; and one member is returned for the county.

PEEBLES, a royal burgh and par. Scotland, (having a separate jurisdiction, but locally within the co. of which it is the capital), sh. Peebles. Acres, 8210. Real prop. £9255. Pop. 2750. Edinburgh, 20 m. Liv. formerly a vic., is in the presb. of Peebles and synod Lothian and Tweeddale. David II., in 1367, granted a charter to the inhabitants, constituting Peebles a royal burgh; and this was confirmed by a charter of James II. (of Scotland), and by another given by James VI., in 1621. It is now governed by a provost, two baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, 11 councillors, and a deacon; and returns one member to parliament, in conjunction with the burghs of Lanark, Linlithgow, and Selkirk. The town stands in a plain, on the N. side of the Tweed, at a point of its confluence with the Peebles water, which divides it into two parts; the Old Town, on the W. side of the stream, and the New Town on the E., communicating by means of two bridges. In the Old Town are the ruins of two ancient churches, the northernmost of which was the Cross church, founded in 1257 by Alexander II.; the other, called the High church of Peebles, was probably erected or rebuilt in the 11th century; its ruins are surrounded by an extensive cemetery, still used for interment. The New Town consists principally of one street, which is long and spacious; at the western extremity of which stands the present parish church, and near it is the county gaol. There are also apartments for the tn. and co. courts, a hall for the general business of the co., and handsome assembly rooms. Peebles is noted for the manufacture of stockings, for the weaving of woollen cloth, and especially for the excellence of the beer or ale brewed here. Poor children are educated under the direction of the kirk of session, from the poor's funds.

PEEL, tn. Great Britain, par. St. Germain (anciently called Holm Town), Isle of Man; situate on a spacious bay, on the western coast of the island. Pop. with par. Douglas, 12 m. The bay abounds with fish of various kinds, especially red cod. The tn. is an irregularly built place, stretching along the shore. About 100 yards N. of the tn. is a small rocky island, on which stands Peel castle. In the island are the remains of two churches, one called St. Patrick's, and the other called the cathedral. The latter was built about 1245; the inhabitants still inter their dead within its ruined walls; and beneath the eastern part of the building is the ecclesiastical prison. Near the ruins of St. Patrick's church are the armoury, the bishop's palace, and the lord's mansion. About 3 m. eastward of Peel is Tinwald Mount, an artificial eminence. There are some vestiges of two gates, and a wall, which encompassed the hill, the approach to the top of which is by a flight of steps. At a short distance from this hill is the chapel of St. John the Baptist, which was rebuilt about 1800.

PEELE, chap. England, par. Dean, hund. Salford, co. pal. of Lancaster. Pop. with par. Great Bolton (P. T. 197). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £93.

PEENE, riv. N. Germany, rises in the duchy Mecklenburg, and, after forming the boundary between Mecklenburg and Pomerania, it falls into the Baltic, at Peenemunde.

PEGNITZ, riv. Germany, Franconia, kingd. Bavaria; rises near the small tn. Pegnitz, and, after passing through Nuremburg, receives the Rednitz at Furth, and the united streams are called Regnitz.

PEGSWORTH, tnshp. England, par. Bothall, E. div. Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland. Real prop. £1585. Pop. 189. Morpeth (P. T. 288). Here are two collieries.

PEGU, or Begu, formerly a kingd. in India, beyond the Ganges, but now a prov. of the Burmese empire. Area, 43,000 sq. m. It is contained between Lat. 16. and 19. N., and Long. 94. and 98. E. The chief provinces, in 1825, were Bassein, Rangoon, Henzawuddy, Marta-

ban, Tongho, and Prome, besides seven smaller districts, named Shoedong, Sarawady, Donabew, Syriam, Sitang Shoegong, and Kyari. The face of the country, from the city of Pegu E. to the Sitang river, is an extensive low plain, covered with rank grass in the dry season, and inundated during the monsoon. North of Sitang the country is unknown, but is supposed to be more elevated and jungly. The principal outlets of trade in Pegu are the rivers Bassein, Martaban, and Irawady. The port of Bassein, or rather Negrais, has more depth of water than that of Rangoon, but the latter port is one of the finest in the world. Pegu produces abundance of teak timber; the chief forests below Prome are those of Sarawady, Pinge, Salidan, Lain, and Paddang. Teak is also found in Tongo, Kaori, and some parts of Martaban. So early as 1707, the Arabs of Muscat, then a considerable maritime power, were accustomed to build teak ships here, some carrying from 30 to 50 guns. For procuring this valuable timber, a great intercourse has always subsisted between Pegu and the British provinces, and a garrison was stationed at Rangoon. Pegu has been long subject to the Burmese; but after the Burmese war of 1826, Rangoon was evacuated by the British garrison, and the place delivered over to the Burmese authorities. The Peguers soon after revolted, and commenced hostilities against their former masters, but were defeated with great slaughter.

PEGU, tn. India, cap. of the above prov., is situate on the riv. Sitang; 90 m. above Rangoon. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 17. 40. N. Long. 96. 12. E. It was anciently a fortified town, of a quadrangular form, each side measuring a mile and a half. The rampart was composed of bricks cemented with mud, 35 feet thick, with small towers or bastions 300 yards asunder; but all are now in a ruinous state. The city was nearly destroyed at its capture by the Burman emperor, Alompra, in 1757: he caused parts of the walls to be levelled, and the houses destroyed, while the inhabitants were either dispersed or led into captivity. The object that attracts most attention is the temple of Shoemadoo Praw, a pyramidal building of brick and mortar. On the N. side of it are three large bells, suspended near the ground, to announce to the spirit of Gaudma the approach of a suppliant, who places his offering (boiled rice and sweetmeats, or a cocoa-nut fried in oil) on a bench near the base of the pyramid. On the capture of Pegu by the British, in 1824, this sacred edifice was found in a very neglected condition.

PEIHO, riv. China, prov. Pe-che-lee, rises on the borders of Tartary, runs N. and passes near Pekin, and, after a course of several hundred miles, discharges itself into the Yellow Sea, in Lat. 39. 3. N.

PEINA, tn. Germany, princip. Hildesheim, kingd. Hanover, on the riv. Fuse; 20 m. E. of Hanover. Pop. 3000, chiefly Lutherans. It is fortified and defended by a castle. Manufactures, tobacco and spinning yarn.

PEIPU, Lake of, lake, European Russia; about 50 m. long, and 35 m. broad. Lat. 58. 30. N. Long. 27. 30. E. It lies between the govs. Petersburg, Livonia, Esthonia, and Pskov.

PEIRE, St., tn. Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia; on the riv. Braita; 40 m. SSW. of Turin. Pop. 5000.

PEKIANGHO, riv. China, prov. Quangtong, rises in the range of mountains which divide the prov. Kiangsee, forming the great navigable communication between Pekin and Canton.

PEKIN, or Peking, city, China, and cap. of the whole empire. Pop. 3,000,000. Lat. 39. 55. N. Long. 116. 28. E. By early travellers it is mentioned under the name of Cambalu, built by the Tartar monarchs, adjacent to the Chinese city of Taydu. The distinction between the Chinese and Tartar cities is still maintained. The latter forms the main body of Pekin, being surrounded by the principal wall, inclosing an area of 14 sq. m. The Chinese city has a wall of its own, which, though now much decayed, incloses an area of 9 sq. m. The suburbs are very large. Like most of the Chinese cities, Pekin is laid out by the square and line. A street, 4 m. long and 120 feet broad, reaches from one gate to the other, and is crossed by another of similar length and breadth; the other streets are narrow, many of them only lanes; all are unpaved, and covered only with sand or dust. The principal streets consist almost entirely of shops, which are painted, gilded, and ornamented with great magnificence, and lanterns of horn, silk, or paper are arranged before the doors. The streets are very crowded, owing to the number of different trades carried on in the open air. According to Chinese ideas, the town is well fortified, by its wall, ditch, and towers. Of the ornamental buildings of Pekin, the most conspicuous are those called triumphal arches, which consist of a large gateway, with a smaller one on each side. Large characters of gold announce that each monument was erected to honour some great man, or to commemorate some important event. The imperial palace is an inclosure within the city, about one mile in length and three-quarters in breadth; that of Yuen-mien is much larger. The grounds are 10 m. in diameter, and inclose 60,000 English acres, and contain 30 distinct places of residence for the emperor. The throne, placed in a recess of the great audience-hall, is supported by rows of pillars painted red. It consists of a wood resembling mahogany, adorned with exquisite carving.

PELDON, par. England, hund. Winstree, co. Essex. Acres, 2230. Real prop. £3307. Pop. 424. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

PELEW ISLANDS, or Palaos, group of islands, W. part of the Pacific ocean, lying between the Philippine and the Caroline islands. Lat. between 6. 54. and 8. 12. N.; and Long. between 134. 5. and 184. 40. E. They are about 18 in number: the names of the principal ones are Oroolong, Emungs, Emillegue, Artingal Corooraa, and Pelelew. They are long and narrow, of a moderate height, well covered with wood, and encircled on the western side by a reef of coral, of which the end could not be seen. A great variety of timber trees grow here; among which are the ebony, machineil, and cabbage trees, as well as the wild bread-fruit, called by the natives riamall. Yams and cocoa-nuts are the chief articles of sustenance; betel-nuts, plantains, and bananas abound, as well as Seville oranges and lemons. The country produces also sugar-canes, bamboos, and

turmeric; the latter is used by the natives as a dye.

PELHAM BRENT, par. England, hund. Edwinstree, and co. Hertford. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £1972. Pop. 271. Buntingford (P. T. 31). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London.

PELHAM FURNEAUX, parish of England, hund. Edwinstree, co. Hertford. Acres, 2570. Real prop. £3607. Pop. 619. Buntingford (P. T. 31). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London. Here is a small endowed school.

PELHAM STOCKING, par. England, hund. Edwinstree, co. Hertford. Acres, 640. Real prop. £659. Pop. 158. Buntingford (P. T. 31). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

PELIME, tn. Asiatic Russia, dist. Tourinsk, gov. Tobolsk; at the confluence of the Pelime with the Taudo. Lat. 59. 20. N. Long. 63. 50. E. It contains no regular shops or merchants, and is supplied with goods only by a small vessel, which once a year ascends the Taudo from Tobolsk. It is inhabited chiefly by the race of people called Vogouls.

PELION, mntn. ancient Greece, now called Petras; situate to the S. of Ossa, on the borders of the gulf of Volo. It is of considerable height, and is covered with forests.

PELLISSANE, town, SE. France, depart. Mouths of the Rhone, prov. Provence; situate on the Touloubre; 15 m. WSW. of Aix. Pop. 2600. Olives are largely cultivated.

PELLWORM, island, Denmark, duchy of Sleswick. Area, 15 sq. m. Pop. 3000. Lat. 54. 37. N. Long. 8. 40. E.

PELSALL, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Wolverhampton, S. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £856. Pop. 721. Walsall (P. T. 118). Liv. a cur. with that of Wolverhampton, in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £84.

PELTON, tnshp. England, par. Chester-le-Street, middle div. Chester ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 930. Real prop. £1914. Pop. 550. Durham (P. T. 258).

PELUSSIN, tn. E. of France, depart. Loire, prov. Anjou; 6 m. SW. of Condrieu. Pop. 3300. It has some manufactures of silk. Chestnuts are largely cultivated in the neighbourhood.

PELVOUX DE VAL-LOUISE, mntn. SE. of France, depart. Upper Alps, prov. Dauphiny; 13,500 feet above sea level.

PELYNT, or PLINT, par. England, hund. West, co. Cornwall. Acres, 4460. Real prop. £4732. Pop. 804. West Looe (P. T. 234). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Exeter. Fair, June 24, for cattle, &c.

PEMBERTON, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Wigan, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 2620. Real prop. £7558. Pop. 4276. Wigan (P. T. 200). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Here is a very ancient half-timbered hall, a specimen of a style of domestic architecture scarcely met with in the S. of England.

PEMBRIDGE, par. England, hund. Stretford, co. Hereford. Acres, 8320. Real prop. £9155. Pop. 1293. Weobly (P. T. 147). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Hereford. Two annual fairs. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a home missionary chapel; and alms' houses for six poor persons; courts' leet and baron are held here, in which a bailiff is annually appointed to govern the town.

PEMBROKE, co. Great Britain, South Wales. Acres, 368,000. Pop. 81,424. It is bounded by the sea upon the NW. and S.; and on the E. by the shires of Cardigan and Carmarthen. It contains 7 hundreds, 2 boroughs, 9 market-towns, 145 parishes, and sends 3 members to parliament. The surface in general may be termed hilly, few mntns. varying the landscape. The only chain belonging exclusively to Pembrokeshire is the Percelly range, in the NE. district; the loftiest points of which are Moel-Eryr and Cwn Cerwyn, the latter being the most elevated land in the county. The chief rivers are the Teifi, or Tyvi, which separates Pembroke from Cardigan, and is navigable for upwards of 20 m. from the sea; the Cleddy river has its source in the Prescelly mountains, and, taking a southerly direction, unites its waters with those of West Cleddy at Landshipping, and, the united floods fall into Milford Haven near Laurenny: the Dougledge, Nefern, Kefeynfey, Gevain, Dead River, Biran, Rudford, and many other minor streams, contribute to adorn and fertilize the surface. In the upland districts, herds of young black cattle are grazed in the summer. Wheat is grown in the western district, and barley, rye, oats, turnips, &c. in every part. Butter and cheese are also made extensively for the English market; limestone is raised along the western border. and coal, of the non-flaming or stone-kind, is found in the S. The civil divisions of this co. are the hundreds of Castle-Martin, Dewisland, Daughleddau, Cemaes, Cilgerran, Narberth, and Rôs, or Rhôs. In these, the principal tns. are Pembroke, a borough, including Tenby, Wiston, and Milford; Haverford-West, a borough, including Narberth, Fishguard, St. David's, and Newport. Here are but few manufactures, and those on a limited scale. Cotton factories have been established at Haverford-West; tin-plate, on the banks of the Teifi; lead-ore raised and exported, and a small quantity of iron-stone. The coast of Pembroke is very extensive. The harbours of Newport, Fishguard, Tenby, and others, are secured and sheltered, and the haven of Milford is one of the most secure and capacious asylums for shipping in Europe. Through the medium of this last-named harbour, and the several creeks and navigable rivers which issue from and fall into it, a brisk trade is established. The fisheries on the extensive coast of this co. form a considerable accession to the comforts, and a principal mode of employment to a large portion of inhabitants. Very many ancient remains exist here. The circle and cromlech of the Druids is seen at Castle Hendref, Drwson, Trellys, Longhouse, and other places. The famous Roman road to St. David's enters this co. close to Llanddewi-felfry, and passes Haverford-West and Roch Castle. The co. returns one member to parliament, the borough of Pembroke one, and Haverford-West, &c., one.

PEMBROKE, borough, and mkt.-tn. Great Britain, though locally within the hund. Castle-Martin, possesses a separate jurisdiction, co. Pembroke, South Wales. Pop. 6511. London, 264 m. Liv. a union of three vicarages, in the dioc. St. David's. Mkt.-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Four annual fairs. Members of parliament, one. It stands upon the margin of a creek in Milford Haven, called Down Pool,

navigable up to the town, by vessels of 200 tons burden. The site of the town is peculiarly happy, and esteemed salubrious; the ancient name Penfro, a promontory, designating its precise position. The town consists chiefly of one long avenue, and is adorned with three churches, a town-hall, free-school, dissenters' chapels, and respectable inns. The municipal government of the borough is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, 18 councillors, &c., and, in conjunction with Tenby, Wiston, and Milford, it sends one representative to parliament, the mayor of Pembroke being the returning officer. The chief importance of this improving place is attributable to its proximity to Pembroke dock, or Pater, where some of the largest ships in the navy have been built, and where 500 artificers find constant occupation. Here are a spacious fort, a large mkt.-place, a barracks for infantry, and a new pier, from which the post-office steam-packet sails for Dunmore harbour in Ireland. The trade both with Ireland and North America is prosperous, and increasing daily, and there is a brisk coasting trade with South Wales and the ports along the Bristol Channel. Petty sessions are holden here. The castle of Pembroke, one of the most splendid remnants of military architecture in great Britain, stands upon a rock at the W. end of the town, and underneath it is a singular cavern, called, from its remarkable echo, the Wogan. Some of the apartments are in tolerable preservation. Here are the ruins of an hospital and a chapel near the town.

PEMBROKE, tn. N. America, U. S., Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack; 6 m. SE. of Concord. Pop. 1312. Here are paper-mills and other manufactures.—*Pembroke*, tn. Plymouth co., Massachusetts; 23 m. SSE. from Boston. Pop. 1324.

PEMBURY, par. England, hund. Washlingstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 3590. Real prop. £2758. Pop. 1070. Tunbridge (P. T. 30). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Rochester. Ann. val. £88. Here are almshouses for six poor persons.

PEMIGEWASSET, riv. N. America, U. S., the main branch of the Merrimack. Its sources are from the White Mountains and Moosehillock, and its length, to its junction with the Winnipiseogee, about 70 m.

PENAFIEL, tn. N. of Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, on the Sousa; 21 m. ENE. of Oporto. Pop. 4000. Lat. 41. 16. N. Long. 8. 12. W.

PENAFIEL, tn. NW. of Spain, prov. Valladolid, on the Duraton; 36 m. ESE. of Valladolid. Pop. 3600. Lat. 41. 38. N. Long. 4. 7. W.

PENALEY, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Castle-Martin, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1954. Pop. 333. Tenby (P. T. 261). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Saint David's. Ann. val. £81. The church contains a curious tomb, and a screen of exquisite workmanship.

PENALTH, par. England, upper dist. hund. of Ragland, co. Monmouth. Acres, 2300. Real prop. £1161. Pop. 549. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Llandaff.

PENARTH, par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, South Wales. Acres 900. Real prop. £64. Pop. 68. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £119. Situate on the estuary of the riv. Elay, and on the coast of the Bristol Channel, and possessing a sheltered and commodious harbour.

PENARTH, or PENNARTH, par. Great Britain, hund. Swansea, co. Glamorgan, South Wales; situate upon the eastern shore of Oxwich Bay, Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1532. Pop. 357. Swansea (P. T. 206). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £54. Pen-Arth, signifies the bear's head, and is the name given to the promontory of this parish projecting into the Bristol Channel.

PENBAULT, ham. Great Britain, par. Llangammarch, hund. of Buallt, co. Brecon, South Wales. Real prop. £2057. Pop. 614. Baullt (P. T. 173).

PENBEDW, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Nannerch, hund. Rhythyn, co. Denbigh, North Wales. Pop. with par. Mold (P. T. 191). Here is a Druidical circle, an ancient tumulus. The great post road from Denbigh to Mold passes through this township.

PENBOYR, par. Great Britain, hund. Elfed, co. Carmarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 8000. Real prop. £2612. Pop. 1444. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (P. T. 229). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. St. David's. The church-yard constituted part of a Roman camp. Roman roads may be observed in various parts of this parish.

PENBRE, or PEMBREY, par. Great Britain, hund. Cydweli, or Kidwelly, co. Carmarthen, S. Wales. Real prop. £4694. Pop. 2645. Kidwelly (P. T. 226). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £39. There is a vast extent of surface in this par. covered with sand-hills, and containing a productive rabbit-warren, besides a common of vast area, upon which large flocks of sheep are pastured. Here is Trymsaran, an ancient seat of the Mansels.

PENBRYN, or LLANFIHANGEL-PEN-Y-BRYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, South Wales. Real prop. £4296. Cardigan (P. T. 239). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. St. David's. There is a great extent of hard strand on the coast peculiarly agreeable for bathing. The post road from Aberystwyth to Cardigan passes through Penbryn. The inscribed stone, mentioned by Camden, stands to the W. of the church.

PENCAITLAND, par. Scotland, sh. Haddington. Real prop. £6362. Pop. 1166. Tranent (P. T. 10). Liv. in the presb. Haddington, and synod Lothian and Tweeddale. It is watered by the Tyne, which divides it into two equal parts. Coal and limestone are abundant, and there is plenty of excellent free-stone. This parish contains the villages of Easter and Wester Pencaitland, Winton, and Nisbet. Here is a school, with a salary for the master.

PENCARREG, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Cethiniog, co. Carmarthen, South Wales. Acres, 8389. Real prop. £2741. Pop. 1178. Lampeter (P. T. 209). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £73. Here is a caerau, or ancient fortress.

PENCELLI, ham. Great Britain, par. Llanfeugan, hund. Pencelli, co. Brecon, South Wales. Pop. 344. Brecon (P. T. 171).

PENCOED, ham. Great Britain, par. Coed-dû-Church, hund. Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Real prop. £1384. Pop. 402. Bridgend (P. T. 181). The rapid increase of pop. in this ham. is attributed to early marriages.

PENCOMBE, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 4490. Real prop. £3542. Pop. 521. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Hereford.

PENCOYD, par. England, upper div. hund. Wormelow, co. Hereford. Acres, 950. Real prop. £1837. Pop. 183. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the vic. Selleck in the dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £55.

PENDENEN, or PENYDAREN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Defynoc, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Pop. 1385. Merthyr-Tydfil (P. T. 171). Liv. a rect. dioc. St. David's. The Hir-Waun Company hold their iron-mines upon a lease from the marquis of Bute. Limestone exists here in great abundance, and a vein of excellent fire clay has also been discovered here.

PENDEULWYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 2500. Real prop. £2931. Pop. 351. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £143.

PENDLEBURY, tnshp. England, par. Eccles, hund. Salford, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 930. Real prop. £2704. Pop. 1556. Manchester (P. T. 182). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in calico printing.

PENDLETON, tnshp. England, par. Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 2800. Real prop. £2754. Pop. 1205. Clitheroe (P. T. 217). Here are extensive establishments for calico-printing.

PENDLETON, tnshp. par. and chap. England, hund. Salford, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £16,542. Pop. 8435. Manchester (P. T. 182). Livs. are two curs. dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £104. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of the various kinds of Manchester goods, silk, and cotton, and in the neighbouring collieries. Here are several chapels for Dissenters. A school is supported by subscription, which educates 200 children.

PENDLETON, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia, bounded NE. by Hardy co., ESE. by Rockingham and Augusta cos., S. by Bath, and WNW. by Randolph. Pop. 6271. Chief town, Franklin.—*Pendleton*, co., Kentucky. Pop. 3866. Chief tn. Falmouth.

PENDOCK, par. England, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1906. Pop. 302. Upton-upon-Severn (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PENDOMER, par. England, hund. Houndsborough, Barwick, and Coker, co. Somerset. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £1210. Pop. 98. Yeovil (P. T. 122). Liv. a rect. dioc. Bath and Wells.

PENDYN, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Derllys, co. Carmarthen. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £337. Pop. 183. Laugharne (P. T. 245). Liv. a rect. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £48. Near to the vil. is a subterranean river.

PENEGOS, or PEN-EGWEST, par. Great Britain, hund. Machynllaeth, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Real prop. £3574. Pop. 826. Machynllaeth (P. T. 208). Liv. a rect. in dioc. St. Asaph. In the mntn. of Dylifau and Esgair Galed, lead ore has been found.

PENHOW, par. England, lower div. hund. Caldicot, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1680. Real prop. £1537. Pop. 235. Caerleon (P. T. 144). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £65.

PENHURST, par. England, hund. Netherfield, rape Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 890. Real prop. £683. Pop. 102. Battle (P. T. 56). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Chichester.

PENIARTH, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Llanegryn, hund. Tal-y-Bont and Mowddwy, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Pop. 289. Towyn (P. T. 227).

PENICHE, fortified tn. Portugal, on a peninsula in the Atlantic, surrounded by rocks; 48 m. NNW. of Lisbon. Pop. 2800. Lat. 39. 21. N. Long. 9. 24. W. It has a harbour, defended by a fort.

PENIGK, tn. Germany, co. of Schomburg, kingd. Saxony, on the Mulda; 43 m. W. of Dresden. Pop. 3000. Lat. 50. 57. N. Long. 12. 42. E. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in manufacture of cotton and woollen.

PENISCOLA, tn. of Spain, prov. Valencia, situate on a peninsula; 82 m. NE. of Valencia. Pop. 2200. Lat. 40. 23. N. Long. 0. 29. E. It is surrounded by the sea on three sides, and is difficult of access by land.

PENKETH, tnshp. England, par. Prescot, hund. W. Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 690. Real prop. £2071. Pop. 548. Warrington (P. T. 184). Here is a passage over the riv. Mersey, called Fidler's Ferry.

PENKHULL, tnshp. England, par. Stoke-upon-Trent, N. div. of hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Pop. 5876. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150). It is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas for the recovery of debts under 40*s*.

PENKRIDGE, mkt.-tn. par. and tnshp. of England, E. div. hund. Cuttlestone, co. Stafford. Acres, 18,020. Pop. 2991. London, 131 m. Liv. a cur. and peculiar in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Fairs, April 30, for cattle; and first Monday in September, for saddle horses and colts. The par. contains, besides the town, the chapelries of Coppenhall and Dunston, and the tnshps. of Lovedale, with Drayton, Mitton, Otherton, Peleton, Water Eaton, Rodbaston, and Whiston, with Bickford. A considerable trade is carried on here in iron works; and the fair for horses is universally allowed to be one of the first in England. Here is an excellent charity-school for twelve boys and eight girls; and in 1816, two schools, and a residence for the master and mistress, were built by E. Littleton, Esq., in which 200 children are educated on the national plan, at his entire expense. The petty sessions for the E. and W. divs. of this hund. are holden here.

PENLEY, par. Great Britain, hund. Maelor, co. Flint, N. Wales. Real prop. £2385. Pop. 517. Ellesmere (P. T. 169). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £49.

PENLLECH, par. Great Britain, hund. of Cwrnitmean, co. Carnarvon, N. Wales. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £1390. Pop. 268. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Liv. a chap. dioc. Bangor.

PENLLYNN, par. Great Britain, hund. Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Real prop. £1738. Pop. 349. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £35.

PENMACHNO, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Nant-Conway, co. Carnarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £2262. Pop. 984. Llanrwst (P. T. 218). Liv. a cur. dioc. Bangor. Ann. val. £30. The vil. consists of a few scattered cottages, a

parish church, Methodist chapel, and poor-house. In the vicinity are two slate quarries, containing metal of the best quality. The slates manufactured here are exported from Festiniog on one side, and Trefrhiw Quay on the other. Some flannel is manufactured in this parish. There is an endowment for the maintenance of a poor-school here, and a bequest also towards the relief of the poor.

PENMAEN, ham. Great Britain, par. Llanfair-fechan, hund. Uchaf, co. Carnarvon, N. Wales. Pop. with par. Conway (P. T. 227). It is situate upon the sea-coast, and at the foot of Penmaen-Mawr, a remarkable mountain, forming the NE. termination of the Carnarvonshire chain, and attaining an elevation of 1540 feet above the level of the sea.

PENMAEN, par. Great Britain, hund. Swansea, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales; situate upon Oxwich Bay. Acres, 750. Real prop. £496. Pop. 137. Penrice (P. T. 220). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £143.

PENMARC, vil. and par. of Great Britain, hund. Dinas-Powys, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 2827. Real prop. £3815. Pop. 536. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a vic. dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £140. Fair, April 15.

PENMON, par. Great Britain, hund. Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesea, N. Wales, situate upon the Irish sea. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £521. Pop. 240. Beaumaris (P. T. 243). Liv. a cur. dioc. Bangor. Here is a quarry, wherein excellent mill-stones are raised, and another containing a beautiful stratified limestone.

PENMORFA, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Yflonydd, co. Carnarvon, North Wales; situate on the Traith Mawr. Real prop. £2127. Pop. 982. Tremadoc (P. T. 224). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Bangor.

PENMYNYDD, par. Great Britain, hund. Tyndaethury, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 3840. Real prop. £1676. Pop. 377. Beaumaris (P. T. 243). Liv. a prebend with a cur., dioc. Bangor. Ann. val. £50. Here is an almshouse, containing ten chambers, two and a half of which belong to this par. Penmynydd was anciently the lordship of the ancestors of Owen Tudor, second husband to Catherine, queen dowager of Henry V. of England. Some remains of the ancient mansion are still visible.

PENN, par. England, first div. hund. Burnham, co. of Buckingham. Acres, 4260. Real prop. £3094. Pop. 1103. Beaconsfield (P. T. 23). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln.

PENNAL, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Yslymaner, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Real prop. £2387. Pop. 776. Machynllaeth (P. T. 208). Liv. a cur. dioc. Bangor. Ann. val. £28.

PENNANT-MELANGELL, par. Great Britain, hund. Llanfyllyn, co. Montgomery, North Wales. Real prop. £2668. Pop. 789. Bala (P. T. 194). Liv. a sinecure rect. and disch. vic. dioc. St. Asaph. Ann. val. £70. Melangell, or Monacella, is the tutelar saint of this place; her cell is shown in a rock, adjoining the church-yard. The legend of Monacella, written in monkish Latin, is still extant.

PENNANT-MOWDDY, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Llanymowddy, hund. Tal-y-Bont and Mowddy, co. Merioneth. Pop. with par. Dinasmowddy (P. T. 203). The Bwlch-y-Croes line, the most elevated turnpike-road in Great Britain, passes through this tnshp.

PENNARD, East, or Minster, par. England, hund. Whitestone, co. Somerset. Acres, 2950. Real prop. £6185. Pop. 726. Shepton Mallet (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Bath and Wells.

PENNARD, West, par. England, hund. of Glaston Twelve Hides, co. Somerset. Acres, 3270. Real prop. £5310. Pop. 920. Glastonbury (P. T. 124). Liv. a cur. with those of St. John and St. Benedict, in Glastonbury, and a peculiar in dioc. Bath and Wells.

PENNE OVER, par. and tnshp. England, N. div. hund. Seisden, co. Stafford. Acres, 3890. Real prop. £6555. Pop. 863. Wolverhampton (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

PENNINGHAM, par. Scotland, dist. Machers, sh. Wigton. Real prop. £10,985. Pop. (with Newton Stewart), 3461. Newton Stewart (P. T. 98). Liv. in the presb. Wigton, and syn. Glasgow and Ayr. It is 16 m. long, and from 5 m. to 6½ m. broad. The land in general is moorish and uncultivated, affording pasture for about 10,000 sheep. Here is a parochial school, with a salary and other emoluments for the master. The riv. Cree has a tide navigation from the bay of Wigton to the port of Carty.

PENNINGTON, par. England, hund. Lonsdale, N. of the sands, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £2227. Pop. 355. Ulverston (P. T. 273). Liv. a cur. dioc. Chester. This par. produces excellent iron ore and some blue slate.

PENNINGTON, tnshp. England, par. Leigh, hund. W. Derby, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £5536. Pop. 3165. Newton-in-Makerfield (P. T. 193). The cotton manufacture is carried on extensively here.

PENNISTON, mkt.-tn. and par. England, upper div. wapentake of Staincross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 21,580. Real prop. £1509. Pop. 5201. London, 175 m. Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. of York. Ann. val. £146. Market-day, Thursday. Fairs, Thursday before Feb. 28, last Thursday in March, Thursday before May-day, May 12, Thursday after Old Michaelmas-day, and October 10, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. Here are a well-endowed free grammar-school, and a national school. The only branch of manufacture is that of linen.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States, N. America, bounded N. by New York and Lake Erie, E. by New Jersey, SE. by Delaware, S. by Maryland and Virginia, and W. by Virginia and Ohio. It extends from Lat. 39. 42. to 47. 17. N., and from Long. 74. 0. to 80. 40. W. Area, 46,000 sq. m. Pop. (in 1830), 1,347,672. It contains the following counties:—

Eastern District.

Adams.	Franklin.	Perry.
Berks.	Lehigh.	Philadelphia.
Bucks.	Lancaster.	Pike.
Chester.	Lebanon.	Schuylkill.
Cumberland.	Montgomery.	Wayne
Delaware.	Northampton.	York.
Dauphin.		

Western District.

Alleghany.	Butler.	Crawford.
Armstrong.	Cambria.	Erie.
Beaver.	Centre.	Fayette.
Bedford.	Clearfield.	Greene.
Bradford.	Columbia.	Huntingdon.

Indiana.	Mifflin.	Union.
Jefferson.	Northumberland.	Venango.
Luzerne.	Potter.	Warren.
Lycoming.	Somerset.	Washington.
M'Kean.	Susquehannah.	Westmoreland.
Mercer.	Tioga.	

There are three incorporated cities in this state—Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Lancaster. The other towns of most note are Reading, Easton, Bethlehem, Carlisle, York, Germantown, Chambersburg, Columbia, Sunbury, Brownsville, Washington, &c. The principal rivers are the Delaware, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehannah, Juniata, Alleghany, Monongahela, and Ohio. The chief canals, the Union, Schuylkill, Susquehannah, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, and Chesapeake; the whole extent amounting to 428 m. The Columbia rail-road extends from Philadelphia to Columbia, on the Susquehannah, and is 83 m. in length; the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown rail-road extends from Philadelphia to Norristown. Pennsylvania is intersected by various mountains; the principal ridge of the Alleghany, in this state, are the Kittatinny, or Blue mountains, and behind these the great Alleghany present themselves, which give name to the rest. The valleys, even among these mntns., have a rich black soil, suited to the various kinds of grass and grain. Of the rest of Pennsylvania, some of the soil is barren, but the greater part is fertile, and some is excellent. In general it is better adapted to tillage than grazing, and much of it, particularly in the SE., is under good cultivation. Wheat is the most important produce, and the next is Indian corn; buck-wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, &c. are extensively cultivated. Iron ore is found in large quantities in various parts of the state, and in some places copper, lead, and alum are found. Pennsylvania exceeds all other states in the variety and extent of its manufactures, particularly in iron. In 1831, this state contained 33 banks, 11 of which were in Philadelphia. The principal literary seminaries in the state are the University of Pennsylvania, with its medical school, at Philadelphia; Dickinson College, at Carlisle; Jefferson College, at Canonsburg; Washington College, Washington; Western University, Pittsburg; Alleghany College, Meadville; Madison College, Union town; Mount Airy College, Germantown; theological seminaries at Gettysburg, York, and Alleghany town; and the Moravian schools, at Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Litiz. The number of periodical presses in 1831 was 150. The Presbyterians have 429 churches; Methodists, 140 preachers; Baptists, 144 churches; German Reformed, 282; Episcopalians, 60 ministers; Associate Presbyterians, 39 congregations; Evangelical Lutherans, two synods; Dutch Reformed, six churches; the Friends are numerous; the United Brethren have 15 congregations; Unitarians, 5; and there are some Roman Catholics, Universalists, and Jews. Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II. to William Penn, in 1681; he established a friendly intercourse with the Indians, which was not interrupted for seventy years. The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives, the latter elected annually, in number not less than 60, nor more than 100. The senators are chosen for four years, the number not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth that of the representatives. The executive power is vested in a governor elected by the people, who cannot hold his office more than nine years of any term of twelve years. Pennsylvania sends 28 representatives to Congress.

PENNYCUICK, or PENYCUICK, par. and post-vil. Scotland, extending from 11 m. to 12 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth, sh. Edinburgh. Real prop. £7570. Pop. 2255. Edinburgh, 9 m. Liv., formerly a rect., is in the presb. Dalkeith, and synod Lothian and Tweeddale. The vil., which stands on the banks of the Esk, includes a large building, which has been used as a depôt for prisoners of war. Here are two paper-mills, which, with the weaving of cloth, afford employment for a number of persons. There is in the par. plenty of coal and lime stone, and some specimens of the latter are so hard as to admit of being polished like marble. The hills abound with freestone, ironstone, and a kind of stone called Petunse Pentlandica, used in making the finer sorts of pottery. In the Carlops-hill have been found small quantities of lead-ore; and at Picket-craig a vein was wrought for some time which yielded silver.

PENOBSCOT, co. N. America, U. S., Maine, bounded E. by Washington and Hancock cos., S. by Hancock and Waldo cos., and W. by Somerset co. Pop. 31,530. Chief tn. Bangor.—*Penobscot*, seaport-tn. Hancock co., Maine; 4 m. N. from Castine. Pop. 1271. Lat. 44. 27. N. It is a place of considerable trade.—*Penobscot*, riv. Maine. Lat. 46. 0. N. Long. 70. 5. W.—*Penobscot Bay*, a bay, Maine. Lat. 44. 10. N. Long. 68. 50. W. It embosoms Long Island, the Fox Islands, and several smaller islands. Its entrance, between the Isle of Holt and Owl's Head, is 18 m. wide, and its length from N. to S. is about 30 m.

PENPONT, par. Scotland, being more than 21 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth, sh. Dumfries. Acres, 16,418. Real prop. £5113. Pop. 1232. Thornhill (P. T. 59). Liv. in the presb. Penpont, syn. Dumfries. The surface rises gradually from the SE. towards the NW., where the height is said to be 3500 feet above the level of the sea. Freestone and whinstone are found here in abundance.

PENPONT, or PEN-Y-BONT, ham. and chap. Great Britain, par. Llanspyddyd, hund. Defynoc, co. Brecon, S. Wales, situate upon the Usk. Pop. 150. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a chap.; the patronage is vested in the inhabitants resident in the hamlet. Ann. val. £64.

PENRHOS, par. Great Britain, hund. Gyfflogion, co. Carnarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £257. Pop. 112. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Liv. a chap. dioc. Bangor.

PENRHOS-LLUGWY, par. Great Britain, hund. Twr-Celyn, co. Anglesea, North Wales. Real prop. £1454. Pop. 557. Llanerch-y-Medd (P. T. 253). Liv. a chap. to the rect. of Llaneigrad, dioc. Bangor. Ann. val. £41.

PENRHYDD, par. Great Britain, hund. of Cilgaron, including the chap. Castellan, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 2500. Real prop. £756. Pop. 346. Cardigan (P. T. 239). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £58.

PENRHYN, tnshp. and seaport, Great Britain, par. Llandegai, hund. of Is-Gwyrfai, co. Carnarvon, N. Wales. Pop. with par. Bangor (P. T. 236). Port Penrhyn is situate at the

influx of the Ogwen riv. into the Menai straits, and is now considered as the harbour of Bangor city. An extensive export of slates is annually made from this place, and vessels of 300 tons may load and discharge with convenience at the pier. The slates are raised at Delowen quarries, and transported here upon a railway. Slates, chimney-pieces, and many trifling articles, to the manufacture of which slate is applicable, are also made here. In the vicinity is a mill, for the purpose of grinding petrosilex, quartz, and flints, for the porcelain factories; and ore for manganese is prepared here for bleachers' use. An iron foundry is also established adjoining the port.

PENRHYN, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Eglwys Rhos, hund. Creuyddyn, co. Carnarvon, N. Wales, situate upon the sea-coast. Pop. with par. Conway (P. T. 227). The inhabitants find occupation in the fisheries, as well as in the copper-mines of Llandudno.

PENRHYS, or Penrice, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Swansea, co. Glamorgan, South Wales. Acres, 1849. Real prop. £1051. Pop. 362. London, 220 m. Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £37. Three annual fairs.

PENRITH, or New Penrith, mkt.-tn. and par. England, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 6640. Real prop. £17,592. Pop. 6059. London, 283 m. Liv. a vic. dioc. Carlisle. Mkt.-days, Tues. and Sat. Four annual fairs for horses, horned cattle, &c. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was originally claimed by, and continued a long time in the possession of, the Scots. The town consists principally of one very long street, and several others irregularly built. At the George Inn is a spacious assembly-room, which is occasionally used as a theatre, and in which the petty sessions are generally held on the first and last Tuesdays of every month. The county court is held here; and a court baron for the recovery of small debts under 40s. The town contains also a subscription library and three circulating libraries. A house of correction was built at the expense of the county in 1826. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and weaving checks, ginghams, calico, and other cotton goods, and fancy waistcoats. Here are chapels for Independents, Quakers, the United Sessions church of Scotland, and the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists; and also a good free-grammar-school, a charity-school, and two Sunday-schools. Here is an excellent enclosed race-course, with a grand stand, where races take place on the four last days of the first week in October.

PENROSE, par. England, lower div. hund. Ragland, co. Monmouth. Acres, 2540. Real prop. £1719. Pop. 398. Ragland (P. T. 137). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Llandaff.

PENRYN, bor., mkt.-tn., tnshp. and chap. England, par. St. Gluvias, E. div. hund. Kerrier (but having a separate jurisdiction), co. Cornwall. Acres, 290. Real prop. £5117. Pop. 3521. London, 265 m. Liv. a cur. subordinate to the vic. of St. Gluvias, in dioc. Exeter. Mkt.-days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs, May 12, July 7, and December 21, for cattle, &c. Sends two members to parliament. The town consists of one principal street, with several others diverging at right angles, and contains a market-house, town-hall, assembly room, and a good custom-house. It is well watered, having streams running through the streets, on which are four grist-mills and one paper-mill. Woollen cloth, gunpowder, arsenic, and paint are also manufactured here; but the inhabitants are principally employed in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries; and the town contains several good breweries, which supply the shipping at Falmouth, and is considered the granary of the SW. part of the county. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, and other officers; and, in conjunction with Falmouth, it sends two members to parliament. The manor of Penryn-Forryn has a court of record, and the steward holds pleas to any amount, and proceeds by bailable capias in all cases above £10. Here are endowments for the support of eight poor men and eight poor women, who have never received parish relief, as also to supply annuities to inhabitants in reduced circumstances.

PENSA, gov. European Russia. Area, 16,500 sq. m. Pop. 800,000. It lies between Lat. 53. 0. and 54. 0. N., having the provs. of Nisnei-Novgorod on one side and Saratov on the other. It is divided into 10 districts. The climate is mild, and the soil tolerably fertile. The corn raised being much more than is wanted for actual consumption, part of it is distilled, and part exported. The majority of the inhabitants are Russians, but there are a good many Tartars, of different tribes. The manufactures are unimportant, and the exports confined to corn, spirits, wax, honey, and wool.

PENSA, cap. of above gov., situate at the confluence of the Pensa and Sura; 460 m. SE. of Moscow. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 53. 30. N. Long. 45. 38. E. Pensa has 12 churches and 2 monasteries. The manufactures are of leather and soap, in which there is a brisk traffic, as well as in corn and wines.

PENSACOLA, tn. N. America, U. S., Escambia co., W. Florida, on the gulf of Mexico; 50 m. NNE. from Mobile. Pop. 2000. Lat. 30. 25. N. Long. 87. 30. W. It has a capacious harbour, but the town can be approached only by small vessels. The situation is comparatively healthy, and the town is somewhat thriving. It is a naval station of the United States.

PENSAX, chap. England, par. Lindridge, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Real prop. £1930. Pop. 571. Bewdley (P. T. 129.) Liv. a cur. in dioc. Hereford.

PEN-SELWOOD, par. England, hund. Norton Ferris, co. Somerset. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £1396. Pop. 361. Wincanton (P. T. 108). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £147. Here is a tower, 120 feet high, to commemorate the celebrated visit of Alfred.

PENSFORD, St. Thomas, anc. mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Keynsham, co. Somerset. Acres, 740. Real prop. £1449. Pop. 355. London, 116 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Fairs, May 6 and November 8, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

PENSHAW, or Painshaw, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Houghton-le-Spring, N. div. Easington ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £5135. Pop. 2539. Sunderland (P. T. 268). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £100. This township contains some excellent quarries of lime, fire, and freestone;

firestones are sent from hence to all parts of the kingdom.

PENSHURST, par. England, hund. Somerden, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 4600. Real prop. £5168. Pop. 1453. Tunbridge (P. T. 30). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar in dioc. Canterbury. Fair, June 25 and 26, for amusement. Penshurst gives the title of baron to Smythe, viscount Strangford.

PENSTHORPE, par. England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 670. Real prop. £705. Pop. 30. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £50.

PENSTRYWED, par. Great Britain, hund. Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, N. Wales, situate upon the Severn. Real prop. £541. Pop. 123. Newtown (P. T. 175). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bangor. Ann. val. £84.

PENTERRY, par. England, upper div. hund. Caldicot, co. Monmouth. Acres, 310. Real prop. £419. Pop. 55. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Llandaff.

PENTIR, par. Great Britain, hund. Is-Gwyrfai, co. Carnarvon, N. Wales. Pop. not returned. Bangor (P. T. 236). Liv. a chap. in dioc. Bangor. The tithes belong to the vicars choral of the cathedral.

PENTLAND FIRTH, or PICTLAND FIRTH, strait, which separates Scotland from the Orkney Islands. It is 24 m. in length, and about 12 m. across; and the sea runs through it with such impetuous force as to render the navigation at all times hazardous without the assistance of experience pilots. The island of Stroma, and the Pentland Skerries, which lie near the middle of the channel, contribute to increase the dangers of the passage. On one of the Pentland Skerries a lighthouse has been erected for the benefit of mariners. The Caledonian canal, forming a passage for ships between the Atlantic and the German ocean, supersedes the necessity of the navigation of the Pentland Firth.

PENTLAND HILLS, a ridge of high land, Scotland, extending from near the Firth of Forth to the borders of Clydesdale; but the most remarkable heights are in the western part of Edinburghshire. Langan House Hill is 1700 feet above the level of the sea, being the loftiest point of the Pentland range.

PENTLOW, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £2148. Pop. 340. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London.

PENTNEY, par. England, Lynn div., hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2330. Real prop. £2161. Pop. 480. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £28.

PENTON MEWSEY, par. England, hund. Andover, Andover div., co. Southampton. Acres, 920. Real prop. £1388. Pop. 254. Andover (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Winchester. Here is an endowment for the education of 20 children.

PENTONVILLE, suburban vil. England, principally in the par. St. James, Clerkenwell, but extending into those of Islington and St. Pancras, co. Middlesex. Pop. with pars. London, three-quarters of a mile. This village is almost entirely of modern origin, the buildings having in general been erected since 1780. The existence of Belvidere Tavern and tea-garden, and White Conduit House, have been traced as far back as the middle of the last century. The buildings in general consist of several streets, extending from the New-road towards the fields, and crossed by others at right angles. Most of the streets are wide, and, being situated on the declivity of a hill, they are clean and dry. Here are a chapel of ease to the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell; a place of worship for Independents; a charity-school for children of both sexes, conducted on the national plan; the London Female Penitentiary, for the reception of penitent females, on the plan of the Magdalen Hospital; and White Conduit House, already mentioned, which has been the scene of several remarkable exhibitions; the latter has been recently rebuilt on an enlarged scale, and the rooms and gardens have been opened for public concerts. Under the village of Pentonville passes a tunnel, in the course of the Regent's canal.

PENTRAETH, par. Great Britain, hund. Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £1294. Pop. 938. Beaumaris (P. T. 243). Liv. a chap. in dioc. Bangor. Fairs, May 5, June 24, and September 20. From Red Wharf Bay, in this parish, vast quantities of limestone are exported, and some beautiful specimens of grey marble. Here is a quarry of gritstone, from which good millstones are formed. Here is also a small endowment for a poor-school.

PENTRICH, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Acres, 4600. Real prop. £1902. Pop. 2521. Alfreton (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £80. Fairs, Wednesday in Easter week, and October 23. Iron-works were established in 1793 at Butterly, under which the Cranford canal passes through a tunnel. Here is a national-school, and places of worship for Independents and Unitarians.

PENTRIDGE, par. England, hund. Cranborne, Shaston div., co. Dorset. Acres, 990. Real prop. £821. Pop. 241. Cranborne (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

PENTYRCH, par. Great Britain, hund. Miskin (including the hamlets of Garth and Castell), co. Glamorgan, South Wales. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £808. Pop. 926. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £94. Beneath this parish lie beds of excellent bituminous coal.

PENWITH, hund. England, co. Cornwall. Acres, 101,070. Pop. 72,402. Containing 24 parishes, including the boroughs of St. Ives and Penzance.

PENWORTHAM, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Leyland, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 9530. Real prop. £6503. Pop. 4679. Preston (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £100. The church is a plain edifice in the latest style of Gothic architecture. A free grammar-school, now united with a national-school, is here supported by a handsome endowment.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD, par. England, lower div. hund. Ragland, co. Monmouth. Acres, 660. Real prop. £340. Pop. 46. Ragland (P. T. 137). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Llandaff.

PENZANCE, seaport, mkt.-tn., and chap. England, par. Madron, W. div. hund. Penwith (but having a separate jurisdiction), co. Cornwall. Real prop. £10,101. Pop. 6563. London, 281 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £94.

Mkt.days, Thursday and Saturday. Three annual fairs for cattle, &c. The town, which is the most westerly in England, is well built, and consists principally of four streets, which are paved. It is particularly distinguished for the mildness of the seasons and the fertility of the neighbouring lands. It enjoys a considerable export trade in tin, copper, clay, china, and pilchards, to facilitate which a new pier was erected, which was afterwards extended and improved by the erection of a lighthouse. Here are also manufactures of yarn and coarse woollen cloth. The surrounding country abounds with metallic ore; the tin mines furnish considerable traffic and employment for the inhabitants. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, 18 councillors, &c.; and the petty sessions for the W. div. of the hundred are holden here, and a court of record is held every alternate Friday by the mayor and town-clerk, for the recovery of debts under £50. Here are places of worship for Methodists, Quakers, Presbyterians, and Jews; also a grammar-school, a dispensary, a geological society, an agricultural institution, and several others, both for instruction and amusement. Penzance is the principal port of departure for the Scilly Islands, for which a packet sails weekly.

PEOPLETON, par. England, upper div. hund. Pershore, co. Worcester. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £1782. Pop. 276. Pershore (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester.

PEOVER, Nether, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Great Budworth, hund. Northwich, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £1469. Pop. 226. Nether Knutsford (P. T. 172). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £146.

PEOVER, Over, or Superior, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Rosthern, E. div. hund. Bucklow, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 2850. Real prop. £1469. Pop. 561. Nether Knutsford (P. T. 172). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £57.

PEPPER-HARROW, par. England, hund. Godalming, co. Surrey. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £942. Pop. 144. Godalming (P. T. 33). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Winchester.

PEPPERSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 4406. Pop. 1156. Fethard (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. and archdioc. Cashel.

PEQUANNACK, tn. N. America, U. S., Morris co., New Jersey, near Bergen co. Pop. 4451.

PERAK, ter. Hindoostan, prov. Malacca, on a riv. of the same name, with several towns and villages extending along its banks. It is remarkably productive of tin. Nearly all the inhabitants are slaves to some rajah, and very ignorant. The Dutch had formerly a fort here.

PERASTO, tn. Austrian States, prov. Dalmatia; 8 m. N. of Cattaro. Pop. 2800. Lat. 42. 29. N. Long. 18. 42. E. It has a strong fort. In front of the town is a small gulf, with a narrow strait called La Cattena, defended by a fort.

PERCHE, La, prov. NW. of France; bounded by the provs. Normandy, Maine, and Beauce, now included in the departments of the Orne, and Eure and Loir. The chief towns are Mortagne, Belesme, and Nogent le Rotrou. Produce, wheat, barley oats, rye, and potatoes. Manufactures, canvass and linen. See Orne, also Eure and Loir.

PERCY ISLANDS, group of islands, South Pacific ocean, near the NE. coast of New Holland. They are distant about 30 m. from the mainland, and extend from about 21. 32. to 21. 45. S. Lat. The largest of them is about 13 m. in circuit, and 1000 feet high.

PERDIDO RIVER, riv. N. America, U. S., which flows into the gulf of Mexico. Lat. 30. 20. N. Long. 87. 45. W. It forms a considerable bay at its mouth.

PERECOP (anciently Taphros), tn. and fortress, European Turkey, on the isthmus which unites the peninsula of Crimea to the continent; 67 m. NbW. of Akhmetschet. Pop. 1200. Lat. 46. 7. N. Long. 33. 47. E. In the neighbourhood are lakes, which produce salt in great quantities, which is sold on account of government.

PEREJASLAVL, tn. European Russia, gov. Pultava, at the confluence of the rivs. Trubesch and Alta; 55 m. SSE. of Kiev. Pop. 6000. Here are some manufactures, and also a trade in corn and distilled spirits.

PERESLAVL-SALESKOE, tn. European Russia, gov. Vladimir; 88 m. NE. of Moscow. Pop. 4000. Lat. 55. 15. N. Long. 37. 37. E. The only public edifice is a cathedral.

PEREVOLOCZNA, tn. European Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper; 112 m. NW. of Ekaterinoslav. It was from hence that Charles XII. of Sweden escaped into the Turkish territory after the decisive battle of Pultava.

PERGAMO, tn. Asiatic Turkey, formerly cap. of a great kingd., situate on the Gremakli, the ancient Caicus, which falls into the gulf of Sandarie. Lat. 39. 11. N. Long. 27. 0. E. It is now a place of little importance.

PERGEN, or Pergine, dist. Austrian States co. Tyrol; 6 m. E. of Trent. Pop. 7000. Lat 46. 4. N. Long. 11. 15. E. Manufacture, silk.

PERGOLA, tn. Italy, delegation Urbino, States of the Church, near the riv. Cesano; 32 m. W. of Ancona. Pop. 3000. Lat. 43. 34. N. Long. 12. 45. E. Manufactures, woollen and leather.

PERIAPATAM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore, on the borders of Coorg; 37 m. W. of Seringapatam. Lat. 12. 22. N. Long. 76. 11. E. The neighbourhood produces teak and sandalwood. In the Mysore war the army of Tippoo Saib was defeated in the neighbourhood of this place by the British, under General Stuart. Here was formerly a strong fort, but it was destroyed by order of Tippoo.

PERIGORD, prov. SW. France, now forming part of the depart. Dordogne; bounded by the provs. Angoumois, Saintoneje, Bordelais, and Limousin. See Dordogne.

PERIGUEUX, tn. SW. France, cap. depart. Dordogne, prov. Guyenne, on the riv. Ille; 55 m. SW. of Limoges. Pop. 6200. Lat. 45. 11. N. Long. 0. 42. E. The cathedral is the only public building worth notice, and this is chiefly remarkable for its tower and spire. Several Roman antiquities, such as an amphitheatre, a temple of Venus, public baths, &c., are found here. The town has some manufactures of paper and leather, and some trade in wines and liqueurs; also corn and chestnuts. It is the see of a bishop, and has a botanical garden, cabinet of natural history, and an agricultural society.

PERINTON, tn. N. America, U. S., Monroe co., New York; 10 m. SE. of Rochester. Pop. 2155. The tn. lies on both sides of the Erie canal.

PERIVALE, or GREENWOOD PARVA, par. England, hund. Elthorne, co. Middlesex. Acres, 660. Real prop. £1570. Pop. 32. Harrow-on-the-Hill (P. T. 10). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. London.

PERLICAN, OLD, a ship road on the E. coast of the island of Newfoundland; SWbS. of Breakheart point.—*Perlican, New*, harbour, Newfoundland, 24 m. SSW. of Old Perlican. It is of considerable importance to the island, as ships may ride in it landlocked from all winds, in from five to ten fathoms water.

PERM, gov. Russia, partly in Europe, partly in Asia, between the govs. of Viatka and Tobolsk, extending from Lat. 56. to 62. N. Area, 116,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,100,000. It is crossed from N. to S. by part of the great Ural chain of mountains, and is covered with forests. It is divided into 12 districts or circles. The corn grown is not sufficient to meet the consumption, and in return for this article they export cattle, copper, iron, and salt. The mines employ about 50,000 labourers. Of the inhabitants some are Greek Christians, some Mahometans, and some Pagans.

PERM, a small tn., but chief place of above gov., is situate on the river Kama; 720 m. E. of Moscow. Pop. 3800. Lat. 58. 0. N. Long. 56. 7. E. It has some neat public buildings, such as two churches, the offices of government, a public school, and an hospital. It carries on some trade in the metals found in the vicinity.

PERNAMBUCO, prov. S. America, empire Brazil, bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic, S. by Bahia, and E. by desert territory. It extends about 470 m. from N. to S., and 370 m. from E. to W.; and abounds in sugar-cane, cotton, and Brazil wood. The climate is generally hot and moist in the interior. The chief exports are cotton and sugar. Hides, cocoa-nuts, ipecacuanha, and a few other drugs are exported in small quantities, in exchange for manufactured goods.

PERNAMBUCO, or ST. ANTONIO DO RECIFE, tn. S. America, cap. of the above prov. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 8. 0. S. Long. 35. 0. W. It consists of three divisions, Recife, St. Antonio, and Boa Vista. The two first are situate on two flat sand-banks, surrounded by the sea, and connected by a bridge. That on which the division of Recife stands is a long narrow neck of land, stretching southward, on which also the town of Olinda, about a league distant, is built. The second sand-bank, on which is the division called St. Antonio, is connected with Boa Vista, on the continent, by a narrow wooden bridge: the tide enters between the bridges, and surrounds the middle compartment. The view from those houses that look over the water, is extensive and beautiful. In the square is the custom-house, the sugar-cane inspection house, and a large church. The river Capibaribe discharges its waters into the channel between St. Antonio and Boa Vista.

PERNES, tn. S. France, depart. Vaucluse, prov. Venaissin, on the riv. Nesque; 14 m. ENE. of Avignon. Pop. 3500. Manufacture, silk. This place was the birth-place of the celebrated Flechièr.

PERONNE, tn. N. France, depart. Somme, prov. Picardy, on the Somme; 28 m. E. of Amiens. Pop. 3700. Lat. 49. 55. N. Long. 2. 56. E. Manufactures, linen, cotton, cambric, and paper. It was stormed by the British in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo.

PEROSA, LA, tn. NW. Italy, prov. Pinerolo, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, on the Cluson; 24 m. WSW. of Turin. Pop. 2300. It gives name to a valley in the neighbourhood, inhabited by the descendants of the Waldenses.

PEROTE, tn. N. America, state Vera Cruz, repub. Mexico; 75 m. NW. of city Vera Cruz. Lat. 19. 30. N. It is situate 7719 feet above sea level; and in the neighbourhood, to the SE., is the Coffre de Perote, 13,414 feet above the gulf of Mexico.

PERPIGNAN, tn. S. France, depart. Eastern Pyrenees, prov. Rousillon, on the riv. Tet; 110 m. SW. of Montpelier. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 42. 42. N. Long. 2. 54. E. It is a place of strength, and considered one of the keys of the kingdom on the side of Spain. The citadel is very strong. The tn. is nearly circular, and, with the exception of one or two streets, is ill built and gloomy. The manufactures are of woollen and silk, also of soap, liqueurs, and essences. Its trade consists in corn, wool, and iron; wine is also made in the neighbourhood. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of the departmental administration.

PERQUIMANS, riv. N. America, U. S., North Carolina, runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 36. 5. N. —*Perquimans*, co. N. Carolina. Pop. 7417. Chief town Hertford.

PERRAN ARWORTHAL, par. England, E. div. hund. Kerrier, co. Cornwall. Acres, 4030. Real prop. £2165. Pop. 1504. Penryn (P. T. 265). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Exeter. Here is a rail-road communicating with Perran Cove, in Falmouth harbour.

PERRAN, ST., UTHNOE, par. England, E. div. hund. Penwith, co. Cornwall. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £5530. Pop. 1033. Marazion (P. T. 281). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

PERRAN ZABULO, or ST. PIERRAN IN THE SANDS, par. England, hund. Pyder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 10,660. Real prop. £3385. Pop. 2743. St. Michael (P. T. 248). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Exeter. Here are copper, lead, and tin mines. At Perran Porth is a fine sand beach, much visited as a bathing-place.

PERROT, NORTH, par. England, hund. Houndsborough, Barwick, and Coker, co. Somerset. Acres, 2500. Real prop. £2712. Pop. 454. Crewkerne (P. T. 132). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

PERROT, SOUTH, par. England, hund. Beaminster Forum, Redbone Bridport div., co. Dorset. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £2356. Pop. 381. Beaminster (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

PERRY, co. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania, length 38 m., breadth 14 m. Pop. 14,257. Chief tn. New Bloomfield.—*Perry*, co. Kentucky; length 50 m., breadth 20 m. Pop. 3331. —*Perry*, co. Ohio; length 24 m., breadth 18 m. Pop. 14,018. Chief tn. Somerset.—*Perry*, co. Indiana. Pop. 3378.—*Perry*, co. Tennessee. Pop. 7038. Length 33 m., breadth 26 m. Chief tn. Shannonsville.—*Perry*, co. Albany. It is divided into two sections by the Cahawba riv. Pop. 11,509.—*Perry*, co. Mississippi. Pop. 2285. Chief tn. Augusta.—*Perry*, tn. Genesee co., New York. Pop. 2792.

PERRYSBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., Cataraugus co., New York; 30 m. s. from Buffalo. Pop. 2440.—*Perrysburg*, tn. Wood co., Ohio, at the lower rapids of the Maumee riv.; 80 m. sw. of Detroit.

PERSEPOLIS, the ruins of a celebrated city of Asia, the ancient cap. of Persia. These magnificent remains consist of fragments of an ancient temple or palace, situate N. of Schiras, and called by the natives Cilminar, or the Forty Columns. They stand as if in an amphitheatre, on a fine plain, surrounded by mountains in form of a crescent. Three side walls of the edifice are still remaining, the front being 600 paces from N. to S.; the side reaching to the mountains is 390 paces from E. to W. The exterior wall is 24 feet high, composed of black stones, and some of them polished like marble. The entrance is by two magnificent flights of steps, only four inches high, and 14 feet wide. Above these is a pavement of large stones, and another flight of steps, 75 feet wide, leading to the grand entrance, between two grand portals, on each side of which is a gigantic figure resembling the sphynx. East of this are other ruins, and the ground is covered with broken columns, to the number of 76, while 19 still support their entablature. The drapery of the figures is singular, resembling neither Greek nor Roman; and the figures are stiff and inelegant, though the proportions are well kept. The ornaments are beautiful, and the stones generally blue and polished.

PERSERIN, or PRISRENDI, tn. European Turkey, prov. Romania, cap. sandj. same name; at the foot of the Scharta mountains; 108 m. N. of Joannina. Pop. 16,000. It is the see of a Greek bishop, but the inhabitants are partly Mahometans.

PERSHORE, hund. England, co. Worcester. Acres, 97,210. Pop. 25,933. Containing 38 parishes.

PERSHORE, mkt.-tn. England, hund. of the same name, containing the pars. St. Andrew's and Holy Cross, co. Worcester. Acres, 11,610. Pop. 2536. London, 106 m. Liv. of St. Andrew's is a vic., and that of Holy Cross a cur. in dioc. of Worcester. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Three annual fairs for cattle and horses. The town is handsome, well built, and paved. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the stocking manufactory. The petty sessions are holden here.

PERSIA, an ancient and extensive empire of Asia, the limits of which have varied greatly, according to the vicissitudes of conquest or revolution, though it has been a monarchy for nearly 2000 years. Persia is, at present, bounded on the W. by the Euphrates and Tigris, with the mountains of Armenia and Koordistan; N. by the Caspian Sea and the mountains of Caucasus; S. by the Persian Gulf; and E. by an immense sandy desert, of which one part extends as far as the Indus. It is 1225 m. in length, from E. to W., and 900 m. in breadth from N. to S. Persia has been divided into Eastern and Western. Western Persia, or Persia properly so called, is a distinct empire, containing the provs. of Azerbijan, Mazanderan, Irak-ajemi, Khuzistan, Fars, Kerman, and Khorassan. The principal tns. are Teheran, the cap., Ispahan, and Shiras. Eastern Persia, including the extensive kingds. of Cabool and Beloochistan, has long been entirely independent of Persia, and has maintained a much closer political relation to India. See CABOOL and BELOOCHISTAN. The chief rivers of Persia are the Tigris and Amuc. In the N. and E. it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and SE. a sandy desert; and in the S. and W. level and fertile, though for some months very hot. The mountains form a prominent feature of Persia. Of these the most remarkable chain is that of Caucasus, which fills the space between the Black and Caspian Seas; S. of this branch spread the mountains of Armenia and Koordistan, which connect themselves with Mount Taurus. The soil produces various sorts of corn and pulse, as well as cotton in great abundance. In several places naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground: and here are numerous mines of gold, silver, iron, turquois stones, and salt; but the first two are not worked for want of wood. The country produces all the varieties of fruits, excellent wine, and mulberry trees, also dates, pistachio nuts, and the tree that yields manna. Sheep and goats are abundant, as well as camels, buffaloes, and horses. The principal manufactures are silks, brocades, gold tissues, gold velvets, carpets, calicoes, camlets, &c. The Persians are subject to despotism, like other eastern nations, yet their character is materially different, being more gay, lively, and active. They are very fond of ostentatious parade, and are said to exceed all other people in politeness, if profuse flattery may be so called. Their dress is lighter than that of the Turks, and they are lavish in jewels and ornaments. The beard is held in high estimation, and every art used to make it thick and tufted. They are undoubtedly the most learned people of the east; poetry and the sciences may be considered their ruling passion. The names of Hafiz, Ferdusi, and Sadi are classic even in Europe. The religion of the country is Mahometanism, of the sect of Ali.

The Persians, as a nation, first rose into notice on the decline of the great empires on the Euphrates. The district anciently called Persia was composed of the southern parts of the provs. Fars, and part of Kerman; it included also on one side the W. of India, and on the other Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt. The kingdom having sunk into the imbecility common to eastern nations, yielded, after a very feeble struggle, to Alexander, when that prince pushed his conquests over the whole of Western Asia. At his death his dominions were divided, but Greek princes continued to rule over Asia, Seleucus holding the whole of modern Persia. Artaxerxes, about 200 years before Christ, asserted the independence of his country, and founded the monarchy of the Parthians. Early in the third century, an internal convulsion placed the dynasty of the Sassanides on the throne, and restored the name as well as the laws of ancient Persia, till the Mahometan invaders succeeded in placing a descendant of the prophet on the throne of Cyrus. Some centuries afterwards, the successive invasions by the descendants of Zinghis, by Timur, and by the Turks, changed the face of Western Asia; and Persia, being the chief seat of war, suffered deplorably. In 1506 a native dynasty arose; Abbas raised himself from obscurity to the throne, delivered his country from a foreign yoke, and

extended its limits on all sides. His reign, indeed, forms the most brilliant era in the history of Persia, for, though ambitious and even sanguinary, he caused justice to be strictly administered, maintained internal peace, and promoted every species of improvement. In the beginning of the last century, Persia was overrun by the Afghans, who carried devastation through its whole extent, and reduced its capital to ashes. These atrocities were revenged, and the independence of Persia vindicated by Nadir Shah: but, though the victories of this chief threw a lustre upon his country, his death left it a prey to civil war, till the fortune of arms established the right of Kurreem Khan. Similar disputes arose after his death, till Aga Mahommed, a eunuch, raised himself to the throne, and not only filled it during his life, but left it in peace to his nephew, the present sovereign, who assumed the title of Futteh-Ali Shah. He is said to be an accomplished prince, and his eldest son highly promising.

PERSIAN GULF, or Sea of Ormuz, bay, Indian ocean, which divides the Persian from the Arabian shore. It is about 600 m. in length; average breadth, 220 m.; the entrance, about 55 m. The Persian shore is elevated, and much more safe than that of Arabia; on the latter are many shoals, and sandbanks, and it is called by the Arabs "the coast of danger." The principal islands in this sea are those of Ormuz and Kishme, and it receives the combined stream of the Euphrates and Tigris under the name of Shut-el-Arab.

PERSON, co. N. America, U. S., North Carolina; length and breadth 20 m. each. Pop. 10,027. Chief tn. Roxborough.

PERTENHALL, par. England, hund. Stodden, co. Bedford. Acres, 1680. Real prop. £1680. Pop. 373. Kimbolton (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

PERTH, co. Scotland. Acres, 4,068,640. Pop. 142,894. Bounded on the E. by the sh. Forfar; on the SE. by the Firth of Tay and the shs. Fife and Kinross; on the S. by Clackmannanshire and Stirlingshire, from the latter of which it is separated by the riv. Forth; on the SW. by Dumbartonshire; on the W. by Argyll; on the NW. by the sh. of Inverness; and on the N. by a part of the same co., and by that of Aberdeen. It contains 83 pars. (of which nine are partly in other cos.), two royal burghs, and sends two members to parliament. It comprises the districts of Athol, Breadalbane, Monteith, Stratherne, Stormont, Balquhidder, Gowrie, Rannoch, and Perth Proper; but these divisions are now regarded as of little importance, and the co. is more naturally distinguished into highland and lowland; the former comprehending 18 entire pars., and the latter 58. The line of separation is formed by the Grampian-hills. This extensive co. displays a great diversity of surface, consisting of precipitous mntns., between which wind fertile valleys covered with wood. Some of the loftiest of the Scottish mntns. are in this co., among which may be specified Benlawers, Benmore, Shihallion, Benledi, Beinglo, Benchonzie, Benvoirlich, and Torleum. In the southern divisions of the co. are the Ochil-hills, rich in mineral treasures, affording silver, copper, lead, and cobalt; and the surface furnishes pasture for a large and hardy breed of sheep. The rivers and lakes are numerous; among the former, the Tay and the Forth are the most important, and these receive many tributary streams in their course through this co. The most remarkable among the lakes are, Loch Tay, Loch Rannoch, Loch Erne, Loch Dochart, Loch Catherine, &c. The climate varies much in different parts. In the valleys the air is warm and moist, and the temperature, in general, is much more equable than on the sea-coast. At Rannoch is a very extensive forest of fir-trees; there are also detached woods of oak, birch, and alder. Horticulture is stated to be rapidly improving in Perthshire. Among the mineral products of this co. are coal, limestone (that which is dug at Monteith approaching the nature of marble), slate, freestone, steatites or soap-rock, and clay of a valuable kind for pottery. The royal burghs in this co. are Perth, the co.-tn., and Culross; and there are several tns. which were formerly privileged as royal burghs, as Auchterarder, Abernethy, and Dunblane. Among the burghs of barony are Dunkeld, Crieff, Longforgan, Cupar of Angus, and Alyth; and besides these there are 60 other considerable towns. Among the seats of nobility and gentry are Blair Castle, in Athol, and Dunkeld-house, belonging to the duke of Athol; Taymouth, the seat of the marquis of Breadalbane; Duplin Castle, belong to the earl of Kinnoul; Drummond Castle, Ochtertyre, Duneira, Blair Drummond, Methven Castle, Castle-Huntley, Castle-Gray, Kinfauns, and Valleyfield.

PERTH, royal burgh, and co.-tn. Scotland (having separate jurisdiction), sh. Perth; on the S. side of the river Tay. Real prop. £34,838. Pop. 20,016. Edinburgh, 40½ m. Liv. presb. Perth and syn. Perth and Stirling. Nine annual fairs. Its origin has been assigned to a remote period. The Picts, after their conversion to Christianity, erected a church here, and dedicated it to St. John the Baptist, whom they chose as the titular saint of the place. About the year 1210 it was strongly fortified; at that period it was regarded as the capital city of the kingdom of Scotland; it now ranks next in importance to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and was formerly the usual residence of the Scottish kings. Fourteen parliaments were held here, between 1201 and 1459. At Perth the reformation of the church of Scotland may be said to have commenced; 1559, John Knox having preached a sermon in the parish church, the people broke down the altars and images, and then destroyed all the monasteries in the town. In 1715, this town was the head-quarters of the Pretender and the earl of Mar; and on the subsequent attempt to restore the house of Stuart, in 1745, Perth was for some time occupied by the forces of Charles Edward, the young Pretender. It is governed by a provost, who exercises the offices of sheriff and coroner within the royalty, three baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 19 councillors, most of whom are elected from the incorporate trades. Perth returns one member to parliament, in conjunction with the burghs of Dundee, Forfar, Cupar of Fife, and St. Andrew's. The circuit court of justiciary for the northern circuit is held here twice a year. The town is divided into the pars. of East Church, Middle Church, West Church, and St. Paul's Church. The parochial church is a spacious and ancient edifice; besides which there is the church of St. Paul. There are several places of worship for Dissen-

ters of various denominations. The grammar-school of Perth has long been distinguished as one of the best in Scotland. There are four principal streets extending from E. to W., namely, Millgate, Highgate, Southgate, and Canal-street, and these are crossed by others at right angles, forming the old part of the town. At the E. end of High-street are the town-house, county-hall, and prison, which have been recently rebuilt on a grand scale. In George-street is the glovers' hall, said to be the best public room in the town; and there are two halls belonging to several of the other corporations. At the W. end of the High-street has been erected a handsome new church; and near it is an old hospital, a considerable building, the foundation of which is attributed to James VI. In the New Town, the buildings of which were commenced in1798, are a circus, and some ranges of handsome houses. Across the Tay is a noble stone bridge of ten arches, begun in 1766, and finished in 1772, from the designs of Mr. John Smeaton. At the E. end of the bridge is situated the village of Kinnoul, a burgh of barony, now usually called Bridge-end. At a short distance from the town have been erected spacious and convenient barracks for cavalry. Perth was a place of great trade at an early period. The quays are extremely convenient for unloading vessels, which can come up to the town. An extensive commerce was long carried on between Perth and the seaports of the low countries. There is a salmon-fishery on the Tay of considerable extent. The principal manufacture here was that of linen goods, but it has been, in a great degree, superseded by the cotton manufacture. The manufacture of leather, shoes, boots, and gloves is prosecuted extensively. Here is a literary and antiquarian society, which was established in 1784, and has belonging to it a valuable library of printed books and manuscripts. The ancient par. of Perth, which comprehends the town, and a fertile tract of the adjacent country, lying on the S. and W. sides of the river Tay, is about 4 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth. Among the seats of the nobility and gentry are the castle of Balhousie, the ancient seat of the earls of Kinnoul; the castle of Pit-theveless, that of the barons of Oliphant; and Feu-house, that of Marshall, of Hill Cairney.

PERTHOLEY, or Bertholley, chap. England, par. Llantrissent, lower division, hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth. Pop. with par. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Llandaff.

PERTUIS, tn. France, depart. Vaucluse, prov. Comtat Venaisiu and Comtat D'Avignon, on the Durance; 40 m. SSE. Avignon. Pop. 4000.

PERTWOOD, par. England, hund. of Warminster, co. Wilts. Acres, 600. Real prop. £388. Pop. 29. Hindon (P. T. 94). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £56.

PERU, new republic of South America, formerly one of the five viceroyalties while under the Spanish government. It is bounded on the N. by the republic of Colombia; E. by Brazil; S. by republic of La Plata; and W. by the Pacific ocean. Pop. about 1,300,000. Area, 30,000 sq. leagues, extending from about the 5th to the 24th degrees of S. Lat. Part of this territory, called Upper Peru, has lately formed a separate republic under the name of *Bolivia*. See the next article. Peru is traversed by two chains of the Andes, running from N. to S. nearly parallel to each other. The country between the two Cordilleras consists of barren mountains and rocks interspersed with fertile and cultivated valleys. Here are many volcanoes burning within, while their summits are involved in ice. The forests which cover the maritime plains contain cedars, cotton or ceiba trees of gigantic growth, many kinds of ebony and other useful woods, and the maria, an enormous tree used in ship-building. On the sides of the Andes grow also the cinchona and coffee tree. Many species of pepper and capsicum are grown in this country, and to it the hot-houses of Europe are indebted for a large portion of their most beautiful flowers The lama, guanuco, vicuna, and alpaco, or the different species of American camel, find their native climate in Peru; but the fiercest beasts of prey are the puma and jaguar; elks, bears, deer, armadillos, monkeys, &c., are numerous. Among the birds, the most remarkable is the condor, superior to all other in size, strength, and courage. The river Guayaquil abounds with alligators, and the vicinity swarms with snakes, vipers, &c. Peru trades with Europe, the East Indies, Mexico, Guatimala, and Chili, and overland with the provinces of the Rio de la Plata. It exports chiefly gold and silver, wine, brandy, sugar, pimento, Jesuit's bark, vicuna wool, coarse woollens, &c., and it receives in return European goods, live stock, provisions, tallow, cacao, Paraguay tea, cocoa-leaf, indigo, timber, cordage, pitch, and copper. The mountainous districts abound with metals, being richly interspersed with veins of gold and silver, intermixed with copper, lead, and quicksilver. The inhabitants consist of Spaniards and Spanish creoles, mestizoes, negroes, mulattoes, and samboes. Peru is divided into seven intendencies, Truxillo, Tarma, Guancavelica, Lima, Guamanga, Arequipa, and Cuzco. When the Spaniards landed in this country in 1530, it was governed by Incas, who were regarded almost as deities by their subjects, and the inhabitants were more civilized than those of other American countries except Mexico. They were, however, soon subdued by the Spaniards under Pizarro: after his assassination civil contentions continued, till (1562) Tupac Amaru, the son of Manco Capac, who had taken refuge in the mountains, was attacked by the viceroy Toledo. The Inca was forced to surrender, and was led to the scaffold amidst the tears of the people. The royal authority, thus established, continued till 1781, when a descendant of Amaru began an insurrection. After two years of varied success, he was taken prisoner with his family, and all were executed. Peru remained tranquil for some time; but, in 1809, juntas were established in La Paz and Quito, but Peru sent out troops which suppressed them. In 1817, the Peruvian army was compelled to evacuate Chili, and Chili, in return, sent an army into Peru under General San Martin, which, in conjunction with Lord Cochrane, succeeded in liberating it from the Spanish yoke, in 1821. Since that period, Peru has had to contend with much internal discord. For some time the authority of Bolivar, styled the liberator, was the only government, but, on his leaving, a new republic was formed, in 1826 on the model of the other South American states.

PERU, Upper, or Bolivia, repub. S. America. bounded N. by Peru; S. by Chili and Buenos

Ayres; W. by the Pacific ocean; and E. by Brazil. It is situate between two chains of the Andes: the valleys are fertile, but the mountains immensely high. It is divided into six departments, La Paz, Oura, Potosi, Charcas, Cochabambo, Santacruz. This republic, whose independence was secured by the victory of Aracucho, in 1825, is formed out of certain provinces not included in the arrangement of Peru, and which are separated by their geographical position as well as by the circumstances attending their political history.

PERU, tn. N. America, U. S., Clinton co., New York, on Lake Champlain; 140 m. N. of Albany. Pop. 4949.

PERUGIA, delegation, Italy, States of the Church. Pop. 182,000. It is watered by the Tiber and some smaller streams, and also by a lake of the same name (anc. Lacus Thrasimenus), celebrated for a victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans.—*Perugia*, town, States of the Church, cap. of the above delegation, situate on a hill near the Tiber; 85 m. N. of Rome. Pop. 16,000. Lat. 43. 6. N. Long. 12. 22. E. It has some fortifications, but is a place of no strength. Here are a cathedral and several churches, containing some valuable paintings, also an university on a small scale. Manufactures, velvet and other rich stuffs. The chief trade is in corn, cattle, wool, silk, oil, and brandy.

PERUWELZ, tn. Belgium, prov. Hainault; 12 m. NbE. of Valenciennes. Pop. 5500. Here are extensive breweries and distilleries.

PESARO, tn. Italy, delegation Urbino, States of the Church, near the riv. Foglia: 18 m. ENE. of Urbino. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 45. 55. N. Long. 12. 53. E. It is surrounded with fortifications, is well built, and has some fine churches adorned with paintings. The surrounding country produces wine, olives, figs, and silk.

PESCARA, tn. Italy, prov. Abruzzo Citra, kingd. Naples, mouth of riv. Pescara; 40 m. E. of Aquila. Lat. 43. 31. N. Long. 14. 10. E. It has a castle and some fortifications, and was formerly the see of a bishop, now removed to Atri.

PESCHIERA, tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Verona, Lombardo-Venetian kingd., near the spot where the Mincio issues from Lake Garda; 15 m. W. of Verona. Pop. 2500. Lat. 45. 0. N. Long. 10. 42. E. The fortress, built by the Venetians in 1549, is small, but strong. It has an arsenal, a small harbour, and the scenery on the shores is delightful.

PESENAS, tn. S. of France, depart. Herault, prov. Languedoc, near the confluence of the Peyre and Herault; 25 m. SW. of Montpelier. Pop. 7000. It has a castle, and carries on some trade in corn, wine, oil, and silk. Here are some small manufactories of cotton, woollen, silk, leather, and soap.

PESHAWUR, tn. Asia, ter. Afghanistan, kingd. Cabul; 15 m. from Cabul river. Pop. 100,000. Lat. 34. 5. N. Long. 71. 10. E. The town is about 5 m. in circumference, the houses being built of brick, generally unburned. Here are many mosques; but none of the public buildings are worth attention, except the Bala Hissar, a castle on an eminence N. of the town. Some of the palaces are splendid, but few of the nobility reside here.

PESHWA. See MAHRATTAS.

PEST, palat. Austrian states, kingd. Hungary. Area, 4050 sq. m. Pop. 362,000. It lies chiefly along the E. bank of the Danube, and is composed of three counties, formerly distinct, Pest, Pilish, and Solt, with two principal towns, Buda and Pest. The country is laid out partly in tillage and partly in pasturage.

PEST, city, Hungary, cap. of above palat., on the Danube; 130 m. ESE. of Vienna. Pop. 42,000. Lat. 47. 30. N. Long. 19. 3. E. It stands on the E. bank of the river opposite to Buda, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats three-quarters of a mile in length. It is the seat of the high courts of justice, and the place of meeting for the diet. Of the public buildings, the principal are the hospital, barracks, and a quadrangular edifice, begun in 1786 by Joseph II., now occupied by the military. Here are four Catholic churches, one Lutheran, one Calvinist, and one Greek church. The university, the only one in Hungary, is richly endowed. Pest contains also a museum and public library unconnected with the university. The manufactures are various, though not extensive, comprising silk, cotton, leather, jewellery, and musical instruments, as well as tobacco, which is a government monopoly. In 1703 Pest received its grant of privileges as a city; in 1724 the two courts of appeal were fixed here; and in 1777 the university was removed hither from Buda.

PETCHELEE, large and important prov. China, situate near the Tartar frontier. Pop. 38,000,000. Containing its capital city Pekin. Great part of the country is a dead flat, and in the vicinity of the sea are extensive marshes. Rice is not grown to much advantage, but the soil is well fitted for wheat, barley, and other grains of temperate climates. On the N. this country rises into that range of lofty mountains along which the great wall is erected. The chief river is the Peiho, which discharges itself into the Yellow Sea. The latter forms the E. boundary of the province, and enables it to carry on a considerable trade with Corea and Japan.

PETER, SAINT, THE APOSTLE, par. England, and member of the town and port of Dover, hund. Ringslow, Isle of Thanet, lathe St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £7685. Pop. 2342. Ramsgate (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £150. Here are public gardens, called Ranelagh-gardens, much frequented by the visitors from Margate. Here is an endowment for the education of 20 boys.

PETER, SAINT, Cheeshill, par. England, E. part of the soke of Winchester, Fawley div., co. Southampton. Real prop. £514. Pop. 609. Winchester (P. T. 62). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Winchester.

PETER, SAINT, South Elmham, par. England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 900. Real prop. £626. Pop. 122. Bungay (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

PETERBOROUGH, ancient city, England, having a separate jurisdiction, lib. Nassauburgh or Peterborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £11,647. Pop. 5553. London, 81 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Peterborough. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fairs, July 9 and October 1, each three days, for cattle, timber, and merchandise. Sends two members to

parliament. It was originally called Peter's Burgh, from the saint to whom the abbey church was dedicated. This was one of the mitred abbeys, the superior enjoying episcopal privileges, and having a seat in the House of Lords. The municipal government is vested in the lord of the hundred or lib. of Peterborough (comprising 32 townships and hamlets), a custos rotulorum, magistrates appointed by the crown, with powers equivalent to those of judges of assize, and in a high bailiff of the city, nominated by the dean and chapter as lords of the manor. Courts of sessions are held quarterly for the prosecution of offences committed within the soke or lib. of Peterborough; and there is a court of record, for the recovery of debts to any amount, held at the town-hall every Monday. This city has sent two members to parliament ever since the first year of Edward VI. Peterborough and the whole county in which it is situated were included in the dioc. of Lincoln previously to 1541, when Henry VIII. constituted it a new and distinct bishopric, appropriating the conventual church of the then recently suppressed monastery for a cathedral, and appointing the last abbot of Peterborough to be the first bishop. Ecclesiastical officers are, a dean, a subdean, an archdeacon of Northampton, six prebendaries, four minor canons, a chancellor, and a registrar. The diocese comprises the counties of Northampton and Rutland. The cathedral church is a large and noble edifice, partly in the Norman and partly in the Gothic or pointed style of architecture. The entire length from E. to W. is 479 feet; the breadth of the nave and aisles, 91 feet; the length of the transept, from N. to S., 203 feet; the height of the central tower, 150 feet; the height of the NW. tower, to the top of the spire, 186 feet; and the height of the SW. tower, which has no spire 153 feet. A part of the cloisters, and other portions of the conventual buildings, are still remaining. Here are places of worship for the Independents, the Baptists, and the Methodists. A free grammar-school was founded here by Henry VIII. after the dissolution of the monastery, and placed under the management of the dean and chapter, for the education of 20 scholars, who are entitled to become candidates for five scholarships and a fellowship at Saint John's College, Cambridge. Here is a charity school, founded by Thomas Deacon, Esq., in 1721; and a national school is supported by voluntary contributions. The public charities of this city, which are numerous, include an infirmary for the relief of the sick and maimed, and likewise a dispensary. The city is inconsiderable in point of size. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas. The town-hall is a neat structure, erected in 1671; and an area beneath it is used as the market-place. There is a gaol for the custody of prisoners charged with offences committed within the liberty of Peterborough, and also a house of correction. A theatre has been erected here, which is usually opened for a few weeks in the summer season. The trade of this place arises chiefly from the transit of corn and, malt, large quantities of which are brought hither, by means of the river Nen, from the interior; and, in return, coal, grocery, and bale goods are imported. A packet-boat sails hence to Wisbeach twice a-week. Archdeacon Paley, well-known for his treatises on the "Evidences of Christianity," was born at Peterborough in 1743.

PETERBOROUGH, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Hillsborough, New Hampshire, on river Contoocook; 64 m. NW. of Boston. Pop. 1984.

PETER-CHURCH, parish, England, hund. Webtree, co. Hereford. Acres, 4180. Real prop. £4428. Pop. 676. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Hereford.

PETERCULTER, par. Scotland, dist. Aberdeen, sh. Aberdeen. Real prop. £2641. Pop. 1223. Aberdeen (P. T. 121½). Liv. in presb. and synod of Aberdeen. It is of an irregular figure, extending about 8 m. in length, and in some parts 6 m. in breadth. The manufacture of paper is carried on here with great success. There is a parochial school, with a salary and other advantages for the master.

PETERHEAD, seaport-tn. and par. Scotland, dist. Deer, sh. Aberdeen. Acres, 7000. Real prop. £9019. Pop. 6695. Edinburgh, 154 m. Liv. a rect. in the presb. of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Market-day, Friday. Two annual fairs. The town stands upon a peninsula about a mile S. of the estuary of the river Ugle, forming the most easterly point of Great Britain N. of the Tweed. The government of the town is vested in a baillie and eight councillors. The revenues of the burgh, which are very considerable, are expended in making public improvements. It is built almost in the form of a cross, and is divided into four districts called the Kirktown, Romheads, Keithinch, and Peterhead Proper, all which are connected by continued streets. Near the head of the principal street is the town-house, an elegant building, 60 feet long and 40 feet broad, ornamented with a spire 160 feet high. The houses are in general handsome and convenient, being constructed of fine hewn granite. The N. harbour is chiefly used for laying up vessels during the winter, and for the reception of large fishing-boats from the Moray Firth. The S. harbour is more commodious, having 13 or 14 feet of water at stream-tides, and a spacious basin, in which there is room for 60 sail to ride in safety. Here is a small fort and guard-house, with a battery, erected during the American war. Peterhead has long been a place of considerable trade. The manufactures of thread, woollen cloth, and cotton goods are extensively prosecuted; and there are large salt-works. The town has many visitors in the summer for the sake of sea-bathing; and it is also frequented on account of its mineral spring. The soil varies from sandy loam to rich black earth, or strong clay, producing abundant crops. Here are almost inexhaustible quarries of excellent granite, which is capable of being highly polished. Besides the fisheries at the town of Peterhead, there are others carried on at the village of Boddom. There is a parochial school, with a salary and other advantages for the master.

PETER'S, SAINT, par. Ireland, bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1445. Wexford (P. T. 94). Liv. an impropriate cur., dioc. Ferns and archdioc. Dublin.

PETERSBURG, ST., gov. European Russia, at the E. extremity of the gulf of Finland. Area, 18,000 sq. m. Pop. 700,000. It was formerly called Ingermannland, or Ingria, and suffered severely in the war with Charles XII. of Sweden. The chief lakes are those of La-

doga, Peipus, and Pskov; the rivers, Neva, Narwa, Luga, and Volchov. The coldness of the climate is unfavourable to the growth of corn, and nearly two-thirds of the prov. are covered with woods, marshes, and lakes. Timber forms the chief source of wealth, deals and masts being the chief articles of export, and most of the villages subsisting by making woodwork of various kinds.

PETERSBURG, St., city, European Russia, capital of the above gov. and of the empire, is situate at the mouth of the riv. Neva; 435 m. EbN. of Stockholm, and 1400 m. ENE. of London. Pop. 285,000. Lat. 59. 56. N. Long. 30. 18. E. This city owes its origin to the genius and perseverance of Peter the Great. Previous to the year 1703, its site contained only two small huts, but after the battle of Pultava, and the permanent acquisition of Livonia, that monarch assembled on this spot (which he designed to make his capital) a great number of workmen, who erected the citadel in a few months. The form of the city is like that of Paris, nearly circular, its diameter being about 4 m. The Neva, flowing from E. to W., divides it into two parts, the largest and most populous lying S. of the river. Besides many smaller, it has four great divisions: the Admiralty, or central quarter; the quarter between the Admiralty and the country to S. and E.; the original Petersburg quarter occupying an insulated track on the N. side; and the Vasili Ostrov, another insulated track, N. of the river. The Admiralty quarter is about 2 m. in length, and from 1½ m. to three-quarters of a m. in breadth. Here is the winter palace of the czar, an extensive range of buildings, 450 feet long by 350 feet broad, besides about twenty public buildings, and the residences of the chief merchants. The quarter between the Admiralty and the country is more extensive, and contains the mansions of many of the nobility. The quarter of St. Petersburg is the most thickly inhabited; the streets are straight and wide, but it has no public buildings; the most striking object is the citadel, a regular hexagon, on the N. bank of the Neva. The Vasili Ostrov is the commercial quarter, containing the quay and the harbour. The course of the Neva, through Petersburg, is nearly as straight as that of the Thames through London; here are two bridges over the main stream, and three over its branches. Petersburg surpasses all the cities of Europe in the breadth and regularity of its streets, which are generally well paved with stone, though a few of them are still floored with timber. The Hermitage is a palace built by the empress Catherine. The Marble Palace is an elegant structure, though only part of it is of marble. The imperial academy is a fine stone structure, in the Vasili Ostrov; and the academy of arts is worthy of notice, as well as the great building for the cadets, which has a garden and an open space for military exercises. The Admiralty contains store-houses and docks for the construction of eight or ten ships of war. Petersburg contains several scientific collections, especially of natural history, belonging to the academy of sciences, the mining schools, and the medical society. Here is also a botanical garden, a museum (at the Hermitage), and, at the academy of the fine arts, a collection of paintings, models, and statues. The manufacturing establishments of this cap. are various, and of considerable extent, and are divided into those for account of government and those belonging to individuals. Of the former are the grand tapestry work, a manufacture of aquafortis, a mint and assay office, a bronze work, one foundry of metal, one of cannon, and powder mills; of the latter are manufactures of silk, cotton, woollen, paper, and cards, wax, cloth, snuff, tobacco, leather, watches, glass, and printing types. There are also many on a smaller scale; as for coachmakers, mathematical-instrument makers, jewellers and goldsmiths, shipwrights, potters, and soap-boilers. The foreign trade of Petersburg is almost entirely in the hands of foreigners, the Russians having neither capital nor experience for it. The exports are principally hemp and flax from the interior, leather, tallow, iron, and furs, with a little canvass and coarse linen, &c. The imports are sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, dye-woods and spices, cottons, hardware, and pottery. The police of Petersburg was organized in 1782, and its plan is altogether military. The officers are charged with several judicial functions, such as deciding differences between masters and servants, distraining property, and, in spring, superintending the breaking up of the ice on the Neva, a work of no small difficulty. The hospitals of Petersburg are well endowed, and superintended by the police. The principal charitable institutions are the infirmary, foundling hospital, sailors' hospital, lazaretto, workhouse, asylums for the blind, deaf, and dumb, the medico-philanthropic institution, the humane society, and an association of widows who attend the sick.

PETERSBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., Rensselaer co., New York; 18 m. E. from Troy. Pop. 2011.—*Petersburg*, tn. and port of entry, Dinwiddie co., Virginia, on the Appomatox, just below the Falls; 25 m. SbE. from Richmond. Pop. 8322. It contains an academy, two banks, a masonic hall, and several houses of public worship. It has considerable commerce in tobacco and flour, owns considerable shipping, and is one of the handsomest and most flourishing towns in the state.

PETERSFIELD, a bor., mkt.-tn., and chap. England, hund. Finch Dean, Alton, S. div. (but having separate jurisdiction), co. Southampton; situate near the riv. Loddon, on the high road to Portsmouth, and is chiefly supported by the passage of travellers. Acres, 2090. Real prop. £2113. Pop. 1803. London, 54 m. Liv. a cur. dioc. Winchester. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, March 5, and every other Wednesday, for cattle and sheep; July 10 and December 11, for sheep and horses. The town is of considerable antiquity, and was incorporated by queen Elizabeth; it is governed by a titular mayor and common council, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, and sends one member to parliament. Here is an endowment called Churcher's College, for the education of twelve boys, to be subsequently apprenticed to masters of ships trading to the East Indies. There are also alms-houses and other charities. Near the chapel is an equestrian statue of William III.

PETERSHAM, par. England, hund. Kingston, co. of Surrey; situate near the Thames.

Acres, 660. Real prop. £3204. Pop. 610. London, 9 m. Liv. a cur. dioc. Winchester. This place gives the title of viscount to the earl of Harrington.

PETERSHAM, tn. N. America, U. S., Worcester co., Massachusetts; 67 m. WbN. of Boston. Pop. 1695. It has a number of factories and forges, and also a manufacture of straw hats.

PETERSTHALL, vil. Germany, duchy of Baden, on the riv. Rench, at the foot of the Kniebis mntn.; 24 m. ESE. of Strasburg. Pop. 2000. It is chiefly noted for its mineral spring.

PETERSTON, par. England, hund. Wentloog, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £3226. Pop. 110. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a cur. dioc. Llandaff. The church is an elegant structure of hewn stone, and the tower exhibits a good specimen of the early pointed style of architecture.

PETERSTONE-SUPER-ELAY, par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £2174. Pop. 192. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a rect. dioc. Llandaff. Here are the remains of an ancient castle.

PETERSTOW, par. England, lower div. of hund. Wormelow, co. Hereford. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £2246. Pop. 261. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a rect. dioc. Hereford.

PETERWARDEIN, PETERWARDEN, or PETER-VARA, tn. Austrian states, prov. Sclavonia, on the Danube. Pop. 3700, exclusive of the military. Lat. 45. 15. N. Long. 19. 58. E. It is strongly fortified, and is the chief tn. of a military station, with a considerable garrison. In the vicinity of this place Prince Eugene obtained a signal victory over the Turks in 1716.

PETERWARDEIN, town, Hungary, on the Danube, opposite the town of Neusatz. See NEUSATZ.

PETHAM, par. England, hund. Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, co. of Kent. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £3461. Pop. 582. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a vic. with that of Waltham, dioc. Canterbury.

PETHERICK, LITTLE, par. England, hund. Pyder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £1357. Pop. 224. Pudstow (P. T. 246). Liv. a rect. dioc. Exeter. Here is a small endowed hospital or almshouse.

PETHERTON, NORTH, hund. England, co. of Somerset. Acres, 23,150. Pop. 5890. Including Bridgewater, it contains ten parishes.

PETHERTON, NORTH, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Somerset. Acres, 11,080. Real prop. £19,273. Pop. 3566. London (P. T. 127). Liv. a vic. dioc. Bath and Wells. Fairs, May 1 for shoes and toys, and Monday before Nov. 13. The par. is very extensive, comprising 17 manors and hamlets. The navigable riv. Parret, and the Bridgewater and Taunton canal, pass through it. The town consists principally of one long street, and the houses are many of them well built. Here is an endowed school for the education of twenty boys.

PETHERTON, SOUTH, hund. England, co. Somerset. Acres, 14,680. Pop. 6267. Containing 13 pars.

PETHERTON, SOUTH, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Somerset, situate on the Parret. Acres, 3410. Real prop. £10,697. Pop. 2294. London, 127 m. Liv. a vic. dioc. Bath and Wells. Market-day, Thursday. Fair, July 6, for cattle, lambs, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of dowlas. Courts-leet for the manor and hund. are held annually in October. Here is a free school for the education of 20 boys.

PETHERWIN, NORTH, par. England, hund. Black Torrington, co. Devon. Acres, 7920. Real prop. £2917. Pop. 1044. Launceston (P. T. 214). Liv. a vic. dioc. Exeter.

PETHERWIN, SOUTH, par. England, N. div. hund. East, co. Cornwall. Acres, 4940. Real prop. £5005. Pop. 988. Launceston (P. T. 214). Liv. a vic. dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £124. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

PETRINIA, tn. Austrian states, prov. Croatia, at the junction of the Glina with the Culpa; 35 m. E. of Carlstadt. Pop. 2900. Lat. 45. 18. N. Long. 16. 15. E. It is the chief place of a military dist.

PETROCK STOWE, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. Devon. Acres, 4960. Real prop. £2447. Pop. 581. Hatherleigh (P. T. 201). Liv. a rect. dioc. Exeter.

PETROSAVODSK, tn. N. European Russia, cap. gov. Olonetz, on lake Onega; 65 m. NE. of Olonetz. Pop. 3000. Lat. 61. 47. N. Long. 34. 22. E. It has some iron works, and manufactures of stone ware, leather, and lead.

PETROX, ST., par. Great Britain, hund. of Castle Martin, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £793. Pop. 77. Pembroke (P. T. 264). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £113.

PETSCHORA, riv. European Russia, rises in the Ural mntns., flows northward, and, after a course of 600 m., in which it receives several tributaries, falls into the Arctic Ocean, near Pustoserskoe.

PETT, par. England, hund. Guestling, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £2776. Pop. 297. Winchelsea (P. T. 64). Liv. a rect. dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £150. The royal military canal passes through this parish.

PETTAUGH, par. England, hund. Thredling, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 780. Real prop. £1047. Pop. 284. Needham (P. T. 74). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

PETTIGOE, mkt.-tn. Ireland, partly in the par. Termon-Erin-Magrath, bar. Tyrhugh (and partly also in the par. Drumkeeran, bar. Lurg, co. Fermanagh), co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster. Pop. with par. Kesh (P. T. 114). Fair, July 25. Fine linen is made here for the Strabane market.

PETTINAIN, par. Scotland, upper ward (extending along the banks of the Clyde, about 3 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth), sh. Lanark. Real prop. £2082. Pop. 461. Carnwath (P. T. 25). Liv. in the presb. Lanark and syn. Glasgow and Ayr. The principal heights are the Pettinain and Westraw hills, the latter about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. Here is a parochial school, with a salary for the master, besides a house and other advantages.

PETTISTREE, par. England, hund. Wilford, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £2583. Pop. 276. Market Wickham (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich.

PETTON, par. England, hund. Pimhill, co. Salop. Acres, 980. Real prop. £1125. Pop. 49. Ellesmere (P. T. 169). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £129.

PETTY, par. Scotland, sh. Inverness, situate on the Firth of Moray. Real prop. £3852. Pop. 1826. Inverness (P. T. 155½). Liv., formerly a rect., with the vic. Brachla united, in the presb. Inverness and synod Moray. It is about 8 m. in length, and 4 m. in breadth; the greater part flat, but rising considerably towards the S. Nearly two-thirds of the par. consists of arable land. The Gaelic language is generally spoken here; and the Highland dress commonly worn. There are no harbours on the coast, but a few boats are kept for fishing. Through this par. passes the military road from Stirling to Fort George. It is stated that a small part of this par. belongs to the sh. of Nairn.

PETTYCUR, harbour, Scotland, pars. Forth and Kinghorn, dist. Kirkaldy, sh. Fife, situate on the Firth of Forth. Pop. with par. Kinghorn (P. T. 9). It is a convenient station for passage-boats to and from Leith; and a few years ago a lighthouse was erected at the extremity of the quay, for the direction of mariners.

PETWORTH, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 6140. Real prop. £7883. Pop. 3114. London, 49 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chichester. Market-day, Saturday. Fairs, Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; July 29, for wool; and Nov. 2, for sheep and hogs. The houses are in general well built, but the streets are very irregular; in the centre of the town is a very handsome market-house of stone, adorned at one end with a bust of William III. The lower part consists of piazzas, with an open space for the market, over which is the room where the quarter sessions are held. The inhabitants are employed in trade and agriculture. A capital court-baron is held here annually under the earl of Egremont, for the honour and barony; and a court-leet for the hund. of Rotherbridge, under the duke of Norfolk. The Epiphany and Easter quarter sessions for the county are held here, as also the petty sessions every alternate Saturday. The church is a neat stone edifice with a square tower. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, a free or charity school (now merged into a national school), alms-houses, an hospital, and a bridewell, built on Howard's plan.

PEVENSEY, Lowey of, hund. England, rape of the same name, co. Sussex. Acres, 7870. Pop. 1095. Containing two parishes.

PEVENSEY, rape England, co. Sussex. Acres, 228,990. Pop. 48,500. Containing 19 hundreds and 54 parishes.

PEVENSEY, par. and member of the town and port of Hastings, England, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £10,329. Pop. 343. Haylsham (P. T. 59). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Chichester. Fair, July 5, for horned cattle and pedlery. It is a place of great antiquity, and owed its ancient prosperity to its favourable situation for commerce as a port; and its subsequent decline to the gradual receding of the sea, from which it now stands at a considerable distance. The church is an ancient structure, containing some curious old monuments. Here are the remains of an ancient castle on the E. side of the town.

PEVINGTON, par. England, hund. Calehill, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 2970. Pop. (with Pluckley) 714. Charing (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Canterbury.

PEWSEY, par. England, hund. Kinwardstone, co. Wilts. Acres, 4970. Real prop. £6858. Pop. 1588. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Salisbury. Fair, Sept. 16. The petty sessions for the hund. are holden here.

PEYKIRK, parish, England, liberty Peterborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 630. Real prop. £1347. Pop. 191. Market Deeping (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough.

PEYREHOURADE, tn. SW. of France, depart. Landes, prov. Gascony, at the junction of the Adour with the Gave de Pau; 20 m. EbN. Bayonne. Pop. 2000. Lat. 43. 33. N. Long. 1. 5. W. It is an entrepôt for the ship timber brought from the forests of the Pyrenees.

PEYTAHN, tn. N. Hindoostan, prov. of Nepaul; 60 m. SE. Jemlah. Pop., with its neighbouring territory, about 10,000. Lat. 28. 35. N. Long. 82. 4. E.

PEZO DO RIGOA, tn. Portugal, prov. Tras los Montes, on the Douro; 7 m. NW. of Lamego. Pop. 1100. Lat. 41. 19. N. Long. 7. 40. W. This is the entrepôt of the port wine raised in the neighbourhood and afterwards sent to Oporto.

PFINZ, or Enz, district, Germany, one of the circles of the grand duchy of Baden. It lies along two rivers of the same names. Pop. 132,000. It is divided into two jurisdictions. The chief town is Bruchsal.

PFORTZHEIM, tn. W. Germany, duchy Baden, at the junction of the Weimar and the Nagold; 22 m. WNW. of Stutgard. Pop. 5400. Lat. 48. 55. N. Long. 8. 38. E. Manufactures, linen, trinkets, and hardware.

PFULLINGEN, tn. W. Germany, kingdom Wirtemberg; 9 m. EbS. Tubingen. Pop. 3200, many of whom are stocking-weavers. Lat. 48. 28 N. Long 9. 13. E.

PHALSBURG, tn. France, depart. Meurthe, prov. Lorraine, near the Vosges mntns.; 30 m. NE. of Strasburg. Pop. 2900. Lat. 48. 45. N. Long. 7. 17. E. It was fortified by Vauban, and has some trade in corn and liqueurs.

PHARSALIA, or Pharsa (anc. Pharsalus), tn. ancient Greece, in Thessaly, now European Turkey; 18 m. SE. of Larissa. Pop. 5000. It lies near the plain well known for the decisive victory obtained by Cæsar over Pompey. The field of battle is marked by a tumulus.

PHELPS, tn. N. America, U. S., Ontario co., New York; 12 m. E. Canandaigua. Pop. 4798.

PHIBSBOROUGH, suburban vil. Ireland, par. Grange Gorman, bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. with par. Dublin, 1 m. A church has been recently erected here.

PHILADELPHIA, co. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania; bounded N. by Bucks co.; ESE. by Delaware riv.; SW. by Delaware co.; W. by Montgomery co. Area, 120 sq. m. Pop., exclusive of the city of Philadelphia, 108,509.

PHILADELPHIA, city, U. S., cap. of the above co., situate at the SE. corner of the state of Pennsylvania; 90 m. SW. of New York. Pop. 161,437. Lat. 39. 52. N. Long. 75. 0. W. This is the second city in the Union, and is more

regularly built than any other. Its principal streets are 100 feet wide, and the others not less than 50 feet; they are perfectly straight, and intersect each other at right angles. Many of them are beautifully shaded, and all are well paved. The houses are of brick, and generally three stories high. It exceeds all the cities of the United States in the extent and importance of its manufactures, particularly those of paper, printing and publishing; cotton, iron, and nails, glass, marble, ropes, leather, &c., are also carried on to a great extent. A great number of gazettes and periodicals are issued. This city vies with Boston in the number of its school and classical books. Its institutions, both literary and charitable, are excellent. The Philadelphia Library owes its origin to the illustrious Franklin. It contains a museum, philosophical apparatus, and the Loganian Library, amounting altogether to 42,000 volumes. The American Philosophical Society, the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, Athenæum, and the Academy of Natural Sciences, are all important institutions, and have libraries and collections. Here are numbers of Lancasterian, Sunday, and infant schools. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb is well supported, and the Pennsylvania hospital is one of the noblest institutions in the United States. Here are upwards of 40 public buildings, and 85 places of worship. The first Presbyterian church is a noble building, as well as the two Episcopal churches. The Roman Catholic church of St. John is a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style. The bank of the United States is said to be the most finished specimen of Grecian architecture in the Union. The theatre has a handsome marble front. The mint of the United States is built entirely of white marble. The Schuylkill water-works form a splendid establishment, noted for the beautiful views seen from them. The navy-yard is of great extent, and fitted up with first-rate conveniences for building ships of the line. The new alms-house upon the Schuylkill has a front towards the river of about 1000 feet. The university of Pennsylvania was incorporated in 1791: the number admitted to degrees annually is about 30. The medical institution belonging to the university has eight professors, and is said to have been the first institution of the kind in the Union. The Philadelphia prison is one instance of the practical application of principles which have been ridiculed as visionary. The convicts are employed in various kinds of mechanical labour, the produce of which, if it exceeds the costs of prosecution, is equally divided between the state and the prisoner, when discharged. The institutions and general aspect of Philadelphia are still influenced by the character and conduct of Franklin, the simple and sagacious expounder of the doctrine of utility, and Penn, the unfailing supporter of toleration. The commercial prosperity of the city was greatly promoted by the generous and persevering efforts of Stephen Girard. By his will, more than three quarters of his income was bequeathed to various charitable purposes, and 2,000,000 dollars appropriated to the building and endowing of a college for the support and education of orphans.

PHILIPPI, tn. European Turkey, prov. Macedon, at the foot of Mount Pangæus; 80 m. EbN. from Salonica. The adjoining plains are celebrated as the scene of a battle between Cassius and Brutus on one side, and Marc Antony on the other. The present place, though a mere village, exhibits the remains of an amphitheatre and other monuments of former prosperity.

PHILIPPINES, a group of islands in the Eastern seas, extending from the 5th to the 20th deg. of N. Lat., and comprehending a great number of islands as yet but imperfectly known. The largest is *Lucon* or *Luzon*, which see. South of this island are Mindoro, Panay, Marindique, Negros, Masbate, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, and Magindanao, besides many small ones. The aggregate pop. of the Philippines, in 1820, amounted to 2,249,852; of which number Luzon contained 1,376,022; Panay, 292,760; Zebu, 108,246; Samar, 57,922; Leyte, 40,623; and Negros, 35,415. This pop. consists of Europeans, creole Spaniards, Spanish mestizoes, Mahomedans of western India, Negroes, Chinese, and other eastern tribes. Europeans throughout the islands amount only to 2887; people of colour, 6170; Chinese, 6201; of whom 1569 had been converted to Christianity. The whole Philippine archipelago is nominally subordinate to the Spanish government at Manilla; some islands are partially colonized, and pay tribute collected by the corrigidores, or alcaldes mayores of the provinces into which they are subdivided; but others, such as Magindanao, are not only independent of, but carry on perpetual warfare against the Spanish government. This group is situate between the tropics; and the rainy season generally lasts from May to September. The regular winds are the N., E., and NW., each prevailing from three to four months, and, when the change arrives, terminated by violent storms of rain, lightning, and thunder, sometimes accompanied by tornadoes, typhoons, and whirlwinds. The Philippines, from their extent, climate, and fertility, are capable of producing all colonial commodities, while their geographical position is most advantageous for the commerce of India, America, and China; one of their most distinctive peculiarities being their vicinity to the latter empire. Luzon being little more than 400 m. from the eastern coast of the province of Fokien, this proximity has at times excited the jealousy of both nations. Rice is the chief produce, and forms the daily food of the natives. The other products resemble those of tropical countries in general, both vegetable and animal. There are mines of gold and iron inland, but they are little attended to: gold is also procured by washing the sand of the small streams that run down from the mountains. Timber for ship-building is found in Luzon, some cotton is raised, and indigo, amber, tar, &c., are objects of traffic. To the indigenous animals, the Spaniards added horses and horned cattle, which have multiplied so much, that they run wild among the mountains. The Spaniards introduced sheep and geese; also grapes, figs, wheat, pepper, coffee, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, and various other plants, which have succeeded. More recently the enormous profit attending the sale of opium in China has occasioned the introduction of the poppy. Considerable intercourse is maintained with the eastern coast of China, as far N. as Nankin. The imports are peltry, silks, and cooking utensils: the exports to China, spices, hides, saffron, and timber. In 1818, the imports amounted to 3,045,511 dollars, the exports to

1,205,649. The native Indians carry on among themselves a barter for the different productions of their country, in which gold is the representative of value and medium of exchange. They also carry on a small trade with the Chinese and Malays of Borneo, for flagstones, copper, and articles of furniture, but, their wants being few, the quantity required is small. These islands were discovered by Magelhaen in 1521, but were not taken possession of till three years afterwards. In 1570, a settlement was effected at the mouth of the Manilla river, which was in the following year constituted the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines. See MANILLA. In 1574, the colony was attacked by a fleet of Chinese pirates, but they were repulsed after a bloody engagement. The Spaniards attacked the island of Sooloo in 1590, but were repulsed, nor could they even make any impression upon the Sooloo pirates, who were then, as they continue to this day, the scourge of the Philippines. From this period various intestine wars disturbed the Philippines, till, in 1757, the viceroy of the islands dispatched all the Chinese settlers to their own country, except those who had embraced Christianity, and they were permitted to remain only as cultivators of the land. Manilla was taken by the English in 1762, but given up to the Spaniards by the peace of 1764. Since that period the settlements have not been disturbed by any European enemies, though often threatened with invasion from British India.

PHILIPPINES, NEW. See PELEW ISLANDS.

PHILIPPOPOLI, tn. European Turkey, prov. of Macedon, sandj. Scythia, on a small island formed by the Marizza; 95 m. WNW. of Adrianople. Pop. formerly 30,000, but now much reduced, owing to an earthquake in 1818. Lat. 42. 3. N. Long. 25. 1. E. Manufactures, woollen and Turkish cotton yarn. It is an ancient town, said to have been founded by Philip, king of Macedon.

PHILIPSBURG, tn. W. Germany, duchy of Baden, near the Rhine; 5 m. S. of Spire. Pop. 1100. Lat. 49. 14. N. Long. 8. 28. E. It was formerly one of the strongest places in Germany, but was completely dismantled during the wars of the French revolution.

PHILIPSTOWN, bar. Ireland, King's co., prov. Leinster. Pop. 17,311. It is separated into upper and lower portions, includes 13 pars. besides Philipstown and part of Portarlington.

PHILIPSTOWN, market-town, Ireland, par. Killaderry, bar. Lower Philipstown, King's co., prov. of Leinster. Pop. 1452. Dublin, 60 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Kildare and archdioc. Dublin. Fairs, March 28; June 22; and Dec. 3. The family of Molesworth take the title of baron from this place.

PHILIPSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Acres, 2666. Pop. 1659. Ardee (P. T. 43). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. and archdioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £318.

PHILIPSTOWN-NUGENT, parish, Ireland, bar. Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Acres, 711. Pop. 459. Dundalk (P. T. 51). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. and archdioc. Armagh.

PHILLACK, parish, England, E. div. hund. Penwith, co. of Cornwall. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £16,393. Pop. 3053. Redruth (P. T. 261). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. The par. includes the port of Hoyle, and several villages, including that of Hoyle-Copper-House, which carries on considerable trade in coal, timber, iron, and limestone, imported from Wales. Its chief export is copper ore. A grand causeway across an arm of the sea, 1040 feet in length, has recently been made. A weekly market has also been established, and a market-house erected. The iron foundry and factory here are deemed the most complete in Cornwall.

PHILLEIGH, par. England, W. div. hund. Powder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 2310. Real prop. £2375. Pop. 432. Tregony (P. T. 253). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

PHILLIPSBURG, town, N. America, U. S., Lincoln co. Maine, on the river Kennebeck; 17 m. SW. of Wiscasset. Pop. 1311.

PIACENZA, or PLACENTIA, tn. N. of Italy, duchy of Parma, in an extensive plain on the Po; 32 m. WNW. of Parma. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 45. 2. N. Long. 9. 42. E. It is surrounded by earthen ramparts, and defended by a castle. Some of the streets are broad, but the greater part are narrow, winding, and gloomy; the most spacious is that called Stradona. The houses are in general built of brick. Of the public squares, one has two equestrian statues of bronze, representing two distinguished individuals of the Farnese family. One of the smaller squares contains the ducal palace, the other the cathedral, chiefly noted for its fine paintings. The theatre is commodious, though small. The university is not celebrated, but the town has a library of 30,000 volumes. It has some manufactures of silk stuffs, woollen, fustian, stockings, and hats. Here is an annual fair held in April. Monuments of antiquity are very rare. It was the birth-place of pope Gregory X. and of cardinal Alberone, prime minister of Spain.

PIACENZA, or PLACENTIA, duchy of Italy, belonging to Parma, and extending to the W. of that duchy, from the Apennines to the Po. Length, 36 m.; breadth, 10 m. to 18 m. Pop. 28,000. Produces corn, wine, oil, and silk. Here are also mines of iron, copper, and vitriol. See PARMA.

PIANOZA (anc. Planauta), island, Mediterranean, belonging to the grand duchy of Tuscany, lying between Elba and Corsica. Lat. 42. 42. N. Long. 10. 50. E. It formerly exported marble to Rome. The ruins of an ancient temple and other antiquities are visible. Being exposed to the incursions of Barbary pirates, it had latterly much sunk in importance; but in 1835 a lease was granted to a Leghorn merchant, who has introduced farmers from Tuscany, from which hopes are entertained of its improvement.

PIAVE, riv. Austrian Italy, rises in the delegation of Feltre, flows through Venice, and, after dividing into two branches, enters the Adriatic NE. of Venice.

PIAZZA, tn. island Sicily, Val di Nota, on the road from Girghenti to Catania; 37 m. WBS. of Catania. Pop. 13,500. Lat. 37. 23. N. Long. 14. 22. E. It has two yearly fairs, and is remarkable for the number of its churches and convents.

PICARDY, prov. N. of France, bounded by Belgium on the E., and the British channel on the W. It now forms the depart. of the Somme and part of those of the Oise, Aisne, and Pas de Calais. The soil is productive of corn and

fruit, but very little wine. See the respective departments.

PICHINCHA, a lofty volcanic mntn. of S. America, gov. Quito, repub. Columbia. Lat. 0. 11. s. At the top it is divided into several points, the loftiest of which is reckoned to be 33,630 feet above sea level.

PICKAWAY, co. N. America, U. S., Ohio. Length 22 m., breadth 21 m. Pop. 15,935. Chief town, Circleville.

PICKENHAM, North, par. England, hund. S. Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £1260. Pop. 245. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

PICKENHAM, South, par. England, hund. S. Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1810. Real prop. £1161. Pop. 195. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of St. Andrew in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £100.

PICKERING LYTHE, wapentake England, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 142,570. Pop. 15,319. Containing 16 parishes and 42 townships, including the towns of Middleton and Pickering.

PICKERING, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, W. div. wapentake Pickering Lythe, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 32,760. Real prop. £13,151. Pop. 3346. London, 226 m. Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean of York. Ann. val. £140. Mkt.-day, Monday. Three annual fairs for cattle, sheep, pedlery, &c. The lord of the manor holds a court the second and third Monday after Easter, and the first and second Monday after Michaelmas, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The petty sessions for this div. of the wapentake are holden here. The town belongs to the duchy of Lancaster, and has a jurisdiction over several adjacent villages. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, with a lofty spire. Here is an endowed school, which educates 150 poor children. In the parish are several dissenting meeting-houses.

PICKHILL, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake Hallikeld, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 4680. Real prop. £2613. Pop. (with Roxby) 758. Thirsk (P. T. 217). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £85. Here is a small endowed school, and a place of worship for Methodists.

PICKWELL, par. England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £4350. Pop. 160. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Dr. William Cave, the church historian, was born here.

PICKWORTH, par. England, wapentake of Aveland, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £1615. Pop. 187. Folkingham (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £137.

PICKWORTH, par. England, hund. East, co. Rutland. Acres, 3680. Real prop. £1169. Pop. 140. Stamford (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. with that of Great Casterton in the dioc. of Peterborough.

PICO, island, near the coast of Africa, one of the Azores. See Azores. Lat. 38. 35. N. Long. 29. 0. W.

PICTOU, island, river, and bay of N. America, Nova Scotia, at the s. extremity of the gulf of St. Lawrence. Here is a settlement now called Tinmouth, which is fertile, populous, and increasing in importance.

PICTS' WALL, a celebrated barrier, formerly raised by the Romans in England against the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It was first built by the emperor Adrian, A. D. 123, and extended across the island, from Solway Frith, by Carlisle and Newcastle, to the mouth of the Tyne. It was afterwards rebuilt by Severus in A. D. 430. Some remains are yet visible in Northumberland and Cumberland.

PIDDINGHOE, or Plumpton Piddinghoe, par. England, hund. Holmstrough, rape Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 1970. Real prop. £2631. Pop. 231. Newhaven (P. T. 56). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £146.

PIDDINGTON, par. England, hund. Wymersley, co. Northampton. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £1350. Pop. 983. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the vic. of Horton, in dioc. Peterborough.

PIDDINGTON, par. England, hund. Bullington, co. Oxford. Acres, 3140. Real prop. £3043. Pop. 422. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a cur in dioc. Oxford.

PIDDLE, Hinton, par. England, lib. of the same name, Dorchester div., co. Dorset. Acres, 2780. Real prop. £1182. Pop. 403. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

PIDDLE, North, par. England, upper div. hund. Pershore, co. Worcester. Acres, 810. Real prop. £974. Pop. 119. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Worcester. Ann. val. £116.

PIDDLETOWN, hund. England, Dorchester div., co. Dorset. Acres, 11,430. Pop. 1877. Containing five parishes.

PIDDLETOWN, par. England, hund. Piddletown, Dorchester div., co. Dorset. Acres, 8030. Real prop. £8216. Pop. 1223. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Bristol.

PIDDLE TRENTHYDE, par. England, lib. of the same name, Cerne sub.-div., co. Dorset. Acres, 4530. Real prop. £3301. Pop. 680. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Bristol. Here is a small endowed school.

PIDLEY, par. England, hund. Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 4360. Real prop. £4703. Pop. (with Fenton) 406. St. Ives (P. T. 59). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the rect. of Somersham in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a small endowed school.

PIEDMONT, prov. NE. of Italy; bounded on the W. by France, on the E. by Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, S. by Genoa, and N. by the Alps. Area, 13,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,750,000, of which 20,000 are Waldensian protestants. This territory, together with Genoa, Savoy, and the island of Sardinia, forms the dominions of the king of Sardinia. Piedmont is watered by the Po, which, in this early part of its course, receives a number of rivers and streams, descending from the mountains. The climate varies according to the elevation of the surface. In the lofty regions, NbW., the snow and ice remain greater part of the year. In the plains the climate is temperate during winter, and the heat of summer is moderated by the vicinity of the Alps. The soil of Piedmont is fertile, yielding wheat, rye, barley, and maize, and in the lower grounds rice is cultivated to a considerable extent. Olives, almonds, and chestnuts are raised, as well as some figs, oranges, and lemons. The pastures are extensive and rich, and the rearing of cattle is one of the chief occupations. Silk is the great article of trade and manufacture; and

Piedmont is the richest tract of Italy in minerals. Linen, cottons, and woollens are made in quantities. The exports are silk, both raw and manufactured, wines, fruit, hides, wool, and butter. The southern division of Piedmont was, in 1794 and 1795, the scene of military operations between the French and allies, long maintained without decided advantage on either side; but, in 1796, the arrival of Bonaparte obliged the court of Turin to make a separate peace, which was followed (two years after) by the deposition of the king and the incorporation of Piedmont into the French territory. On the reinstatement of the Sardinian monarch (1816) this ter. was incorporated with his dominions under the title of the kingd. of Piedmont and Sardinia. See SARDINIA.

PIERCETOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 2914. Pop. 1089. Ballymore (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. One hundred boys and 40 girls receive instruction in the free-school of this parish.

PIERRE, SAINT, par. England, upper div. hund. Caldicot, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £775. Pop. (with Runston) 89. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Portskewett, in dioc. Llandaff. In this par. is the ferry across the Severn into Gloucestershire, generally called the New Passage, the distance across which, at full tide, is about 3¼ miles.

PIERRE, SAINT, seaport-tn. West Indies, island Martinico, on a bay 15 m. S. of Fort Royal. Pop. about 10,000. It is a port of entry, the residence of merchants, and the centre of business for the island.

PIERS-BRIDGE, or PRIEST'S-BRIDGE, tnshp. England, par. Gainsford, SW. div. Darlington ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 940. Real prop. £1065. Pop. 278. Darlington (P. T. 241). In the time of Charles I. the royalists and the parliamentarians fought a severe battle here.

PIETOLA, vil. Austrian Italy, delegation Mantua, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 2 m. from Mantua. It is chiefly celebrated as the birthplace of Virgil.

PIETRO, ST. (anc. Hieracum), island Mediterranean, SW. of island Sardinia; 10 m. from Iglesia. It is populous and well cultivated. The chief place is Carlo Forte.

PIEVE DI SACCO, tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 10 m. SE. of Padua. Pop. 5100. Lat. 45. 48. N. Long. 11. 8. E.

PIGHTLESTHORNE, or PITSTON, parish, England, hund. Cottisloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 3100. Real prop. £1291. Pop. 578. Ivinghoe (P. T. 33). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

PIKE, co. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware riv. Pop. 4843. Chief tn. Milford.—*Pike*, co., Ohio. Pop. 6024. Chief tn. Piketon.—*Pike*, co., Indiana. Pop. 2464. Chief tn. Petersburg.—*Pike*, co., Kentucky. Pop. 2677. Chief tn. Pikeville.—*Pike*, co., Missouri. Area, 400 sq. m. Pop. 6122. Chief tn. Bowling Green.—*Pike*, co., Mississippi. Pop. 5402. Chief tn. Holmsville.

PILAYA Y PASPAYA, prov. S. America, repub. Peru, lying 120 m. S. of La Plata. Length, 90 m.; breadth, 120 m. Pop. 12,000. It produces grapes, which are made into wine and brandy of excellent quality. Here are some productive lead-mines.

PILHAM, par. England, S. div. wapentake Corringham, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £1207. Pop. 100. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

PILIBEET, or PILLIBEET, tn. and fort Hindoostan, dist. Bareily, prov. Delhi, on the Gurrah; 30 m. NE. of Bareily. Lat. 28. 42. N. Long. 79. 42. E. It was formerly an emporium of commerce, till 1774, when it was nearly annihilated. It has, however, since that time revived, and is a mart for rice of the best quality.

PILKINGTON, tnshp. England, par. Oldham-cum-Prestwich, hund. Salford, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 5320. Real prop. £12,554. Pop. 11,006. Bury (P. T. 195). Here are considerable silk and cotton factories. In this township, which is divided into the hamlets of Outwood, Whitefield, and Unsworth, are three Episcopal chapels, and several places of worship for Dissenters; also a small endowed school. Here is Stand Hall, formerly the seat of the Pilkington family.

PILL, ST. GEORGE, chap. England, parish Easton-in-Gordano, hund. Portbury, co. Somerset. Pop. with par. Bristol (P. T. 114). The chapel has lately been enlarged so as to contain 600 free sittings. Here are also various places of worship for Dissenters.

PILLATON, par. England, middle div. hund. East, co. Cornwall. Acres, 3140. Real prop. £2236. Pop. 413. Callington (P. T. 216). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

PILLAU, seaport tn. kingd. Prussia, prov. East Prussia, at the extremity of a peninsula between the Baltic and the Frische Haff; 22 m. WSW. of Königsberg. Pop. 3000. Lat. 54. 33. N. Long. 19. 52. E. The harbour serves as the port of Königsberg, and there is a good fishery, chiefly of sturgeons.

PILLERTON HERCY, or NETHER, par. England, Brailes div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £1762. Pop. 261. Kineton (P. T. 83). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £49. Limestone is found here.

PILLERTON PRIORS, or OVER, par. England, Brailes div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £2141. Pop. 217. Kineton (P. T. 83). Liv. a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. Pillerton Hercy. The church was burned down in 1666, and has never been rebuilt.

PILLING, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Garstang, hund. Amounderness, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 5370. Pop. 1127. Garstang (P. T. 229). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £73. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship in this township, which also possesses a small endowed school. Here is a large morass, called Pilling Moss, containing many thousand acres. Pilling Moss furnishes a never-failing supply of turf for fuel, which is chiefly used here, from the absence of coal.

PILLITH, or PWLL-LLAITH, par. Great Britain, hund. Cefn-llys, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Real prop. £769. Pop. 75. Knighton (P. T. 165). Liv. a chap., not in charge, to the vic. Llangynllo, in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £21. The free-school, which is united with that of Whitton, is endowed by lady Child with £100 per annum.

PILLTOWN, vil. Ireland, par. Fiddown, bar. Iverk, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 634.

21. W. It was discovered in 1808 by an American vessel, that this island had become the refuge of some of the mutineers of the Bounty, who, after leaving Otaheite, established a small colony here, which was found to be in a flourishing condition.

PITCAITHLY, or PITKEATHLY, vil. Scotland, par. Dumbarny, sh. of Perth. Pop. with par. It is situated in a retired part of the Vale of Stratherne, amidst rich and fertile fields; and in the summer season it is a most agreeable watering-place, affording convenient accommodation for invalids.

PITCHCOMBE, par. England, middle div. hunds. Dudstone and King's Barton, co. Gloucester. Acres, 500. Real prop. £399. Pop. 224. Painswick (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Harescombe, dioc. Gloucester.

PITCHCOTT, par. England, hund. Ashenden, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £1626. Pop. 28. Aylesbury (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

PITCHFORD, par. England, hund. Condover, co. Salop. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1969. Pop. 197. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. The petty sessions for the div. are held here.

PITCOMBE, par. England, hund. Bruton, co. Somerset. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £2343. Pop. 480. Bruton (P. T. 109). Liv. a cur. dioc. Bath and Wells.

PITHIVIERS, tn. France, depart. Loiret, prov. Orleannois, on the riv. Oeuf; 21 m. ENE. of Orleannois. Pop. 3200. The neighbourhood produces wine, saffron, honey, and bees-wax.

PITHYUSÆ ISLES, group of islands in the Mediterranean, SW. of the Balearic Isles, belonging to the crown of Spain. The chief of them is *Iviça*, which see. The other islands bear a strong resemblance in their general description. The next in importance is Formentera; the others, Conejeras, Bosqua, Esparta, &c.

PITMAIN, a station, Scotland, par. Kingussie, sh. Inverness. Pop. with par. Edinburgh, 112¼ m. A general post-office is established here.

PITMINSTER, par. England, hund. Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. Somerset. Acres, 5180. Real prop. £7182. Pop. 1426. Taunton (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Bath and Wells. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

PITNEY, hund. of England, co. Somerset. Acres, 3690. Pop. 1923. Containing 3 pars.

PITNEY, par. England, hund. Pitney, co. Somerset. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1098. Pop. 368. Somerton (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Bath and Wells.

PITSEA, parish, England, hund. Barstaple, co. Essex. Acres, 2790. Real prop. £2370. Pop. 276. Rayleigh (P. T. 34). Liv. a rect. dioc. London.

PITSLIGO, par. Scotland, dist. Deer, sh. of Aberdeen. Real prop. £2696. Pop. 1439. Frasersburgh (P. T. 163½). Liv. in the presb. Deer and syn. Aberdeen. The surface is level, and the soil is partly clay and partly light loam, both abundantly fruitful. There is an almost inexhaustible bank of shell-sand, which, as well as sea-weed, is used for the purpose of manure with great advantage. The making of kelp is carried on here; and the fishery employs a considerable number of persons.

PITSLIGO, New, vil. Scotland, par. Tyrie, dist. Deer, sh. Aberdeen. Pop. with par. It is principally inhabited by weavers; and has also an extensive bleach-field. A school has been established here by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

PITTENWEEM, a royal burgh, seaport-tn., and par., Scotland, sh. Fife. Real prop. £1712. Pop. 1317. Edinburgh, 32½ m. Liv. formerly a vic. in presb. St. Andrew's, syn. Fife. It was constituted a royal burgh by charter of James V., in 1537. The municipal government is vested in four baillies, a treasurer, and nineteen councillors. The tn. stands principally on rising ground above the harbour, and consists of several streets, through one of which passes the high road to Anstruther, and another extends along the sea side. The par. is about a mile and a quarter in length, and half a mile in breadth. The surface is level, and the soil, which is a fertile black loam, covers extensive beds of coal, the working of which has been discontinued. On the shore a considerable quantity of kelp is manufactured.

PITTINGTON, par. England, s. div. Easington ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 6330. Pop. 2205. Durham (P. T. 258). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. of Durham. Ann. val. £120. Limestone and coal abound in this par., and a rail-road of 8 m. extends from Haygarth colliery to the riv. Wear.

PITTON, tithing and chap. England, par. and hund. Alderbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1150. Pop. 379. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the vic. Alderbury, and a peculiar of the treasurer of Salisbury. Sir Stephen Fox, in 1711, endowed an hospital for twelve poor persons, and also for the education of twelve poor children.

PITTSBURG, city, N. America, U. S., cap. of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, where the confluence of the Alleghany and the Monongahela forms the Ohio; 223 m. from Washington. Lat. 40. 30. N. Long. 80. 0. W. Pop. of city, 12,540; of suburbs (including Alleghany town, Birmingham, &c.), 9983; total, 22,423. It is an important manufacturing town, and is compactly and handsomely built. The following articles are manufactured on a large scale: ironmongery of every description, steam-engines, cutlery, glass, paper, cotton, woollens, pottery, tin, and copper ware. The building of boats and steam-boats has been pursued to a greater extent here than in any other town in the west. Here are eleven large iron founderies, six rolling mills, with iron works and nail manufactories attached; four cotton factories, and two glass works. The great Pennsylvania canal, above 500 m. in length, terminates here; another canal is laid out to connect it with Lake Erie, through Meadville; and a third is projected from the mouth of Mahoning. Large contracts are continually ordered from all the towns on the Ohio and Mississippi, for machinery, steam-boat castings, and other manufactures. The town is supplied with water by a high-pressure steam-engine, of 84-horse power, which raises the water 116 feet above the Alleghany river. The churches in Pittsburg are, a Baptist, a Roman Catholic, Covenanters', Seceders', first and second Methodists, German Lutheran, Union, Episcopal, first and second Presbyterian, Unitarian, and African, making a

total of 13. The other public buildings are the Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg Exchange, the High School, Mansion-house, Hotel, Lambdin's Museum, U. S. and Pittsburg banks, &c.

PITTSFIELD, tn. N. America, U. S., Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonnuc; 36 m. ESE. from Albany. Pop. 3570. Here are several places of public worship, and barracks for the accommodation of 2000 soldiers. Manufactures, woollen, marble, &c.

PITTSTON, tn. N. America, U. S., Kennebeck co., Maine, on the riv. Kennebeck; 7 m. from Augusta. Pop. 1804.

PITTSTOWN, tn. N. America, U. S., Rensselaer co., New York; situate NE. from Lansingburg. Pop. 3702.

PITTSYLVANIA, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia. Length, 26 m.; breadth, 28 m. Pop. 26,023. Chief town, Danville.

PIURA, prov. S. America, repub. of Peru, bounded on the W. by the Pacific ocean. Length, 198 m.; breadth, 42 m. It produces maize, cotton, sugar, and fruits.—*Piura*, cap. of the above prov., is situate 7 m. from the ocean. Pop. 7000. Lat. 5. 11. S. Long. 80. 36. W. It has a church and a hospital. This was the first Spanish settlement in Peru, and was founded by Pizarro, in 1531.

PIXLEY, par. England, hund. Radlow, co. Hereford. Acres, 680. Real prop. £1312. Pop. 110. Ledbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £65.

PLACENTIA, or PIACENZA, tn. and duchy, Italy. See PIACENZA and PARMA.

PLACENTIA BAY, bay, S. coast of island Newfoundland. Lat. 47. to 47. 50. N. Long. 54. to 55. W. It forms a good harbour, and is frequented by vessels employed in the fishery. On the shore are two strands, or drying places for fish, and a small fishing-town called also Placentia.

PLADA, ISLAND OF, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, constituting part of the par. of Kilbrandon, dist. Lorn, sh. Argyll. Pop. with par. It is noted for its slate quarries.

PLADA, or PLADDA, ISLE OF, island, Scotland, par. Kilmory, sh. Bute. Pop. with par. On this island a light-house has been erected, with two lights, to distinguish it from those on the Mulls of Cantyre and Galloway, and the Isle of Cumbrae.

PLAINFIELD, tn. N. America, U. S., Sullivan co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut; 11 m. S. of Dartmouth College. Pop. 1581. Union Academy, a well-endowed seminary, with a principal, assistant, and 100 members, is in this town.—*Plainfield*, tn. Windham co., Connecticut, on the Quinebaug; 4 m. E. from Canterbury. Pop. 2289.—*Plainfield*, tn. Otsego co., New York; 81 m. W. from Albany. Pop. 1626.

PLAISTOW, ham. England, par. West Ham, hund. Becontree, co. Essex. Pop. with par. London, 5 m. Here are places of worship for Independents and Methodists.

PLAITFORD, or PLATFORD, par. England, hund. Alderbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £1930. Pop. 263. Romsey (P. T. 73). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the vic. Figheldean, dioc. Salisbury.

PLASENCIA, tn. Spain, prov. Estremadura, in a valley watered by the riv. Xerte; 120 m. Wbs. of Madrid. Pop. 4800. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral and several churches and convents. It is of ancient date, and has several remains of antiquity.

PLASHETS, tnshp. England, par. Falstone, NW. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 249. Bellingham (P. T. 294). Coal is obtained here.

PLASSEY, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Nuddea, prov. Bengal, on the riv. Hoogly; 30 m. S. of Moorshedabad. Lat. 23. 45. N. Long. 88. 15. E. This place is chiefly celebrated as the scene of the decisive battle fought in June 1757, which decided the fate of Bengal, and ultimately of India. In this engagement, the British forces under Colonel Clive, consisting of about 3000 men, put to the rout the army of the nabob Seraje ud Dowlah, estimated at 50,000.

PLATA, RIO DE LA, riv. S. America, supposed to be the largest in the world. It is, properly speaking, a continuation of the Paraguay, which rises about the 13th degree of S. Lat., and after receiving the Parana, the Uruguay, and many subordinate streams, flows into the ocean under the name of Rio de la Plata. This riv. was discovered in 1515, by Juan Diaz de Solis, a Spanish navigator, who was slain by the natives in endeavouring to make a descent in the country. It forms the S. boundary of Brazil, and enters the Atlantic between the capes of St. Anthony and St. Mary, the latter in Lat. 35. S. It is 150 m. broad at the mouth; and at Monte Video, 60 m. up the river, the land is not discernible on either shore when a vessel is in the middle of the channel. This river has many islets and shoals, which cause adverse currents, and render its navigation intricate: the only safe port on its shores, for ships of considerable burthen, is Monte Video.

PLATA, UNITED PROVINCES OF LA, a name sometimes given to the new S. American repub. of Buenos Ayres. See BUENOS AYRES.

PLATÆA, tn. of ancient Greece, and the scene of a celebrated battle between the Greeks and Persians; situate on the small riv. Asopus, at the foot of Mount Cithæron, on the confines of Attica and Megaris. Lat. 38. 16. N. Long. 23. 20. E. The extent of the ruins may be still traced, as well as the field where the battle was fought.

PLATTE, LA, or SHOAL RIVER, riv. North America, U. S., Louisiana, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, after an E. course of 1600 m., falls into the Missouri, 600 m. from the Mississippi.

PLATTSBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of Clinton co., New York, at the mouth of the Saranac, on the W. side of Lake Champlain; 60 m. S. of Montreal. Pop. 4913. Lat. 44. 40. N. Long. 73 30. W. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains, besides the usual buildings, a Presbyterian church, a bank, and a printing-office.

PLAUEN, tn. Germany, cap. of circle Vogtland, kingd. Saxony; 75 m. WSW. of Dresden. Pop. 6100. Lat. 50. 47. N. Long. 10. 56. E. It has two churches, four hospitals, and a gymnasium. Manufactures, muslin and cotton printing.

PLAXTOOL, tnship. and chap. of England, par. and hund. Wrotham, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Pop. with par. Wrotham (P. T. 24). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the rect. Wrotham

and a peculiar in the dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £65.

PLAYDEN, or Salt Cote, par. England, hund. Goldspur, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £1576. Pop. 297. Rye (P. T. 63). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Chichester.

PLAYFORD, par. England, hund. Carleford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 650. Real prop. £1710. Pop. 299. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a cur. dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £36.

PLEANMUIR, vil. Scotland, par. St. Ninians, sh. Stirling. Pop. with par. Denny (P. T. 30). Here is an extensive colliery.

PLEASANTS, or Pleasance, a suburb of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, par. St. Cuthbert, sh. Edinburgh. Pop. with par. Here was anciently a priory of nuns, dedicated to St. Mary of Placentia, whence the local appellation.

PLEASLEY, par. England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 3750. Real prop. £3813. Pop. 611. Mansfield (P. T. 138). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Fairs, May 6 and Oct. 29, for sheep, cattle, and horses. Here are considerable factories for hosiery, cotton, thread, &c.; and limestone abounds. A small endowment exists for the education of seven children.

PLEMONDSTALL, par. England, hund. of Eddisbury, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 3090. Pop. 737. Chester (P. T. 183). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Chester. Here is a small endowed school.

PLENDERLEITH, vil. Scotland, par. Oxman, dist. of Jedburgh, sh. Roxburgh. Pop. with par. Jedburgh (P. T. 45). Here was formerly a chapel, which has been destroyed, but the cemetery is still used as a place of interment.

PLESHEY, par. England, hund. Dunmow, co. Essex. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £904. Pop. 320. Chelmsford (P. T. 29). Liv. a donative in the archdeaconry of Middlesex and dioc. London. Ann. val. £50.

PLESSE, principality of Silesia, subject to Prussia, but belonging to the dukes of Anhalt Cothen. Area, 530 sq. m. Pop. 61,000. Here are mines of iron and coal.—*Plesse*, tn. Silesia, cap. of the above princip., gov. Oppeln; 32 m. ESE. of Ratibor. Pop. 2300. It has a Catholic and Lutheran church. Manufactures, woollens, hats, and stockings.

PLESSIS LES TOURS, vil. France, depart. Indre and Loire, prov. Touraine, situate between the Cher and Loire. Pop. 1000. Here is a magnificent castle, built by Louis XI., who died here, in 1483.

PLOCK, one of the palatinates of the late kingd. of Poland, as divided by the Russian government after the year 1815. It lies to the right of the Vistula and the Bug, extending from the Russian frontier to Thorn. Area, 7400 sq. m. Pop. 320,000. It is ill cultivated, and thinly inhabited. The chief rivs. are the Vistula and the Narew.—*Plock*, cap. of the above palatinate, on the Vistula; 55 m. WNW. of Warsaw. Pop. 3000. Lat. 52. 33. N. Long. 19. 48. E.

PLOERMEL, tn. France, depart. Morbihan, prov. Brittany, on the riv. Duc; 34 m. Wbs. of Rennes. Pop. 4500. Lat. 47. 56. N. Long. 2. 25. W. Manufacture, coarse woollens.

PLOMESGATE, hund. England, co. Suffolk. Acres, 41,390. Pop. 11,285. Containing 23 pars.

PLOUGHLEY, hund. England, co. Oxford. Acres, 59,580. Pop. 14,050. Containing 35 pars.

PLUCKLEY, par. England, hund. Calehill, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 2970. Real prop. £3940. Pop. (with Pevington), 714. Charing (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. dioc. Canterbury. Fair, Nov. 4, for pedlery. Here is a school, supported by subscription.

PLUM, or Plum Island, island, Atlantic ocean, N. America, U. S., coast of Massachusetts, between Newbury-port and Ipswich; 9 m. long, and 1 m. broad. It is a place of much resort in summer, and houses have been erected on it for the relief of distressed mariners.

PLUMBLAND, par. of England, Allerdale ward, below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 2970. Real prop. £1900. Pop. 524. Cockermouth (P. T. 306). Liv. a rect. dioc. Carlisle. Here is an excellent free grammar-school, founded, in 1459, by Captain John Sebson. Coal, limestone, and inferior freestone are found here.

PLUMLEY, or Plumleigh, tnshp. England, par. Great Budworth, B. div. hund. Bucklow, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £2185. Pop. 378. Nether Knutsford (P. T. 172).

PLUMPTON, tnshp. England, par. Kirkham, hund. Amounderness, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 3310. Real prop. £6618. Pop. (with Westby) 686. Kirkham (P. T. 225). Iron-ore is obtained in considerable quantities at Whitings, in the vicinity.

PLUMPTON, par. England, hund. Green's Norton, co. Northampton. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £1000. Pop. 75. Towcester (P. T. 60). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £146.

PLUMPTON, or Plumpton Boskage, par. England, hund. Street, rape Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £1865. Pop. 275. Lewes (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. dioc. Chichester. Here is a small bequest for teaching poor children.

PLUMPTON WALL, tnshp. and chap. of England, par. Lazonby, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £1876. Pop. 297. Penrith (P. T. 283). Liv. a cur. dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £50.

PLUMPTON WOOD, tnshp. and chap. of England, par. St. Michael's, hund. Amounderness, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 4600. Real prop. £7429. Pop. 1719. Preston (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. dioc. Chester.

PLUMSTEAD, par. England, hund. Little and Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. of Kent. Acres, 3100. Real prop. £12,073. Pop. 2745. London, 10 m. Liv. a vic. dioc. Rochester. Here is an endowed day and Sunday school, for the education of 57 boys and 50 girls.

PLUMSTEAD, par. England, hund. N. Erpingham, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £719. Pop. 220. Holt (P. T. 119). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £140.

PLUMSTEAD, Great, par. England, hund. Blowfield, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £1951. Pop. 305. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a cur. dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £45.

PLUMSTEAD, Little, par. England, hund. Blowfield, co. Norfolk. Acres, 970. Real prop. £2008. Pop. 312. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. dioc. Norwich.

PLUMTREE, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. of Nottingham. Acres, 3460. Real prop. £2852. Pop. 605. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. dioc. York.

PLUNGAR, or **Plungarth**, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £1184. Pop. 244. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £120.

PLUSH, or **Plis**, ham. England, par. and hund. Buckland Newton, Cerne subdiv. of co. Dorset. Pop. 154. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Here is a chapel of ease to the vic.

PLYMOUTH, seaport, borough, and mkt.-tn. England, hund. Rcborough (but having separate jurisdiction), co. of Devon. Acres, 2300. Pop. 75,534. London, 216 m. Livs. two vics. dioc. Exeter. Mkt.-days, Monday and Thursday. Fairs, Feb. 5 and Oct. 2, for horned cattle and woollen cloth; the latter is called the great market, and very little cattle brought. Sends two members to parliament. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and now one of the largest maritime towns in England. Until the reign of Henry II., it was principally inhabited by fishermen; since that period, owing to the goodness of the haven, it has attained its present eminence. In the time of the civil wars, this town adhered to the parliament, and was besieged for several months by the royal army; the remains of various works may be still traced on its different sides. The town has of late years been greatly improved, and lighted with gas, though the streets in general are ill-constructed, narrow, irregular, and badly paved. It is defended by several strong batteries and a citadel, erected by Charles II. about the year 1670. Plymouth is chiefly distinguished for the capaciousness of its harbours, the principal of which are the Sound, Sutton Pool, Barnn Pool, Stonehouse, Catwater, &c. The gigantic work called the Breakwater, which has added so much to the safety of the Sound, is composed of granite blocks of several tons weight. Its length at the base is 1760 yards, its breadth 120. On the E. side of the sand is Staddon quay, for watering the ships, near which the reservoir has been constructed, capable of containing 12,000 tons of fresh water. Eddystone Lighthouse is built on a rock in the channel, about 15 m. SSW. from Plymouth; it is octagonal in form, and 100 feet high and 26 feet in diameter. The Mill Bay prisons of war, erected on an eminence near the sea, will contain 3000 men. The naval hospital is the finest in Great Britain; immediately opposite, on the Stoke side of Stonehouse, is the military hospital. Here are a lofty range of stone buildings for the marines, besides the Long-room barracks, for the regulars. At the entrance to Hamoaze is a most magnificent victualling office, built entirely of marble. Extensive sea-baths have been lately erected, with all necessary appendages. The royal hotel, assembly rooms, and theatre, comprised in one design, cover an acre of ground, and form the grandest architectural ornament of Plymouth. The Athenæum is a very handsome building, for the purpose of the Plymouth Institution for the promotion of Arts, Science, and Literature. Here are also an exchange, a custom-house, a freemasons'-hall, and a mechanics' institute. There is a yearly regatta in Plymouth Sound, and fairs are held annually on Chelson Meadow, containing 175 acres. Plymouth carries on a considerable trade in timber with N. America and the Baltic, as also a highly beneficial direct one with the W. Indies. The coasting-trade is extensive with London, Newcastle, Newport in Wales, and Bristol; and great quantities of manganese are shipped to Scotland. The pilchard and other fisheries are considerable; there are likewise quarries in the vicinity of granite and slate, the carriage of which has been much facilitated by the recent formation of a rail-road, 24 m. in length, from King's Tor, in Dartmoor, to Jury-street, and communicating with Sutton Pool; and marble is found, principally at Oreston, of singular beauty. The principal imports are coal, culm, corn, wine, and timber. Merchant-vessels generally take in and deposit their cargoes at Sutton Pool, where they are more secure from the violence of storms than in the Sound or in Catwater. On the W. side of the pool, a convenient pier was erected in the year 1790, at the expense of government. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 36 councillors, town-clerk, &c.; it sends two members to parliament, and is termed an admiralty borough. The corporation holds courts of sessions after the four regular quarter-days in each year. A court of record, for the recovery of debts to an unlimited amount, is held every Monday, under the presidency of the mayor, assisted by the town-clerk. The tn. comprises two pars. At Stonehouse there are two chapels belonging to the establishment, besides that attached to the hospital. Plymouth contains also places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, and some others, and also a Jews' synagogue. Here are likewise a free grammar-school, several charity schools supported both by members of the establishment and Dissenters, an extensive general workhouse, almshouses, a large hospital for sick and hurt seamen and marines, a public dispensary, a female asylum, and a variety of other charitable institutions, together with several societies of a literary nature. This town gives the title of earl to the Windsor family.

PLYMOUTH, tn. N. America, U. S., Windsor co., Vermont; 18 m. W. of Windsor. Pop. 1237. A remarkable cavern was discovered here in 1818, containing numerous petrifactions.—*Plymouth*, tn. Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack; 43 m. N. from Concord. Pop. 1175.—*Plymouth*, co, Massachusetts. Length, 30 m.; breadth, 20 m. Pop. 42,993. This is the original seat of the colonization of New England.—*Plymouth*, seaport-tn. and cap. of the above co.; 36 m. SSE. from Boston. Pop. 4751. Lat. 41. 58. N. Long. 70. 45. W. It contains a court-house, a gaol, and four places of public worship. The harbour is spacious, but shallow. Manufactures, cotton and woollen goods, and extensive iron works. The first settlers landed here Dec. 22, 1620, and the anniversary is still observed.

PLYMPSTOCK, par. England, hund. Plympton, co. Devon. Acres, 2860. Real prop. £10,955. Pop. 3088. Earl's Plympton (P. T. 212). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £55. Here is an endowed free-school, for the education of 30 children; and almshouses for four poor persons. There are wet docks at

Turnchapel sufficiently capacious for the entry of frigates.

PLYMPTON, hund. England, co. Devon. Acres, 32,230. Pop. 9817. Containing eight parishes.

PLYMPTON, St. Mary, par. England, hund. Plympton, co. Devon. Acres, 11,200. Real prop. £18,004. Pop. 2153. Earl's Plympton (P. T. 212). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Exeter.

PLYMPTON MAURICE, or Earl's Plympton, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hundred of the same name, but having a separate jurisdiction, co. Devon; situate on the riv. Plym. Acres, 170. Real prop. £2480. Pop. 804. London, 212 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fairs, Feb. 25; April 5; Aug. 12; and Oct. 28; for horned cattle and woollen cloth. The town consists principally of two streets, built in the form of a Roman T; it has a guildhall, an anc. building, supported on stone pillars; beneath which, the corn-market is held. This is one of the stannary towns for stamping tin. The government of the place is vested in a mayor, recorder, and eight aldermen. It formerly sent two members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform Act in 1832. The Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have places of worship here. Here is also a well-endowed free-school. Sir Joshua Reynolds, the illustrious artist, was born here, on July 16, 1723.

PLYMTREE, par. England, hund. Hayridge, co. Devon. Acres, 2060. Real prop. £3156. Pop. 439. Columpton (P. T. 160). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

PLYNLIMMON, mntn. Great Britain, South Wales, 2463 feet above sea level. In mass of matter, or magnitude, it is the chief in Wales. Here the rivers Severn, Wye, Rhydol, and Llyffnant have their sources.

PO (anc. Padus), the chief riv. of Italy, which has its source at Monte Viso, in Piedmont, flows NE. to Turin, and thence, proceeding in an easterly course, it divides Austrian Italy from the states of Parma, Modena, and the States of the Church, and enters the Gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course, it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks; most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow. The principal of these are the Dora Riparia, Dora Baltea, Stura, Orco, Sesia, Tanaro, Ticino, Adda, Olona, Oglio, Mincio, Crostolo, and Panaro. The Po is crossed, like the Rhine, by flying bridges.

POBBLEBRIEN, bar. Ireland, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 10,667. Containing 11 parishes. The name is sometimes written Pobble O'Brien. The ancient name of the bar. was Carrigogonnel.

POCKLINGTON, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in Wilton Beacon div. of the wapentake of Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 4380. Real prop. £6510. Pop. 2265. London (P. T. 212). Liv. a disch. vic. and peculiar of the dean of York. Ann. val. £140. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Seven annual fairs, for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, and leather-ware. Since the completion of a canal, from the Derwent, near Cottingwith, it has become a place of considerable trade. Here is a well-endowed free grammar-school, and also a national school, supported by voluntary contributions. The petty sessions are held here, and annual races take place on the 2nd of May.

PODGORZA, tn. Austrian States, prov. Galicia, on the Vistula, opposite Cracow. Pop. 4000, chiefly weavers and other mechanics. Its trade was once considerable, but has latterly declined.

PODLACHIA, one of the palatinates of the late kingdom of Poland; bounded N. and E. by the riv. Bug; S. by the palatinate Lublin; and W. by the Vistula. Area, 5520 sq. m. Pop. 438,000. The chief tn. is Siedlce.

PODOLIA, gov. European Russia, near the Austrian prov. Buckowine. Area, 20,400 sq. m. Pop. 1,330,000; chiefly Poles. Lat. from 48. to 50. It exports corn, cattle, timber, pitch, tar, hemp, flax, &c. The chief rivers are the Dniester and the Bog. The capital is Kaminetz-Podolsk.

POGGY, or Nassau Isles, a chain of isles lying off the W. coast of the island Sumatra; between Latitude 2. 18. and 3. 16. S. They consist chiefly of high and precipitous mountains, covered with trees to their summits. The sago tree grows in plenty here, and is the chief food of the inhabitants. The cocoa-nut tree, bamboo, and a great variety of fruits, such as mangosteens, apples, plantains, &c., are to be found. The wild animals are the red deer, hogs, and various kinds of monkeys, but there are not any buffaloes, goats, or tigers. Fish are procured in great plenty, and, with pork, constitute the favourite food of the natives. Notwithstanding the proximity of these islands to Sumatra, the inhabitants and their language have no resemblance to those of Sumatra, but a strong one to those of the South Sea islands. The number of natives does not exceed 1400. They are divided into small tribes, each occupying a small river, and dwelling in one village.

POINT DE GALLE, fortified seaport town, SW. of the isle of Ceylon; 78m. SSE. of Columbo. Lat. 6. 1. N. Long. 80. 10. E. The harbour is spacious and the inner one secure during a great part of the year. The fort of Point de Galle is about 1¼ m. in circumference, and stands near the southern extremity of the island; the works are extensive and substantial. Coir ropes are manufactured here in quantities and exported, as are also cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, areca, or betel-nuts, pumplenoses, and oranges. Point de Galle was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1517, and taken from them by the French in 1640. In 1796, it came into possession of the British.

POINTINGTON, par. England, hund. Horethorne, co. Somerset. Acres, 950. Real prop. £1406. Pop. 165. Sherborne (P. T. 117.) Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells.

POINTON, par. England, wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £2685. Pop. 409. Folkingham (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

POIRE SOUS LA ROCHE SUR YONNE, tn. France, depart. La Vendée, prov. Poitou; 42 m. NW. of Fontenay. Pop. 4200.

POIRINO, tn. Italy, prov. Turin, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, on the river Bonna; 12 m. SE. of Turin. Pop. 5000.

POISSY, tn. France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Isle of France, on the Seine; 9 m. NW. of Versailles. Pop. 2600. Lat. 48. 55. N.

Long. 2. 3. E. Here are large weekly markets from which Paris is in a great measure supplied. This tn. was the birth-place of Lous XI., frequently called St. Louis.

POITIERS (anc. Limonum), tn. SW. of France, cap. depart. La Vienne, prov. Poitou, near the riv. Clain; 85 m. SSW. of Tours. Pop. 21,500. Lat. 46. 35. N. Long. 0. 20. E. It is defended by old walls, flanked with towers, supposed to have been erected in the time of Clovis. Most of the streets are steep, winding, and ill paved. It has several squares, the finest of which is the Place Royale; here are no public buildings worth notice, except the churches. The cathedral is in the Gothic style, but deficient in height. The most interesting of the churches is that of St. Hilaire. The literary institutions are a small university, royal college, and an athenæum. It has also a public library and botanical garden. Its manufactures consist of woollen caps and stockings, leather, and gloves. Poitiers is celebrated in British history for the victory gained by Edward the Black Prince, over the French, in 1354.

POITOU, prov. France, bounded N. by Anjou, S. by Saintonge, and W. by the ocean. Length, 210 m.; breadth, 70 m. It now forms the departs. *La Vienne, Deux Sevres*, and *La Vendée*, which see.

POL, St., tn. France, depart. Pas de Calais, prov. Artois, on the Ternoise; 22m. NW. of Arras. Pop. 3000. Lat. 50. 23. N. Long. 2. 20. E.

POLAND, country of Europe, formerly an independent kingdom, but now almost annihilated from among the nations of the earth. It is bounded N. by Prussia, E. by Russia, W. by Germany, and S. by Hungary and Moldavia. In its highest prosperity it contained an area of 284,000 sq. m., and a pop. of about 15,000,000; but it has gradually been reduced in extent, and incorporated with its more powerful neighbours, Russia, Austria, and Prussia; till in its political character it can hardly be said to exist, and its very name has almost disappeared from the map of Europe. This extensive country was formerly an elective monarchy, under the control of a senate and a diet; and was divided into four principal parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, Red Russia, and Lithuania. In 1772, a partition, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and emperor of Germany. By this partition, one third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled by a foreign force to make and ratify this important cession. The partitioning powers also forcibly effected a great change in the constitution; but in 1791 the king and the nation, almost unanimously, without any foreign intervention, established another constitution, the throne being declared hereditary in the house of Saxony. A second partition, which took place in 1793, roused the spirit of the nation, and General Kosciusko appeared in the following year at the head of a Polish army to assert the independency of his country. He was, however, overpowered by numbers, taken prisoner, and sent, with many other patriots, into confinement at Petersburg. The king formally resigned his crown at Grodno in 1795, and was afterwards removed to Petersburg, where he remained a kind of state prisoner till his death in 1798. The whole of this unfortunate country was divided among the three powers. Austria had Little Poland, and the greater part of Red Russia and Podolia, now called the kingdom of Galicia: Prussia had Great Poland, Polish Prussia, a small part of Lithuania, and Podlachia: and Russia had Samogitia, the remainder of Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia. By the peace of Tilsit, the king of Prussia renounced the possession of the greater part of his Polish provinces, when they were erected into the dukedom of Warsaw, in favour of the king of Saxony. In 1809, Austria was compelled to cede part of Galicia to Russia, and a further portion to the new states. At the settlement of the continent in 1815, after the overthrow of Bonaparte, a small portion of the original territory of Poland, with an area of about 47,000 square miles, and a population of 3,000,000, was erected into a separate kingdom, subject to the emperor of Russia, but governed by its own laws. It consisted of the central provs. of Poland, bounded by the acquisitions of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and was divided into the eight palatinates of *Cracow, Sendomir, Kalisch, Lublin, Plock, Masovia, Podlachia*, and *Augustow*, which see respectively. By the liberal policy of the emperor Alexander, who seems to have desired that the Poles should not lose entirely their national character and independence, a constitutional charter was framed in 1815, the object of which was professedly to combine, as far as possible, the ancient forms of the Polish constitution with the modern improvements in legislation. It consisted of a king, a senate, and a diet. The regal dignity was vested in the czar, represented by a viceroy, in whom and in a cabinet of ministers the executive government resided. This state of things lasted for several years, till the accession of the emperor Nicholas, whose despotic line of policy towards the Poles, as a conquered nation, roused them again to resistance. In 1833 they flew to arms, and made a noble effort to gain their independence. But the overwhelming force which Russia was able to bring against them rendered the struggle ineffectual, and has only ended in their destruction. Exasperated by the resistance which they made, the line of policy adopted by the despotic Nicholas seemed calculated, if possible, to destroy their existence as a nation. Thousands of the nobility and gentry who had taken part in the struggle were constrained to expatriate themselves and take refuge in a foreign land. Russian spies were sent to the different towns of Poland, who, upon hypocritical pretences, obtained possession of secrets which were made use of to secure the imprisonment of the most respectable men. More than 300 families in Lithuania were subjected to persecution in consequence of the denunciations of a spy named Szymanski. The children of Polish refugees were sent, at ten years old, to the Russian military schools, for the purpose of being incorporated with the Russian army. A strict watch was kept, and no mother allowed to pass the frontiers with a child, while the barbarous custom was adopted of sending orphan children, brought up in the charitable asylum of Poland, to the Asiatic provinces.

In its physical character, this country presents nothing particularly worthy of description. It is generally level, and in some places marshy. The only mountains are the Carpathian, which form the boundary between Poland and Hun-

gary. A range, far inferior in height and length, advances from Silesia into the SW. part of Poland. The chief rivers are the Vistula, Bug, Niemen, Pregel, Dwina, Przypiec, Dnieper, and Dniester. The cold and humidity of the climate, owing to the marshes and forests, have hitherto rendered Poland an unhealthy abode for foreigners, and even for the natives. The country abounds in iron; the lead mines are productive in some places, and at Bochnia and Wieliczka are extensive salt-mines. Cultivation is extremely backward throughout nearly the whole of Poland, and the use of manure almost unknown. The pastures are much neglected, and the waters allowed to remain upon them till they are turned into morasses. Notwithstanding this, the soil is so productive, and the consumers are so few, that the export of corn is computed to average 4,000,000 English quarters annually. Of manufactures there are scarcely any, except distilleries and tanneries. The exports consist of corn, hemp, flax, cattle, timber, wax, and honey. Many of the rivers are navigable; but all communication with the sea takes place through Prussian Poland. The Poles were originally a race of Sclavonians, settled on the banks of the Danube, but they removed at an early period to the Vistula, where they became intermingled with the Goths. The noblemen of this country, though often vain and credulous, yet are not destitute of generous qualities, as is evident from their late struggle for independence. Their appearance is dignified, and their deportment stately and ceremonious. The peasantry commonly live in cabins built of logs, the crevices of which are stopped with the rudest materials, such as moss, bark, or straw; men, women, and children, hogs, cows, and poultry, all living under the same roof. The Reformation was introduced into Poland at an early period, and made rapid progress, the Protestants becoming, in many parts, as numerous as the Catholics; and, in 1550, a complete equality was established among all classes of Christians. The Jews form no inconsiderable portion of the population of Poland, having, some centuries ago, obtained many important privileges through the influence of a favourite Jewess at court. The nobles afterwards supported them from a conviction of the beneficial effects of their industry, especially to landholders. The Poles have not taken much pains to improve in science or literature. Universities were established at Cracow, Wilna, and Posen, some time before the partition, but there were no schools till the different governments into which it was divided established a certain number in each province. Additional universities have also been established at Lemberg and Warsaw.

POLAND, tn. N. America, U. S., Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Mahoning; 62 m. NW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1186. It contains a furnace, a forge, &c.

POL DE LEON, St., tn. France, depart. Finisterre, prov. Brittany, near the sea; 34 m. from Brest. Pop. 5400. Lat. 48. 41. N. Long. 3. 58. W. Manufactures, leather and pottery, and a trade in linen and horses.

POLEBROOK, hund. England, co. Northampton. Acres, 19,840. Pop. 4537. Containing nine parishes.

POLEBROOK, par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Northampton. Acres, 2730. Real prop. £2028. Pop. 417. Oundle (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Here is a small bequest for education.

POLEROAN, par. Ireland, bar. Iverk, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1246. Waterford (P. T. 94). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin.

POLESWORTH, par. England, Tamworth div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Acres, 6310. Real prop. £4187. Pop. 1870. Tamworth (P. T. 114). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

POLGAVIE, or Powgavie, vil. Scotland, par. Inchture, carse Gowrie, sh. Perth. Pop. with par. Dundee (P. T. 40½). Here is a pier and harbour for vessels of 60 or 70 tons burden; and great quantities of lime and coal are imported.

POLIGARS' TERRITORY, ter. Hindoostan, dists. Madura and Dindigul, prov. Carnatic, situate betwen 10. 0. and 11. 0. N. Lat. The term Poligar is also applied to every native chief throughout the S. of India.

POLIGNANO, tn. Italy, prov. Bari, kingd. Naples, on the sea-coast; 19 m. ESE. of Bari. Pop. 6900.

POLIGNY, tn. France, depart. Jura, prov. Franche Comté; 26 m. SSW. of Besançon. Pop. 5400. Lat. 46. 50. N. Long. 5. 43. E. Manufactures, saltpetre, cobalt, and stoneware.

POLING, hund. England, rape Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 17,740. Pop. 5182. Containing 11 parishes.

POLING, or Pooling, par. England, hund. Poling, rape Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 790. Real prop. £1308. Pop. 202. Little Hampton (P. T. 59). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chichester. Here is a small rent-charge for educating poor children.

POLLARDSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. East Ophaly, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 278. Killdare (P. T. 32). Liv. an entire rect. in the dioc. of Killdare, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £75.

POLLINGTON, tnshp. England, par. Snaith, lower div. wapentake Osgoldcross, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Snaith, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £1719. Pop. 482. Snaith (P. T. 173).

POLLOCKSHAWS, manufacturing vil. Scotland, par. Eastwood, sh. Renfrew. Pop. with par. Glasgow (P. T. 43). Here is a large mill for cotton-spinning and weaving. A town-house has been erected here; and there is a burgher meeting-house.

POLMONT, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Stirling. Real prop. £8785. Pop. 3210. Falkirk (P. T. 24). Liv. in presb. Linlithgow, and synod Lothian and Tweeddale. There are coal-works; and ironstone and freestone are found here in considerable quantities.

POLPERRO, fishing tn. England, par. Llansalloes, hund. West, co. Cornwall. Pop. with par. West Looe (P. T. 234). Mkt.-day, Friday. Fair, July 10. Here is a harbour for vessels of 150 tons burden, which chiefly bring coal, culm, and limestone, and carry away grain. The pilchard and hook and line fishing is extensive. Here are chapels for various classes of Dissenters, and also an endowment for education.

POLSTED, par. England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2810. Real prop. £3936.

Pop. 960. Stoke (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

POLTAVA, or PULTAVA, gov. European Russia, lying between the govs. of Cherson and Charkov. Area, 16,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,500,000. It extends from 48½ to 50¾ degrees N. Lat. It has a rich strong soil, and, though the mode of cultivation is very imperfect, the crops are heavy, and large quantities of corn are exported. The other exports are cattle, lime, charcoal, pitch, potash, and linen. The manufactures of this province are few, and the trade is limited to the export of rural produce. The mercantile capital is very small.

POLTAVA, cap. of the above gov., on the riv. Vorskla. Pop. 9000. Lat. 49. 30. N. Long. 34. 14. E. The streets are wide and straight, and in the centre of the town is a very good square, with a fine granite monument in honour of Peter the Great. Considerable traffic is carried on with Siberia, Germany, the Crimea, and Constantinople, chiefly in cattle: flax, hemp, corn, and wax are exported to the surrounding country. The greater part of the business is transacted at four yearly fairs. In 1709 the well known battle of Poltava was fought near this town, when the Swedes, under Charles XII., were completely defeated, and the king obliged to take refuge in Turkey.

POLTEN, ST., tn. Lower Austria, on the riv. Trasen; 30 m. W. of Vienna. Pop. 4300. Lat. 48. 12. N. Long. 15. 36. E. It is a bishop's see. Manufactures, cotton, paper, and glass.

POLTIMORE, par. England, hund. Wonford, co. Devon. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £3451. Pop. 292. Exeter (P. T. 164). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. Here are almshouses founded by the Bampfylde family. Mines of manganese are found here.

POLTON, par. England, hund. Bewsborough, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 920. Real prop. £471. Pop. 25. Dover (P. T. 71). Here are the venerable remains of the abbey of Bradsole, founded by Richard I.

POLWARTH, par. Scotland, sh. Berwick. Real prop. £3166. Pop. 288. Greenlaw (P. T. 36). Liv. in the presb. Dunse, and syn. Merse and Teviotdale. Plantations of wood have been formed here.

POLYNESIA, a term in modern geography applied to the numerous groups of islands in the Pacific ocean lying E. of Australasia and the Philippines. It includes the Sandwich, the Society, and Marquesas islands, and others, extending about 5100 m. from N. to S. and 3600 from E. to W. Lat. 35. N. to 50. S., Long. 170. to 230. E.

POMBAL, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 21 m. S. of Coimbra. Pop. 3800. Lat. 59. 54. N. Long. 8. 22. W. It gave the title of marquis to a well-known Portuguese minister, who formerly resided in a castle in this town.

POMERANIA, prov. Prussia, lying along the S. coast of the Baltic. Area, 12,000 sq. m. Pop. 670,000. Lat. 52. to 54. N. Long. 12. 29. to 18. 2. E. It is divided into three govs. Stettin, Stralsund, and Coslin. The soil is in general light, but on the banks of the rivers it is a black, heavy, and fertile mould. The climate is cold, but seldom unhealthy. The largest river is the Oder; the others are the Leba, Stolpe, Rega, Persante, Ucker, and Ihna. The Haff, a large inland bay, or rather lake, of an oblong form, communicates with the Baltic by the mouths of the Oder. The agriculture of Pomerania is very backward; cattle-breeding being the favourite occupation. Hogs are reared in great numbers, and geese, which are dried and exported. Minerals are comparatively rare. The chief manufacture is the woollen. The exports consist of corn, cattle, timber, wool, and wax, with some dried fish. Among the imports are sugar, coffee, and cotton goods. This territory was ceded by Sweden to Denmark in 1814, as a partial indemnity for Norway, but afterwards came to Prussia by exchange for Saxe Lauenburg.

POMEROY, mkt.-tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Pop. 7183. Dungannon (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in dioc. and archdioc. of Armagh. Fairs, June 1 and Nov. 11.

POMFRET, tn. N. America, U. S., Windham co., Connecticut, 57 m. SW. of Boston. Here is a large cotton manufactory.

POMONA, or MAINLAND, island of the Orkney group, Scotland, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Pop. 15,087. It is 30 m. in extent from E. to W., but varying in breadth from 16 m. to not more than 5 m. or 6 m., and near the middle it consists of a neck of land, about a mile across, so that it forms two peninsulas. One side of the isthmus is bordered by the beautiful and spacious bay of Scalpa, the other by that of Kirkwall; and the whole coast of the island is indented by numerous creeks and harbours, among which are Deer Sound, Holm Sound, Cairston, and Stromness. The parishes contained in this island are St. Andrew's, Birsay, Dearness, Evie, Firth, Harray, Holm, St. Ola, Orphir, Rendall, Sandwick, Stenness, and Stromness; and there are the royal burgh of Kirkwall, the capital of the island, and the burgh of barony Stromness. Freestone and slate are found in abundance, but not of good quality; iron-ore is raised in the parish of Orphir, and there are some indications of coal.

POMPEII, or POMPEIA, the ruins of an ancient city of Italy, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, 14 m. from Naples. The city was buried in an eruption of the volcano, A. D. 79, and, like Herculaneum, not discovered till the beginning of the eighteenth century. See HERCULANEUM. The volcanic matter covering Pompeii being much less hard than that of Herculaneum a great part of the city has been cleared, and new discoveries illustrative of the manners and customs of the ancients are continually being made among the ruins. See the work of Sir William Gell, entitled "Pompeiana."

POMPEY, tn. N. America, U. S., Onondaga co., New York; 11 m. SE. of Onondaga. Pop. 4812.

PONDER'S END, ham. England, par. Enfield, hund. Edmonton, co. Middlesex. Pop. with par. London, 9 m. Here is a large manufactory for finishing crape. The Independents have a chapel here.

PONDICHERRY, city, Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic, on the sea-coast; 85 m. SbW. of Madras. Lat. 11. 57. N. Long. 79. 54. E. This was for many years the capital of the French possessions, and the most splendid settlement in India, but is now much reduced by misfortunes. It is still, however, a handsome city, the streets being built with regularity, of an uniform breadth, and intersecting each other at right angles. The houses are of a good height, with flat terraced roofs. Nearly in the centre is a terraced square, laid out in walks, shaded by rows of trees. The

black town lies s. of the city, separated from it by a sort of fosse. It covers a great extent of ground, and is laid out with nearly the same regularity as the European quarter. Pondicherry was formerly a village, and was purchased by the French from the king of Bejapore in the year 1672. It was taken by the Dutch in 1693, who considerably improved the town, and enlarged the fortifications, but were obliged to return it four years afterwards. In 1761 it was taken, after a long siege, by the British army under colonel Coote. At the peace of 1763 it was restored to the French, and, though afterwards retaken by the British, was at length finally restored at the conclusion of the late war.

PONS, tn. France, depart. Lower Charente, prov. Angoumois; 15 m. s. of Saintes. Pop. 3900. Lat. 45. 34. N. Long. 0. 35. W. It has a trade in wine and brandy.

PONS DE THOMIERS, St., tn. France, depart. Herault, prov. Languedoc, on the Jaure; 60 m. WBS. of Montpelier. Pop. 4700. Manufactures, cotton, woollen stuffs, &c.

PONSONBY, par. England, Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 2440. Real prop. £2058. Pop. (with Newton) 180. Egremont (P. T. 293). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £111.

PONTA DELGADA, seaport-tn. cap. of island St. Michael, one of the Azores. Pop. 8000. It is defended by a citadel, and contains three churches and seven convents.

PONT A MOUSSON, tn. France, depart. Meurthe, prov. Lorraine, on the Moselle; 18 m. SBW. of Metz. Pop. 6800. Lat. 48. 54. N. Long. 6. 4. E. Manufactures, woollens, sheetings, leather, &c.

PONTARLIER (anc. Pons Ælii), tn. France, depart. Doubs, prov. Franche Comté, on the Doubs, near Mount Jura; 40 m. SE. of Besançon. Pop. 4500. Lat. 46. 54. N. Long. 6. 23. E. It is a place of great antiquity. Being one of the passes to and from Switzerland, it is defended by a fort situate on an almost inaccessible rock. It has a trade in cattle, corn, wine, &c., and there are also steel and copper founderies, iron works, and tan-yards.

PONT AUDEMER, tn. France, depart. Eure, prov. Normandy, on the riv. Rille; 25 m. WBS. of Rouen. Pop. 5200. Lat. 49. 21. N. Long. 0. 30. E. It is fortified, tolerably well built, and has several churches and an hospital. It has also a trade in corn, cattle, and cider, and manufactures of woollen, linen, and leather.

PONTCHARTRAIN, or PONCHARTRAIN, lake, N. America, U. S., Louisiana; 35 m. long, and 25 m. broad. It communicates with lakes Borgne and Maurepas, and with New Orleans by Bayou St. John on the s.

PONT DE CE', tn. France, depart. Marne and Loire, prov. Anjou, on the Loire; 3 m. SBE. of Angers. Pop. 3000. Manufacture, linen.

PONT DE VAUX, tn. France, depart. Ain, prov. Burgundy, on the riv. Reyssouse; 9 m. s. of Macon. Pop. 2800. Manufactures, leather and pottery-ware. Here is also a trade in horses, cattle, and poultry.

PONT DU CHATEAU, tn. France, depart. Puy de Dome, prov. Auvergne, on the Allier, over which is a fine bridge; 7 m. E. of Clermont. Pop. 2900. Lat. 47. 26. N. Long. 2. 6. W.

PONTE, tn. Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, at the confluence of the Orca and Soana; 13 m. WSW. of Ivrea. Pop. 3600. Manufactures, yarn and silk.

PONTE-CORVO, tn. Italy, cap. of delegation same name, States of the Church, on the Garigliano; 60 m. ESE. of Rome. Pop. 5200. Lat. 41. 28. N. Long. 13. 45. E. It is defended by a castle, is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral and six churches.

PONTE D'ERA, tn. Italy, duchy Tuscany, near the riv. Era; 16 m. ENE. of Leghorn. Pop. 3000. Lat. 43. 39. N. Long. 10. 35. E. Manufactures, cotton stuffs.

PONTEFRACT, bor., mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, upper div. of wapentake Osgoldcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 4790. Real prop. £9425. Pop. 9254. London, 177 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of York. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fairs: St. Andrew's fair on the first Saturday in Dec.; Twenty-days' fair, the first Saturday after the 20th day from Christmas; Candlemas fair, the first Saturday after Feb. 13; St. Giles's fair, the first Saturday after Sept. 12, April 8, and May 4, for cattle, sheep, &c.; and all the other moveable fairs, viz. Palm Sunday, Low Sunday, May 4, and Trinity Sunday, to be held on the Saturday before each of those days respectively. The fortnight fairs will always be held on the Saturday next after York fortnight fairs, as usual. The show for horses, formerly called Palm Sunday show, will always for the future begin Feb. 5. It sends two members to parliament. The parish comprises the borough, which has a separate jurisdiction, the chap. and the tnshps. of Carleton, East Hardwick, Monkhill, and Tanshelf. The streets are open, spacious, and clean; the houses handsome, chiefly built of brick; and, as there are no manufactures requiring the use of steam-engines, the air is particularly pure and salubrious. The town is famed for its gardens and nurseries, which are very extensive. The local trade is also considerable, owing to the populousness and wealth of the surrounding vicinity. This borough returned two members to Parliament in the 23d of Edward I., but discontinued the privilege till the reign of James I. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, four aldermen, twelve councillors, &c. The general quarter-sessions for the W. riding are held annually in Easter week, at which a return of the quantity of woollen cloths milled in the clothing districts during the preceding year is promulgated for the benefit of the country. Here are several meeting-houses for dissenters of different denominations. The free grammar-school was endowed in the second year of Edward VI. There is one exhibition of £10 and ten of £5 per annum, for scholars from this school, founded in University College, Oxford, besides some contingent advantages in Emanuel College, Cambridge, in failure of candidates from Normanton school. Here is also an endowed charity school for children of both sexes, which has been incorporated with a national school. Pontefract contains five hospitals, all of which are almshouses, collectively for 53 poor men and women; added to this, George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, gave in trust to the corporation £200 per annum for loans to poor tradesmen, and there are numerous bequests for gifts to the poor. Near the town a monument has been erected to commemorate the battle of Waterloo, which forms a pleasing

object to the surrounding country. This town gives the title of earl to the Fermor family.

PONTELAND, par. and tnshp. England, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 15,490. Real prop. £25,223. Pop. 1796. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 274). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Northumberland. Here is a Scotch Presbyterian chapel, and also a well-endowed free-school. Coals are obtained here.

PONTESBURY, par. England, hund. Ford, co. Salop. Acres, 9810. Real prop. £11,593. Pop. 2936. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £41. Here is also a place of worship for Baptists. The petty sessions for this hund. are holden here. Here are extensively worked lead mines.

PONTEVICO, tn. Austrian Italy, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 18 m. S. Brescia. Pop. 4700, chiefly employed in neighbouring iron works.

PONTFAEN, par. Great Britain, hund. Cemmaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 600. Real prop. £352. Pop. 61. Fishguard (P. T. 257). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of St. David's.

PONTIANA, a Dutch settlement on the W. coast of the island of Borneo, situate on a riv. of the same name. Lat. 0. 10. S. Long. 109. 35. E. Pop. in the tn. and dist. about 14,000, chiefly Chinese, besides slaves. Imports, opium and piece-goods; exports, gold, camphor, &c.

PONTIAN ISLANDS, group of islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to kingd. Naples, opposite Terra di Lavoro. The chief are Ponza and Vendutena. Pop. together, 1100.

PONTINE MARSHES, an extensive marshy tract of Italy, Campagna di Roma, States of the Church, extending from Cisterna on the N. to Terracina on the S. The cause of the water stagnating is a general want of declivity, and many attempts have been made to cure this evil from the time of the Roman emperors to the present period. This territory has always been very unhealthy, but the pastures are rich, and corn is produced in some parts in large quantities.

PONTIVY, or Bourbon-la-Ville, tn. France, depart Morbihan, prov. Brittany, on the Blavet; 30 m. NE. of Lorient. Pop. 3100. Manufacture, coarse linen.

PONT L'EVEQUE, tn. France, depart. Calvados, prov. Normandy, on the Touque; 26 m. RbN. of Caen. Pop. 2500. Manufactures, woollen, linen, and lace.

PONT-NEATH-FAUGHAN, hamlet, Great Britain, par. Ystrad-fellte, hund. Defynoc, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Pop. with par. Merthyr-Tydfil (P. T. 171). Fairs, first Saturday after March 12, Saturday before May 12, Saturday before July 5, Saturday before Aug. 26, Sept. 21, and Nov. 14. The Aberdare railway passes near to this place, and the vicinity abounds in coal and ironstone.

PONTOISE, tn. France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Isle of France, on the Viorne; 20 m. NW. of Paris. Pop. 5200. Lat. 49. 3. N. Long. 2. 6. E. Here are a castle and garden belonging to the prince of Conti. It is an ancient town, formerly called Brivisara, and the parliament of Paris met here in 1652, 1720, and 1753.

PONTON, Great, par. England, soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2930. Real prop. £2432. Pop. 446. Colsterworth (P. T. 102). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. Here is a free-school erected in 1713, and liberally endowed by A. Archer, esq.

PONTON, Little, par. England, wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £2763. Pop. 200. Grantham (P. T. 110). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

PONTREMOLI, tn. Italy, prov. Florence, duchy of Tuscany, on the Magra; 40 m. SW. of Parma. Pop. 2500. Lat. 44. 24. N. Long. 9. 55. E. It is the see of a bishop; has a citadel, and suffered severely in the campaign of 1799.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, tn. France, depart. Gard, prov. Languedoc, on the Rhone; 38 m. NE. of Nismes. Pop. 4100. Lat. 44. 16. N. Long. 4. 40. E. It is fortified, and has a beautiful bridge over the Rhone, 2690 feet in length, and consisting of 23 arches. Here are some silk manufactures, and a trade by means of the Rhone in wine, oil, olives, and fruit.

PONTYPOOL, or Pont-y-pool, mkt.-tn. and tnshp. England, par. Trevethin, upper div. hund. Abergavenny, co. Monmouth. Acres, 10,460. Real prop. £9808. Pop. (with Trevethin) 10,280. London, 149 m. Fairs, April 22, July 5, and Oct. 16, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlery; and last Monday in the month, for ditto. The town is large and straggling, with two principal streets, containing many neat houses and numerous shops. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal and iron works, by which the place is surrounded, and which have derived considerable advantages from the rail-roads and the extension of the Newport canal. The petty sessions for this div. of the hund. are holden here.

PONZA, island, Mediterranean, belonging to the Pontian group, kingd. Naples, opposite Cape Circello; 20 m. SbW. of Terracina. Pop. 800. Lat. 40. 58. N. Long. 12. 50. E. It has a harbour defended by batteries, but was taken by the British in 1813.

POOL, South, par. England, hund. Coleridge, co. Devon. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £2458. Pop. 567. Kingsbridge (P. T. 208). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

POOLE, bor., seaport, mkt.-tn., and co. of itself, England, co. Dorset. Acres, 170. Real prop. £10,870. Pop. 6459. London, 103 m. Liv. a cur. and a peculiar; patrons, the parishioners. Mkt.-days, Monday and Thursday. Fairs, May 12, Nov. 2, a free mart for toys. Two members of parliament. The town is about three-quarters of a mile long, and half-a-mile broad, and consists of three or four considerable streets, running nearly from NE. to SW., besides a cross street parallel with the quay, and several intersecting lanes. The buildings are generally mean and irregular, but of late the town has received several handsome additions. The old town-hall was built in 1572, under which is the prison; but the new town-hall, erected in Market-street in 1761, is an elegant building, with convenient shambles underneath. The King's Hall, or Wool House, stands on the quay; adjoining it is Salisbury prison. The quays have been very much enlarged and improved at different periods; the great quay is 192 feet long, at the E. end of which is the custom-house: the new quay is 34 feet long. The harbour is reckoned the safest and best in the Channel, as the ground is everywhere soft, with water sufficient for vessels of 14 feet draught to come up to the quay. The trade consists chiefly in the Newfoundland fishery, which proves

Pop. 739. Fareham (P. T. 73). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £112. Porchester castle is a very ancient fortress, having been possessed successively by the Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, and the Normans. The walls are from 8 to 12 feet thick, and about 18 feet high, having 18 towers of various shapes, including those of the keep, and is defended on the N., W., and S. sides, by a deep ditch. Portchester gives the title of viscount to the earl of Carnarvon.

PORT DALRYMPLE, harbour, N. coast of Van Diemen's Land. After receiving the N. and S. Esks, the riv. Tamar discharges itself into the harbour. A British settlement sent out from Port Jackson was established at Port Dalrymple in 1804; and its capital stands at the junction of the Esks.

PORT DISCOVERY, harbour, W. coast of N. America, in the gulf of Georgia. Lat. 48. 7. N. Long. 237. 20. E. It received its name from the ship so called, commanded by Captain Vancouver, who anchored here in May, 1792.

PORT DUNDAS, vil. Scotland, sh. Lanark. Pop. with Glasgow. Glasgow (P. T. 43). Here is a spacious basin; and large warehouses have been erected for the accommodation of traders on the canal.

PORTERIN, par. Ireland, bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. not specified. Roscommon (P. T. 95). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Elphin, and archdioc. Tuam.

PORT GIBSON, tn. N. America, U. S., co. Mississippi, on the Bayou Pierre, 45 m. NE. of Natchez. Pop. 1000. Lat. 32. 0. N. Long. 91. 10. W. Here is a branch of the state banks, a handsome court-house, and a printing-office.

PORT GLASGOW, or New Port Glasgow, seaport-tn. and burgh of bar. Scotland, sh. Renfrew. Real prop. £14,707. Pop. 5192. Edinburgh, 62 m. Liv. in the presb. Paisley, synod Glasgow and Ayr. The tn., which is situated on a peninsula on the southern border of the riv. Clyde, is built on a regular plan, the streets crossing each other at right angles. The houses are in general well constructed, and the streets are paved and lighted. There is an excellent harbour, with extensive warehouses on the quay, belonging to the merchants of Glasgow. The head custom-house for the trade of the Clyde is here established; the officers employed in it, who have a king's commission, or rather a treasury warrant, being a collector, a comptroller, a land-surveyor, a tide-surveyor, a weigher, 6 land-waiters, 17 tide-waiters, and 6 boatmen. Exclusive of the parish church and a chapel of ease, there are burgher, anti-burgher, and relief meeting-houses. Besides the parochial school, there are two other schools for the gratuitous instruction of youth. Here are extensive rope-works, with a canvas manufactory, yards for ship-building, and houses for sugar-refining. The government of the burgh is vested in a council of 19 persons, called trustees, who regulate the police of the town.

PORTGLENONE, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Lower Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. 6860. Dublin, 130 m. Fairs, 2d Tuesday in May, O. S., and August 12. Linen-mkt. on the 3rd Tuesday in each month. The town consists of one street, containing several well-built houses.

PORTH-CERI, seaport and par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas-Powis, co. Glamorgan, South Wales. Acres, 660. Real prop. £1031. Pop. 109. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £138.

PORTH-EINION, vil. Great Britain, par. same name, hund. Swansea, co. Glamorgan, South Wales. Real prop. £481. Pop. 368. Penrhys (P. T. 220). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £139. There is a considerable fishery of oysters at this place, and from this little port much limestone is annually exported.

PORTICI, tn. S. Italy, prov. Terra di Lavoro, situate on the sea-side, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius; 4 m. E. of Naples. Pop. 5200. Lat. 40. 50. N. Long. 14. 20. E. Below the town of Portici lies buried, at the depth of 70 feet, the ancient city of Herculaneum. See Herculaneum.

PORTINGSCALE, or Portenscale, or Coledale, tnshp. England, par. Crosthwaite, Allerdale ward, below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Pop. 253. Keswick (P. T. 291). A small quantity of lead-ore is raised here; and in the tnshp. is a Methodist chapel.

PORTISHAM, par. England, hund. Uggescombe, Dorchester div., co. Dorset. Acres, 4540. Real prop. £5531. Pop. 663. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £4. In this par. is the largest cromlech in the county.

PORTISHEAD, par. England, hund. Portbury, co. Somerset. Acres, 1610. Real prop. £2892. Pop. 800. Bristol (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

PORT JACKSON, a bay and English settlement on the E. coast of New Holland, now called Australia. Lat. 33. 52. S. Long. 151. 12. E. This forms a spacious and secure harbour, and has the convenience of being entered and departed from in all winds. In a creek within the harbour is situated the tn. of Sydney. See Australia and Sydney.

PORTLAND, tn. and port of entry, N. America, U. S., Cumberland co., Maine, situate on a peninsula in Casco bay; 54 m. NNE. from Portsmouth. Pop. 12,601. Lat. 43. 39. N. Long. 70. 20. W. It is the sh. tn. of the co., and has a very active commerce. Among the public buildings are eight places of worship, a custom-house, &c. The entrance of the harbour is marked by a lighthouse.

PORTLAND ISLE, par. England, lib. Portland, Dorchester div., co. Dorset. Acres, 2970. Real prop. £1829. Pop. 2670. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol. It is about 4½ m. long, and 2 m. broad, and is literally one continued bed or rock of freestone; it is not, however, a barren spot, for the herbage is fine, and the arable lands produce wheat, oats, peas, and barley. Near Portland Bill, on the S., and almost the highest part of the isle, stand the lighthouses; one erected in the year 1716, and the other in 1789. It gives the title of duke to the noble family of Bentinck.

PORTLEMON, par. Ireland, bar. Corkaree, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 1133. Pop. 417. Mullingar (P. T. 48). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh.

PORTLEMOUTH, East, par. England, hund. Coleridge, co. Devon. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £2145. Pop. 427. Kingsbridge (P. T. 208). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. Here is a small endowed school.

PORT LOUIS. See Louis Port.

PORT LOUIS, tn. island Mauritius, or the Isle of France, situate on the W. side of the island. Lat. 20. 10. S. Long. 57. 32. E. It was long the chief settlement of the French in this part of the world, but now belongs to the British. See Mauritius.

PORT MAHON, seaport tn. island Minorca, and the chief place of a terminos or district, with an excellent harbour. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 4. 20. E. It is built chiefly on lofty rocks. The houses are in general good, and are all provided with cisterns, and many with terraces. The Place d'Armes is large and handsome, with barracks capable of containing 1200 men. On one side of the harbour is a dockyard, and on the other a natural mole.

PORTMARNOCK, par. Ireland, bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 482. Dublin, 9 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin.

PORTMOAK, par. Scotland, sh. Kinross. Acres, 6404. Real prop. £5074. Pop. 1554. Kinross (P. T. 25). In several parts of the par. are found limestone, freestone, and moorstone. Here is a parochial school, with a salary for the master. See Kinnesswood and Leven, (Loch).

PORTNEHINCH, bar. Ireland, Queen's co., prov. Leinster. Pop. 15,382. It includes three pars., the tn. of Ballycollenbeg, part of the tn. of Portarlington, and the vil. of Brittas.

PORTNESCULLY, par. Ireland, bar. Iverk, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. (with Aglish) 1485. Waterford (P. T. 94). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin.

PORTO-BELLO, vil. Scotland, par. Duddingstone, shire Edinburgh, situate on the Firth of Forth. Pop. 2781. Edinburgh, 3 m. A number of commodious houses have been built here, and several new streets laid out, the place being much frequented for sea bathing. There is a chapel of ease. Stoneware, bricks, tiles, and various preparations of lead are made here.

PORTO-BELLO, seaport tn. Central America, repub. Columbia, on the N. coast of the isthmus of Darien; 65 m. N. of Panama. Lat. 9. 33. N. Long. 80. 45. W. The harbour is safe and commodious; its entrance is narrow, and defended by several forts. In 1739, Admiral Vernon, with six ships, entered the harbour, and made himself master of the place, after demolishing the forts; but it has since been strongly fortified.

PORTO DE NAOS, harbour, island Lancerota, one of the Canaries. This is the only port in the Canaries fitted for cleaning and repairing large vessels. There is no town or vil., but here are some magazines where corn is deposited, in order to be ready for exportation.

PORTO FERRAJO, tn. island Elba, situate towards the W. coast of the island. Pop. 3000. Lat. 42. 49. N. Long. 10. 19. E. Its harbour is commodious and secure, and its trade not inconsiderable. This tn. is celebrated as having been the residence of Bonaparte from May 4, 1814, to February 26, 1815, when he sailed on his final expedition to France.

PORTO MAURICIA, tn. Italy, prov. Genoa, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia; 56 m. SW. of Genoa. Pop. 3000. Lat. 43. 55. N. Long. 8. 3. E. It has a harbour, and some trade.

PORTON, or Purton, tithing and chap. England, par. Idmiston, hund. Alderbury, co. Wilts. Pop. 185. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salisbury.

PORTO NOVO, seaport-tn. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic; 32 m. S. from Pondicherry. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 11. 30. N. Long. 79. 50. E. All large vessels anchor without, and discharge their cargoes beyond the bar.

PORTO RICO, island, W. Indies; 60 m. E. of St. Domingo. It is about 140 m. long, and 36 m. broad. Lat. 18. 18. N. Long. 65. 30. to 67. 45. W. It is extremely fertile, and enjoys all the benefits of the most temperate climate. It produces sugar, ginger, hides, cotton, maize, and rice.

PORTO RICO, St. Juan de, tn. and cap. of the above island. Lat. 18. 30. N. Long. 66. 20. W. It has a good harbour, defended by a citadel and castle, is populous and well built. It is the see of a bishop, and the residence of the governor.

PORTO SANTO, island, Atlantic ocean, near Madeira. Lat. 33. 0. N. Long. 16. 50. W. It is frequented, for the purpose of repairs and refreshments, by ships passing to and from India, in which the whole trade of the inhabitants consists. It produces some grain and provisions, and yields for export honey, wax, and dragon's-blood.

PORTO SEGURO, prov. S. America, empire Brazil; bounded N. by the prov. Los Ilheos, S. by that of Espiritu Santo, E. by the Atlantic, and W. by the riv. Francisco. It was first discovered by the Portuguese in this kingdom, in the year 1500.—*Porto Seguro*, cap. of the above prov.; situate on the sea coast, in the port of the same name; 92 m. S. of Jorge. Pop. 3000. Lat. 16. 7. S. Long. 39. 37. W. Fishing is the chief employment of the inhabitants.

PORT PATRICK, seaport-tn. and par. Scotland, dist. Rhyns, sh. Wigton. Real prop. £4025. Pop. 2239. Edinburgh, 132 m. Liv. in the presb. Stranroer, and synod Galloway. Here is one of the best quays in the kingdom, with a reflecting lighthouse. Packet-boats, with the mail-bags and passengers, pass regularly between this port and Donaghadee, in Ireland; and mail-coaches are established from London and Edinburgh to Port Patrick, and from Dublin to Donaghadee. The chief trade arises from the importation of Irish cattle and horses.

PORT AU PRINCE, seaport-tn. W. coast island St. Domingo, of which part it is the capital. Lat. 18. 33. N. Long. 72. 18. W.

PORTRANE, or Portrahan, par. Ireland, bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 725. Swords (P. T. 9). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. of Dublin.

PORTREE, or Port Roi, par. and vil. Scotland, island of Skye, sh. Inverness. Acres, 41,900. Real prop. £781. Pop. 3441. Sconcer (P. T. 212). Liv. in the presb. Skye, and synod Glenelg. Fairs, last Wednesday in May, and last Wednesday in July. The tn. or vil. is small, but in a thriving state, and well situated for trade, and for the prosecution of the fisheries. It has a spacious harbour, excellent anchorage, and the entrance is sheltered by the island of Roasay. There are several freshwater lakes, among which are Loch Ford and Loch Leathan, abounding with trout and eels. There are three places of worship besides the

church, which was built in 1726, a few years after Portree was made a distinct par.

PORT ROYAL, seaport-tn. island of Jamaica, situate on the s. side of the island; 20 m. sw. of Kingston. Pop. 1000. Lat. 17. 55. N. Long. 76. 51. W. The harbour is deep, and 1000 sail of ships may ride in it, secure from every wind.

PORT ROYAL, tn. N. America, U. S., Caroline co., Virginia, on the Rappahannock; 20 m. se. from Fredericksburg. Lat. 32. 15. N. Long. 80. 40. W.

PORTRUSH, seaport-tn. Ireland, par. Ballywillan, bar. Dunluce, lower half, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. 387. Coleraine (P. T. 159). The harbour is enclosed by two piers, the northern 402 feet in length, the southern 230 feet. Vessels of the largest class may load and discharge in perfect security, under shelter of the piers, in 20 feet at low water, spring tides.

PORTSBURGH, sub. of the metropolis, Scotland, par. St. Cuthbert, sh. Edinburgh. Pop. with par. The districts of Portsburgh and Potter-row form one jurisdiction, governed by a baron and two assistant baillies, who are appointed by the common-council of Edinburgh.

PORTSDOWN, hund. England, div. same name, co. Southampton. Acres, 16,800. Pop. 4092. Containing seven pars.

PORTSEA, Island of, a tract of land, England, hund. and div. Portsdown, comprising the borough and seaport-tn. of Portsmouth, the tn. of Portsea, and several vils., co. Southampton. Acres, 4980. Real prop. £100,725. Pop. 42,306. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Winchester. In the 10th century Portsea Island was part of the royal demesnes. It was subsequently transferred to Winchester college, the warden and fellows of which still hold much of the land. The parish church, situated nearly in the centre of the island, is a handsome and commodious edifice. The coasts are defended by detached forts and castles, the most important of which are Fort Cumberland, Southsea Castle, and the works at Hilsea. The former stands on the east side of the entrance of Portsmouth Harbour, and in conjunction with Fort Monkton, on the opposite side of the creek, commands the approach to Spithead. This island is interspersed with numerous hamlets and gentlemen's seats. At Kingston is a large and commodious workhouse. On the eastern shore are numerous salt-works.

PORTSEA, Town of, co. Southampton. See Portsmouth.

PORTSHANGAN, par. Ireland, bar. Corkaree, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 2104. Pop. 463. Mullingar (P. T. 48). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £92.

PORTSKEWETT, or Porth-Is-Coed, par. England, upper div. hund. Caldicot, co. Monmouth. Acres, 950. Real prop. £1668. Pop. 190. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of St. Pierre, dioc. Llandaff. From Black Rock is a ferry across the Severn, called the new passage, connecting the road from London to South Wales.

PORTSLADE, par. England, hund. Fishergate, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 2780. Real prop. £2043. Pop. 615. Brighton (P. T. 51). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Chichester.

PORTSMOUTH, or Portesmouth, seaport, bor., and mkt.-tn. England, hund. Portsdown, co. Southampton. Acres, 110. Pop. 8083. London, 72 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Winchester. Mkt.-days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Fairs, July 10 and 14 days following; July 26 (the latter held on Portsdown-hill). Members of parliament, two. The ancient borough of Portsmouth, and the modern tn. of Portsea, are situated near the south-western extremity of the island of Portsea, and are divided from the tn. of Gosport by the entrance of Portsmouth harbour. The principal part of the tn. of Portsea is within the jurisdiction of the borough of Portsmouth; and the former, which was originally an inconsiderable suburb of the latter, now greatly exceeds it in extent and population. Edward IV. erected fortifications for the defence of this port; Richard III. made additions to them; Edward VI. improved the fortifications, and for the defence of the harbour erected a tower on each side of the entrance, from which might be extended a vast iron chain, which was raised on the appearance of a French fleet in the channel during the American war. The works for the defence of this place were extended and improved by Charles II. and his successor, and likewise by William III.; but, especially since 1770, vast additions of various descriptions have taken place, which have rendered the united tns. of Portsmouth and Portsea one of the principal naval arsenals of the kingdom. A charter was given to the inhabitants of Portsmouth by Richard I. in 1191; and in 1256 Henry III. founded here a merchant's guild. Other charters were granted by succeeding monarchs, the last being that of Charles I. The tn. is governed, as to civil affairs, by a mayor, a recorder, 14 aldermen, 42 councillors, town clerk, other officers, &c. Sessions are held quarterly for the trial of offences not capital; a court of record, for the recovery of debts unlimited in amount, is held every Tuesday; and there is an annual court-leet for the appointment of constables. This borough has returned two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. In Portsea and the suburbs of this great seaport are several places of worship belonging to the establishment; viz., St. George's church, liv. a perpetual cur.; ann. val. £42: St. John's church, liv. a perpetual cur.; ann. val. £113: St. Paul's church, liv. a perpetual cur.: and All Saint's, liv. a cur.: all of which livs. are held under the patronage and appointment of the vicar of Portsea. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, a chapel for Unitarians, and in the tn. and suburbs are eight chapels for Baptists and Independents, four for Wesleyans, besides some others; and the Jews have a synagogue. A free grammar-school was founded in 1732 by Dr. Smith, a physician, for the education of 50 boys, under the patronage of the dean of Christ Church, Oxford. St. Paul's school is a recent institution, founded by subscription; and there are national and Lancasterian schools. In St. George's-square are the Portsmouth and Portsea General Dispensary, for the supply of advice and medicines to the poor; and South Hants Infirmary for the Diseases of the Eye and Ear; both of which institutions are supported by subscriptions. The principal street, called the High-street, extending southward from the London-road, divides the tn. nearly in the centre, and from this other streets diverge in various directions. Near the entrance to the town is the government house, originally a conventual building.

One of the most frequented parts of the town is Portsmouth Point, consisting principally of a large street called Broad-street, a continuation of the High-street, and grand line of communication with Spithead, the harbour, and Gosport; and here are the offices of ship-agents, brokers, and other persons connected with maritime commerce. The part where merchant vessels lie is called the Camber, which has the advantage of an excellent quay. A new custom-house has been erected on part of the site formerly occupied by the victualling stores on the quay, whither the officers of the customs removed in 1829. The victualling department has been entirely transferred to Weevill. The fortifications extend in a semicircle around the town, on the land side, forming a noble terrace, in some parts shaded by trees, and affording a variety of extensive and beautiful views. The ramparts have grand entrance gateways. There are four guard-houses within the town; and near the principal gate are Coleworth Barracks. On the platform battery was erected in 1823 a semaphore, or improved species of telegraph, by which intelligence may be transmitted to the Admiralty, London, in three minutes. The town of Portsea covers a tract of ground, formerly Portsmouth-common, containing numerous regularly built streets, crescents, squares, terraces, public and private buildings, far more extensive and populous than the old town of Portsmouth. The entrance to the Royal Dock-yard is from the Common Hard, by a spacious and handsome gateway. This yard occupies 120 acres of ground, and comprises extensive naval and military storehouses, and numerous establishments for the supply of everything requisite for the equipment of vessels for service. The various works include an anchor-forge, a rope-house, a copper-foundery; rigging and mast-houses, on a most extensive scale; and block machinery worked by a steam-engine, and displaying important improvements introduced by Mr. Brunel. Here is the Royal Naval College, founded in 1720, for the education of young gentlemen intended for the sea-service. Over the college is an observatory. The school or college for the study of naval architecture, projected 1809, was in 1816 incorporated with the naval college. The gun-wharf, situated without the dock-yard, between Portsmouth and Portsea, is an establishment which rivals the famous arsenal of Venice. Here are kept immense quantities of guns, carriages, &c., with ammunition of all kinds for naval and military service. The port of Portsmouth extends from the opening of Southampton water on the W., to the tn. of Emsworth on the E., including within its jurisdiction Langston, St. Helen's, Portsmouth harbour, and Spithead. The stations for men belonging to the preventive service, are Southsea-castle, Cumberland-fort, the island of Hayling, Stokesbay, and Hillhead. The harbour of Portsmouth, which is at the entrance narrower than the Thames at London, expands into a broad lake, stretching several miles towards the N., and affording secure and abundant shelter for the largest vessels of the British navy. The foreign commerce of Portsmouth is principally confined to timber from the Baltic, and eggs imported from France. An extensive coasting trade is carried on, and during war this port is the great resort of merchant vessels, which meet here to sail under convoy. Packet-boats sail hence every day for Southampton and the Isle of Wight, and steam-vessels pass regularly between this port and Plymouth and Havre de Grace. The Portsmouth and Arundel canal affords the means of inland navigation to London. There is a handsome and commodious theatre, the Portsmouth and Portsea Literary and Philosophical Society, and a Mechanics' Institution, established in 1825. Portsmouth confers the title of earl on the family of Wallop.

PORTSMOUTH, seaport-tn. N. America, U. S., Rockingham co., New Hampshire, at the mouth of the Piscataqua; 56 m. NE. from Boston. Pop. 8082. Lat. 43. 5. N. Long. 70. 45. W. It has an excellent harbour. It is the only seaport in the state. Here is a navy-yard of the U. S. The tn. has 7 churches, a branch of the U. S. bank, 2 insurance-offices, and an Athenæum.—*Portsmouth*, tn. Newport co., Rhode Island; 7 m. from Newport. Pop. 1727. In the NW. part of the tnshp. there is a coal-mine. —*Portsmouth*, tn. and cap. Scioto co., Ohio; 45 m. S. from Chillicothe. Pop. 1064. Lat. 38. 50. N. Long. 83. 0. W.—*Portsmouth*, tn. Norfolk co., Virginia, on the SW. side of Elizabeth riv., 1 m. distant from it, both which constitute one port of entry. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a court-house, a sugar-refinery, and places of worship for Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The courts for the co. Norfolk are held here.

PORTSOY, seaport-tn. Scotland, par. Fordyce, sh. Banff, situate on the Firth of Moray. Pop. with par. Edinburgh, 171½ m. It has a safe harbour for vessels of large burden. The manufacture of fine linen and thread for the London and Nottingham markets is carried on here; and a number of ships and boats from this port are employed in the fisheries. A regular market is held weekly, which is well supplied. Near the town is a vale, in which is quarried serpentine, commonly called Portsoy marble. Here also is found a beautiful kind of flesh-coloured granite, containing a quantity of felspar and shining-like Labrador spar.

PORT TOBACCO, tn. and cap. N. America, U. S., Charles co., Maryland, on the riv. of its name; 45 m. SSW. of Annapolis. Pop. 500. It contains an episcopal church and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery.

PORTUGAL, the most westerly kingdom of Europe, bounded W. and S. by the Atlantic, and E. and N. by Spain, extending from Lat. 36. 56. to 42. 7. N. and from Long. 7. 34. to 9. 30. W. It is 350 m. in length from N. to S., and its average breadth about 120 m. Pop. 3,683,000. It is divided into six provinces, as follow: Entre Douro e Minho, NW.; Tras os Montes, NE.; Beira, central; Estremadura, containing Lisbon; Alentejo, SE.; and Algarva, S. The principal towns of Portugal are Lisbon, the cap., Oporto, Elvas, Coimbra, Braga, Evora, Santarem, Braganza, and Lagos. The colonial possessions of Portugal were formerly very extensive, but are now very much reduced. Several of the great mountain chains of Spain penetrate into this country, intersect it from E. to W., and terminate in promontories in the Atlantic. The most remarkable of these chains are the Serra Estrella and the Serra de Monchique. The largest rivers

also come from Spain, though they are joined by a number of streams flowing from the mountains in Portugal. Mineral and hot springs are numerous. The soil of Portugal produces wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, and other productions of northern climates in the high grounds; the grounds of milder temperature produce maize and vines; while rice is grown in the low districts. The best fruits are olives, oranges, and lemons. Silk is made of very good quality, and most of the deficiencies are to be imputed rather to the indolence of the inhabitants than to the soil or climate. The mineral productions of Portugal are considerable, though the iron mines only have as yet been wrought, owing partly to the scarcity of fuel and partly to the supply of minerals from Brazil. The mountains abound with fine marble, and contain traces of gold and silver. Large quantities of salt are made along the coast by natural evaporation. This country is exceedingly backward in manufactures; each district is employed for its own consumption; collective establishments are very rare, and chiefly occupied in making woollens, silks, and earthenware. Cotton has been attempted for some years past, and paper, glass, and gunpowder are made in some places. The navigation and commerce of Portugal are important; the exports consist almost entirely of wine, salt, and wool; the imports include corn, flour, fish, woollens, linen, cotton, lace, hardware, hats, shoes, and stockings. The inland trade is limited by bad roads, want of canals, and difficulty of river navigation. The religion of Portugal is Roman Catholic, carried to the utmost limits of superstition. The Inquisition, indeed, now acts only as a police, but numbers of monasteries are still kept up; the court of Rome partakes largely in the ecclesiastical government, usurping to itself the confirmation of bishops and archbishops, and the regulation of the taxes payable to the church. There are two archbishops, thirteen bishops, three ecclesiastical colleges, and about 150 convents for females. Portugal has two universities; one at Coimbra, founded in 1308, which contains several hundred students; and the smaller one of Evora, founded in 1533. Lisbon has a royal academy, and the small town of Thomar has an academy of sciences, but literature is quite at a low ebb, and education ill conducted. Portugal, from its maritime advantages, was known to the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, and, following the fortunes of Spain, was, after a long struggle, reduced to a province by Augustus. It continued so till the fifth century, when it was invaded by tribes of Alani, Suevi, and Visi-Goths. The Moors overran the greater part of Portugal early in the eighth century, but the mountainous nature of the country favouring the inhabitants, the northern part was soon recovered, and, in 1093, Henry, duke of Burgundy, obtained the sovereignty of that part of Portugal that was not in the hands of the Moors; his son and successor assumed the title of king in 1139, and procured the settlement of the crown upon his descendants. In the 13th century the Moors were expelled from the s. of the kingdom, and in the 14th the Portuguese made occasional descents upon the coast of Africa. In 1497, Vasco de Gama succeeded in doubling the Cape of Good-Hope and reaching the coast of Malabar, and for many years the navigation by the Cape was considered the exclusive property of the Portuguese. Brazil was colonized about the middle of the 16th century, and in 1580 Philip II. of Spain united the crown of Portugal to his own. In 1640, however, a successful insurrection led to the expulsion of the Spaniards, and the crown of Portugal was conferred on the duke of Braganza, in whose family it has remained. In 1807 the king, John VI., and the royal family removed to Brazil, a French army occupying Lisbon. After the expulsion of the French from Portugal, and the general pacification of Europe (1814), the king returned, but this country has continued to be the scene of internal discord, chiefly through the machinations of Don Miguel, the youngest son of John VI., who, after the death of his father, in 1826, assumed the reins of government, which he exercised in the most cruel and despotic manner for several years. At length he was compelled to leave the country by the troops of his brother, Don Pedro, late emperor of Brazil, who, before his death, succeeded in placing his daughter, the infanta Donna Maria, on the precarious throne of Portugal.

PORTUMNA, mkt.-tn. Ireland, par. Lickmolashy, bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1122. Dublin (P. T. 99). Four annual fairs. It is built without any regularity, and possesses a church, which is within the castle demesne, a Roman Catholic chapel, a barrack for infantry, and a good inn. This place is the great thoroughfare between Tipperary and Galway.

PORT VENDRE, fortified tn. France, depart. Eastern Pyrenees, prov. Rousillon, situate on a gulf of the Mediterranean; 20 m. SE. of Perpignan. Pop. 2100. It has a secure harbour.

PORT WILLIAM, vil. Scotland, par. Mochrum, dist. Machers, sh. Wigton, situate on the bay of Luce. Pop. with par. Wigton (P. T. 105). The port, though small, is safe and commodious, being capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons burden. Barracks were erected here in 1788 for the accommodation of soldiers and civil officers.

POSCHEGA, palatinate, Austria, prov. Sclavonia, kingd. Hungary, situate between the Save and the Drave. Area, 954 sq. m. Pop. 67,000. Tobacco is cultivated here to a great extent.—*Poschega*, cap. of the above palat., on the Orlova; 160 m. SbW. of Buda. Lat. 45. 20. N. Long. 18. E. Pop. 4100.

POSEN, grand duchy and prov. Prussia, comprising part of the ancient territory of Poland, lying to the W. of the late kingd. Poland, between Lat. 51. 10. and 53. 32. N. Area, 12,000 sq. m. Pop. about 800,000. It is divided into the two govs. of Posen and Bromberg, which see.

POSEN, one of the govs. of the above prov. Prussian Poland, situate to the S. and SW. Area, 6900 sq. m. Pop. 545,000. It is divided into thirteen circles.

POSEN, or POSNAN, cap. of the above prov. and gov. of Prussian Poland, situate at the junction of the Proszna and Wartha; 144 m. E. of Berlin. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 52. 24. N. Long. 16. 33. E. It is a bishop's see; a place of great antiquity; and is surrounded with a mound and ditch, and is built with tolerable regularity. Of its public edifices the principal are the cathedral, the council-house, guard-house, and the Jesuits' college. Here also are a theatre, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, a college for forming

teachers, and a school for midwifery. The manufactures are on a small scale, the principal being of linen, leather, and watches; also fire-arms. Here, as in the rest of Poland, the sale and purchase of goods is chiefly managed by Jews, who occupy a particular quarter of the town. The chief articles of export are corn, wool, and timber. The majority of the inhabitants are Catholics, but the Protestants and Jews are also in considerable numbers.

POSLINGFORD, par. England, hund. Risbridge, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £2782. Pop. (with Chipley) 316. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £90.

POSSESSION ISLAND, island, S. Pacific ocean, near the N. point of New Holland; 20 m. N. of New York Cape. Lat. 10. 33. S. Long. 218. 21. W. It was taken possession of in the name of the king of Great Britain by Captain Cook, who called it New South Wales.

POSTLING, par. England, hund. Hayne, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 1030. Pop. 188. Hythe (P. T. 65). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £125.

POSTWICK, par. England, hund. Blowfield, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £2580. Pop. 237. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

POTOMAC, riv. N. America, U. S., rises near the Alleghany mntns. in two branches, and, after a course of several hundred miles, in which it forms part of the boundary between Virginia and Maryland, flows into Chesapeake bay between Point Look-out and Smith's Point. It is 7½ m. wide at its mouth, and is navigable for ships of almost any burden for 300 m.—*Potomac Creek* is a small riv. of Virginia, which runs into the above in Lat. 38. 34. N. Long. 77. 22. W.

POTOSI, territory, S. America, formerly a gov. Peru, afterwards added to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, but now forming one of the six departments of the new republic of Bolivia, or Upper Peru. It is bounded N. by the cordillera of Vilcanota, E. by the mntns. Arequipa, W. by Paraguay, and S. by Buenos Ayres. It is mountainous, of a cold temperature, and in general barren and unproductive.

POTOSI, city, S. America, cap. of the above depart., celebrated for its silver mines; is situate on a riv. of the same name, 45 m. WSW. of La Plata, and 1215 m. NE. of Lima. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 19. 47. S. Long. 67. 22. W. It has a mint, six convents, two nunneries, a college, and an hospital, and its inhabitants are chiefly concerned in the working of mines, and consist of whites, mestizoes, and Indians. The mines are in the same mountain on which the city is built. The mountain is about 18 m. in circumference, and 4360 feet above the plain. The mines were first discovered by an Indian peasant in 1545. In 1547 was founded the town of Potosi; a royal mint was established in 1562; and in 1611 the town contained 160,000 inhabitants; but latterly the mines are much exhausted, and the population has continually decreased.

POTOSI, San Luis. See Luis.

POTSCHINKI, tn. European Russia, gov. Nischnei-Novgorod; 117 m. SSE. of tn. Nischnei-Novgorod. Pop. 4000. It has a trade in cattle, and here is kept a government stud of horses for the supply of the cavalry.

POTSDAM, gov. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg. It lies between the prov. of Pomerania and W. Prussia on the N., and that of Saxony on the S. and W. Area, 8000 sq. m. Pop. 488,000. It is divided into 13 circles. The chief towns are Potsdam, the cap., Brandenburg, Prenzlow, Spandau, and Ruppin. It has several manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen.

POTSDAM, cap. of the above gov., is situate on the riv. Havel; 15 m. WSW. of Berlin. Pop. about 17,000, exclusive of military. Lat. 52. 24. N. Long. 12. 5. E. It has been the occasional residence of the court. The streets are regular and spacious, but not all paved. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has four gates towards the land, as well as four towards the river. The form of the town, exclusive of the suburbs, is compact, and approaches to a square. The palace, situate on the bank of the Havel, is a magnificent structure; connected with it are a theatre, a menagerie, and spacious stables. In the garrison church is the tomb of Frederick II. There are in the town six other churches, and a synagogue. The market-place is ornamented by an obelisk, and by statues of the kings of Prussia. The schools are the Lyceum, two public schools of inferior extent, and one belonging to the garrison. The charitable establishments are an infirmary, a poor-house, and an orphan-house on a large scale, for the children of soldiers. Its manufactures are on a small scale, but of considerable variety, comprising cotton, lace, silk, linen, woollen, wax-cloth, leather, hats; also fire-arms for government account. The palace of Sans Souci, the favourite retreat of Frederic II., is three-quarters of a mile to the NW. of Potsdam.

POTSDAM, tn. N. America, U. S., St. Lawrence co., New York; 90 m. W. of Plattsburg. Pop. 3650.

POTSGROVE, or Potesgrave, par. England, hund. Manshead, co. Bedford. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £2068. Pop. 262. Woburn (P. T. 41). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

POTTENDORF, tn. Germany, Lower Austria; 21 m. S. of Vienna. Pop. 2000. Here is a large cotton manufactory, established in 1802 by Prince Schwarzenberg.

POTTER, co. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1265. Chief tn. Coudersport.

POTTER HANWORTH, par. England, wapentake Langoe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4150. Real prop. £3127. Pop. 402. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

POTTERNE and CANNINGS, hund. England, co. Wilts. Acres, 26,700. Pop. 9039. Containing six parishes.

POTTERNE, par. England, hund. Potterne and Cannings, co. Wilts. Acres, 4260. Real prop. £7220. Pop. 1647. Devizes (P. T. 89). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Salisbury.

POTTER'S PURY, or East Pery, par. England, hund. Cleley, co. Northampton. Acres, 2820. Real prop. £1811. Pop. 1544. Stony-Stratford (P. T. 52). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Peterborough. Ann. val. £80. Coarse earthenware is manufactured here.

POTTON, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Biggleswade, co. Bedford. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £3696. Pop. 1768. London, 50 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £104. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Four annual fairs for horses and cattle. Here is a place of worship for Baptists, and a school supported by various small bequests.

POTT SHRIGLEY, ham. and chap. England, par. Prestbury, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £2158. Pop. 334. Macclesfield (P. T. 167). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £50.

POTTSVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., on the Schuylkill riv. Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2464. There are immense quantities of coal found in the neighbourhood, and a canal terminates here, in consequence of which this town has rapidly increased.

POTZ-NEUSIEDEL. See LAITHAFALU.

POUGHILL, par. England, hund. Stratton, co. Cornwall. Acres, 2070. Real prop. £1979. Pop. 360. Stratton (P. T. 222). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £145.

POUGHILL, par. England, hund. W. Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £1576. Pop. 331. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

POUGHKEEPSIE, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of Duchess co., New York, on the Hudson; 75 m. N. of New York. Pop. 7222. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 73. 45. W. Here are extensive store-houses, wharfs, &c.; and, besides the usual public buildings, several places of public worship.

POULSHOT, par. England, hund. Melksham, co. Wilts. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £3569. Pop. 348. Devizes (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury.

POULTNEY, tn. N. America, U. S., Rutland co., Vermont, watered by Poultney riv.; 56 m. N. of Bennington. Pop. 1900.

POULTON, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, hund. Amounderness, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 15,400. Real prop. £3999. Pop. 4082. London, 234 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £95. Mkt.-day, Monday. Three annual fairs for horned cattle and small wares. The sea-bathing here is reckoned very little inferior to that of Scarborough. Here are four places of worship for dissenters, with a free-school, handsomely endowed by James Barnes, who also bequeathed land, producing £100 per annum, for apprenticing poor children.

POULTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Lancaster, hund. Lonsdale, S. of the sands, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 750. Real prop. £4054. Pop. 540. Lancaster (P. T. 240). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Here is a free-school, in which sixty children are educated.

POULTON, tnshp. England, par. Warrington, hund. W. Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £3448. Pop. (with Fearnhead) 709. Warrington (P. T. 184).

POULTON, par. England, hund. Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. Wilts. Acres, 1410. Real prop. £1823. Pop. 368. Fairford (P. T. 80). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Salisbury. Ann. val. £30.

POUNDSTOCK, par. England, hund. Lesnewth, co. Cornwall. Acres, 4420. Real prop. £2984. Pop. 727. Stratton (P. T. 222). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £94.

POURCAIN, ST., tn. France, depart. Allier, prov. Bourbonnois, on the Sioule; 21 m. S. of Moulins. Pop. 3000. Wine is cultivated in the neighbourhood.

POWANGHUR, or CHUMPANEER. See CHUMPANEER.

POWDER, hund. England, co. Cornwall. Acres, 137,380. Pop. 61,911. Containing 37 pars., including the boroughs of Fowey, Lostwithiel, and Grampound Tregony, St. Mawes, and Truro.

POWDERHAM, par. England, hund. Exminster, co. Devon. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £2749. Pop. 275. Exeter (P. T. 164). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

POWELL'S RIVER, riv. N. America, U. S., Virginia, rises in Powell's mountain, passes into Tennessee, and, after a course of 100 m., joins Clinch riv., 38 m. NE. of Knoxville.

POWERSCOURT, par. Ireland, half-bar. Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2977. Bray (P. T. 12). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough and archdioc. Dublin. There are two poor-schools in this parish. The family of Wingfield take the title of viscount from this parish.

POWERSTOWN, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1718. Gowran (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Leighlin and archdioc. Dublin. The parish school admits 84 free scholars.

POWHATAN, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia. Pop. 8517. Chief town Scottsville.

POWICK, par. England, lower div. hund. Pershore, co. Worcester. Acres, 5430. Real prop. £10,316. Pop. 1598. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Worcester.

POWNAL, tn. N. America, U. S., Bennington co., Vermont, on Hoosac river; 8 m. S. of Bennington. Pop. 1835.

POWNEHALL FEE, tnshp. England, par. Wilmslow, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 3530. Real prop. £4324. Pop. 1747. Stockport (P. T. 176).

POXWELL, par. England, hund. Winfrith, Blandford div., co. Dorset. Acres, 680. Real prop. £1680. Pop. 99. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bristol.

POYNINGS, hund. England, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 7320. Pop. 833. Containing four pars.

POYNINGS, par. England, hund. of the same name, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 2120. Real prop. £1531. Pop. 268. Hurst-Pierpoint (P. T. 48). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chichester.

POYNTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Prestbury, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 2490. Real prop. £9048. Pop. 747. Stockport (P. T. 176). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Several collieries are in the vicinity. A court-baron is held twice a year.

POZZUOLI. See PUZZUOLO.

PRACHIN, ter. Austrian States, one of the 16 circles into which the kingd. of Bohemia is divided. It lies near Upper Austria and Bavaria. Area, 1820 sq. m. Pop. 210,000. Chief town, Piseck.

PRADES, tn. France, depart. Eastern Pyrenees, prov. Rousillon, on the river Tet; 26 m. WBS. of Perpignan. Pop. 2400. Manufacture, woollen, from a breed of sheep in the neighbourhood.

PRAGA, tn. late kingdom of Poland, on the Vistula, opposite Warsaw, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. Pop. formerly 7000, but it has suffered dreadfully in the struggles of that unhappy country for liberty, and the pop. is reduced.

PRAGUE, city, Austrian States, cap. of kingd. of Bohemia, on the Moldau; 144 m. NNW. of Vienna. Pop. 85,000, of which 7000 are Jews. Lat. 50. 5. N. Long. 14. 25. E. The streets are in general well paved, and the town contains

several squares. It may be divided into three parts; the old town, the new town, and the Radschin (properly Hradschin), a detached quarter. The whole is surrounded by a moat and earthen mound. The old town contains the quarter of the Jews; the new town has the best streets; while the Radschin contains a number of houses belonging to the nobility and country gentry; also the cathedral and archbishop's palace. The cathedral is a fine old Gothic structure, overlooking the river and a great part of the city. The theatre is large; and of public buildings generally, such as churches, convents, schools, family mansions, the number is greater than in most other towns of the size; but few of them are good edifices. Prague, though it has long ceased to be the residence of the sovereign, is the seat of the government offices of Bohemia, and of the courts of justice, as well as the military headquarters. As to religion, the Protestants have only two churches: the great majority are Catholics; and it is the see of an archbishop. The university of Prague is the oldest in Germany, having been founded in 1348. It was about 40 years after its foundation that the well known John Huss and Jerome of Prague appeared. Like other German universities, it has classes of theology, law, medicine, philosophy, and classics. The public library contains above 100,000 volumes, but they are in general old. Here is also an observatory, a collection of philosophical instruments, and a cabinet of natural history. The further institutions at Prague are a seminary for training schoolmasters, three gymnasiæ, an academy for drawing and painting, and a number of private boarding-houses; also riding and fencing schools. To these are to be added several literary bodies; viz. the academy of sciences, the societies of economics and of the friends of the arts. Tycho Brahe was a refugee at Prague; and the seat of his observatory is now occupied by the mansion of a nobleman. Of the charitable institutions, the principal are three hospitals, two orphan-houses, and a lying-in hospital. Linen, cotton, and silk are manufactured extensively; also hats, and, on a smaller scale, paper, brass-ware, trinkets, plated goods, glass, tobacco for government account; likewise mathematical and musical instruments. Here is also some transit trade, Prague being the centre of Bohemian traffic. It is an ancient city, and has often been exposed to the calamities of war, particularly in the 15th century, during the troubles excited by the persecution of the Hussites.

PRATO, town, Italy, prov. Florence, grand duchy Tuscany, on the Bisenzio; 9 m. NNW. of Florence. Pop. 10,500. It has a fine cathedral of white marble. There are also twelve other churches, two poor-houses, and five hospitals. Manufactures, silks, woollens, hats, and soap; also iron and copper-works.

PRATS DÉ MOLO, town, France, depart. Eastern Pyrenees, prov. Rousillon; 14 m. WSW. of Ceret. Pop. 3000. It is irregularly fortified; and in the neighbourhood are mines of lead and silver.

PRAYA, seaport-tn. and cap. of the island of Tercera, one of the Azores. Pop. 3000. It contains a church, four convents, and three hospitals. All the trade of the island is conducted from this port.

PRAYA, Porto, cap. of island St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verds, off the coast of Africa. The houses, except those of the principal officers, are built of stone and covered with branches of the cocoa-nut tree. Its only trade consists in supplying provisions and refreshments to the outward-bound Guinea and East Indiamen. The police is rigid, and no one is permitted to wear arms.

PREBLE, co. N. America, U. S., west part of Ohio. Pop. 16,291. Chief tn. Eaton.—*Preble*, tn. Cortlandt co., New York; 8 m. from Homer. Pop. 1435.

PRECOPIA, or Prokopia, town, European Turkey, sandj. Aladschahissar, on the Morava; 16 m. W. of Nissa. Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 21. 20. E. Pop. 6000. It is the seat of two archbishops.

PREEN, Church, par. England, hund. Condover, co. of Salop. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £634. Pop. 75. Much Wenlock (P. T. 148). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £50.

PREES, par. and tnshp. England, Whitchurch div. hund. Bradford N., co. Salop. Acres, 14,160. Real prop. £17,495. Pop. (with Steel) 3355. Wem (P. T. 163). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Here are a place of worship for Independents, and charity schools, supported by several small endowments, for the education of 160 children. By means of the Queenbrook canal, a considerable trade is carried on in coal, lime, and slate.

PREESALL, tnshp. England, par. Lancaster, hund. of Amounderness, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 2580. Real prop. £4167. Pop. (with Hackensall) 745. Poulton (P. T. 234). Here is a small endowed school.

PREGEL, river, Prussia, prov. East Prussia, formed by the junction of the Angerap and the Pissa, which falls into the Frische Haff, below Königsberg: near that city it is above 300 feet wide.

PREMNAY, par. Scotland, dist. Garioch, sh. of Aberdeen. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £1580. Pop. 625. Old Rayne (P. T. 136). Liv. in the presb. Garioch, and syn. Aberdeen. The mntn. of Bennochie rises nearly 1000 feet above sea-level. Granite of a remarkably fine quality is quarried here.

PRENDERGRAST, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Daugleddaw, co. Pembroke, South Wales. Real prop. £1978. Pop. 1105. Haverford West (P. T. 251). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £100. Fair, May 1.

PRENZLOW, tn. Prussia, dist. Ucker Mark, prov. of Brandenburg; 56 m. NNE. of Berlin. Pop. 8000. Lat. 53. 17. N. Long. 13. 53. E. Here are four Lutheran, two Calvinist, and one Catholic church, and several schools and hospitals. The town has several breweries, and a considerable trade in corn; but its chief employments are the woollen manufactures, and still more, those of tobacco.

PRERAU, circle, Austria, prov. of Moravia, bordering on Silesia. Area, 1210 sq. m. Pop. 215,000. The pastures are good, and the number of sheep is large. The principal rivers are, the March, the Hanna, the Becswa, and the Oder.—*Prerau*, chief town of the above circle; 13 m. SE. of Olmutz. Pop. 2300. It is one of the most ancient towns in Moravia.

PRESBURG, palatinate, kingdom Hungary, emp. Austria. Area, 1740 sq. m. Pop. 200,000.

The Carpathians begin in this district, and traverse its whole length. Of the wine produced here, that called the Szent George Ausbruck, is inferior only to Tokay. The chief tns. are, Presburg and Tyrnau.

PRESBURG, or Posony, tn. and cap. of the above palatinate, kingd. Hungary, situate on the N. bank of the Danube; 38 m. Ebs. of Vienna. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 48. 8. N. Long. 17. 10. E. This town was declared, by a royal decree of 1536, the capital of Hungary, but the viceroy and palatine reside in the more central situation of Buda. The Danube, here nearly half a mile wide, is crossed by a flying bridge. There are two squares, each adorned with statues. The principal church is an old Gothic edifice, said to have been built in 1090. The other public buildings are, the mansion of the palatine of the co., the barracks, the corn-market, and the town-house. Presburg is the usual residence of the archbishop of Gran, and has an academy, a school for the children of the nobility, two or three monasteries, a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium. Manufactures, woollens, silk, oil, tobacco, and snuff. The trade of the place is in a great measure transit, particularly in corn and linen. It was here that a treaty was concluded between France and Austria, after the short but eventful campaign of 1805.

PRESCOT, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, hund. W. Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 34,920. Real prop. £5707. Pop. 28,084. London, 198 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Chester. Market-day, Tuesday, fortnight market. Four annual fairs, for cattle, horses, and toys. It consists principally of one long straggling street. About 2000 persons are employed in the collieries, from which the town of Liverpool is chiefly supplied with fuel; it has long been celebrated for the manufacture of watches, and every description of the most delicate watch-tools, and it has some manufactories for hats and cotton goods. The manufacture of coarse earthenware has also been carried on here to a considerable extent. The Liverpool and Manchester rail-road passes about a mile from the town. A court-baron is held here six times a-year, and a court-leet annually. The steward of the manor presides over a court of requests for the recovery of small debts; and the petty sessions for the div. is held here. Here are three places of worship for Dissenters, with various schools; and also a well-endowed free-school, which has a preference to seven scholarships in Brazennose College, Oxford. In 1824, Mrs. Jane Chorley bequeathed the sum of £2000 for establishing a girls' school; and there are several almshouses.

PRESHUTE, par. England, hund. Selkley, co. of Wilts. Acres, 4210. Real prop. £6244. Pop. 760. Marlborough (P. T. 74). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £140.

PRESTATYN, hund. Great Britain, co. Flint, N. Wales. Pop. 4685. Containing four pars., the small tns. of Prestatyn, Rhuddlan, and Newmarket, and the fashionable watering-place of Rhyl.

PRESTBURY, par. and township, England, hund. Macclesfield (the former comprising the tn. of Macclesfield, 10 chaps. and 23 tnshps., among which is that of Prestbury), co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 62,740. Real prop. £1772. Pop. 47,257. Macclesfield (P. T. 167). Liv, a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chester. This is one of the largest pars. in the co. Courts-leet and baron for the manor are held here twice a-year, in which pleas may be tried for sums under 40*s*. The church is a spacious edifice, exhibiting several styles of architecture, and in some parts traces of considerable antiquity. Besides the parish school, there is another with a small endowment.

PRESTBURY (anc. Priest-burg), par. and vil. England, lower div. Hund. Deerhurst, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2850. Real prop. £3954. Pop. 1231. Cheltenham (P. T. 94). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £110. On Cleeve-hill, near this vil., is the ground where the Cheltenham races are now held.

PRESTEIGNE, market-town and par. Great Britain, hund. Radnor (a small portion extending into the co. Hereford), co. Radnor, S. Wales. Pop. 2282. London, 151 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £1000. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fairs, June 25 and Dec. 11. The par. comprises the wards of Hereford and Broad Street, and High and St. David's Street, besides the chap. of Dyscoed. There is but little trade in this town. Here, however, the assizes for the co., quarter sessions, and county meetings, &c., are held. Here is a liberally endowed free-school.

PRESTON, tnshp. England, par. St. Bees, Allerdale ward, above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £6181. Pop. 4323. Whitehaven (P. T. 294). Here are extensive collieries, and an endowed free-school.

PRESTON, par. England, lib. Sutton Pointz, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £2924. Pop. 555. Melcombe Regis (P. T. 127). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Ann. val. £131.

PRESTON, par. England, hund. Crowthorne and Minety, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2190. Real prop. £2683. Pop. 196. Cirencester (P. T. 89). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Gloucester.

PRESTON, par. England, lower div. hund. Dudstone and King's Barton, co. Gloucester. Acres, 870. Real prop. £1871. Pop. 79. Ledbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £150.

PRESTON, hund. England, lathe St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 2030. Pop. 673. Containing two pars.

PRESTON, par. England, hund. Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 950. Real prop. £2841. Pop. 675. Faversham (P. T. 47). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Canterbury.

PRESTON, par. England, hund. Preston, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £2521. Pop. 576. Wingham (P. T. 62). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Canterbury.

PRESTON, vil. Scotland, par. Kirkbean, sh. Kirkcudbright. Pop. with par. Dumfries (P. T. 71½). Four annual fairs.

PRESTON, borough, market-town, and par. England, hund. Amounderness, but having a separate jurisdiction, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 14.230. Real prop. £33,136. Pop. 36,336. London, 217 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chester. Market-days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs, 1st Saturday after Epiphany; Jan. 6, for horses chiefly; March 27, for horses and cattle; Aug. 11; Sept. 7; Nov. 7; for coarse cloths and small wares. Besides the foregoing fairs, every 20th year is held a *guilda mercatoria*, or "merchants' guild," or jubilee, which begins the

last week in August, and continues a month. The last guild was in the year 1822. It is a handsome well-built town, with broad regular streets, lighted with gas, and it contains many good houses, a handsome and convenient town-hall, an exchange, or market-House, a theatre, assembly-rooms, and warm and cold baths. It is also distinguished by various literary and other clubs and societies. The trade of Preston chiefly consists in the manufacture of cotton goods; the greater portion of which are sent to Manchester, but no small quantity is forwarded to the metropolis, and exported by the manufacturers themselves. Here are several iron-founderies. The river Ribble is navigable at spring-tides for vessels of 140 tons burden, and the port includes Lytham, Freckleton, Hesketh, and Poulton. A few vessels carry on a foreign trade, as also a moderate coasting trade, and there is a neat and commodious custom-house; moreover, the Lancaster canal affords a communication with most of the rivers in England. Here is a very good market-place, which is exceedingly well supplied, and lighted with gas. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 36 councillors, a town-clerk, &c. It returns two members to parliament, and, previous to the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, it afforded the only instance in England where the members were returned by universal suffrage. Preston has the advantage of being the seat of various law courts; among these the duchy of Lancaster has a court of chancery. The court of quarter-sessions of the peace, by adjournment from Lancaster, is held here for the 3 hunds. Amounderness, Blackburn, and Leyland, 4 times in a year, also a court of general annual-sessions, the sheriffs' county court, the borough courts, and courts-leet. The New Prison, or Penitentiary House, is a spacious and commodious structure. In the vicinity of the town are many fine walks, and on the adjoining common, where horse-races frequently take place, are traces of a Roman military way. The church was a very ancient structure, but it has been rebuilt; the interior contains many ancient monuments: the other 4 churches are subordinate to the vic. and cur. in the patronage of the vicar, except that of the Holy Trinity, which is in the gift of the trustees and the vicar, alternately. Here are 7 meeting-houses for different sects of Dissenters, and 3 Catholic chapels, a free grammar-school, a national school, several charity schools, a dispensary, almshouses, and other charitable and benevolent institutions.

PRESTON, tnshp. England, par. Tynemouth, E. div. Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Real prop. £3494. Pop. 765. North Shields (P. T. 279).

PRESTON, par. England, hund. Martinsley, co. Rutland. Acres, 980. Real prop. £2057. Pop. 352. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Peterborough.

PRESTON, par. England, hund. Stone, co. of Somerset. Acres, 790. Real prop. £1946. Pop. 347. Yeovil (P. T. 122). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Here is a free-school.

PRESTON, par. England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £2111. Pop. 321. Bildeston (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

PRESTON, hund. England, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 1840. Pop. 1595. Containing two pars.

PRESTON, par. England, hund. of Preston, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £1908. Pop. 235. Brighton (P. T. 51). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £72.

PRESTON, par. and tnshp. England, partly in the lib. St. Peter of York, and partly in the middle div. of the wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 5110. Real prop. £9062. Pop. 957. Hull (P. T. 174). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York.

PRESTON, Bagot's, par. England, Henley div. hund. Barlichway, co. Warwick. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1736. Pop. 221. Henley-in-Arden (P. T. 101). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Worcester.

PRESTON BISSET, par. England, hund. of Buckingham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £1960. Pop. 502. Buckingham (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

PRESTON CANDOVER, par. England, hund. Bermondspit, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 3430. Real prop. £2433. Pop. 442. Alresford (P. T. 57). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Winchester.

PRESTONCAPES, or Preston-upon-the-Hill, par. England, hund. Fawsley, co. Northampton. Acres, 2280. Real prop. £3160. Pop. 378. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Peterborough.

PRESTON DEANRY, par. England, hund. Wymersley, co. of Northampton. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £1984. Pop. 64. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £53.

PRESTON, East, par. England, hund. Poling, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 560. Real prop. £843. Pop. 242. Litton Hampton (P. T. 59). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Chichester.

PRESTON, Great, township, England, par. Kippax, lower div. of the wapentake of Skyrack, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1060. Pop. (with Little Preston) 398. Ferry Bridge (P. T. 177).

PRESTON GUBBALS, par. England, lib. of the tn. of Shrewsbury, co. Salop. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £2669. Pop. 385. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £24.

PRESTON-ON-THE-HILL, tnshp. England, par. Runcorn, W. div. hund. Bucklow, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £3164. Pop. 461. Frodsham (P. T. 191). The Grand Trunk canal passes through this tnshp. and forms a junction with that of the Duke of Bridgewater's.

PRESTON-KIRK, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Haddington. Acres, 4498. Real prop. £13,183. Pop. 1765. Edinburgh, 21½ m. Liv. in the presb. Dunbar, and synod Lothian and Tweeddale. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. The surface is uneven, but the only considerable eminence is Traphrane Law, about 700 feet above sea level. Here is a Burgher meeting-house, and also a distillery.

PRESTON, Long, tnshp. and par. England, W. div. wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 10,090. Real prop. £4810. Pop. 1501. Settle (P. T. 235). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. York. Two annual fairs for cattle. Here are almshouses for 10 poor people.

PRESTON-PANS, a burgh of barony, sea-

port-tn. and par. Scotland, sh. Haddington; on the Firth of Forth. Real prop. £5695. Pop. 2322. Edinburgh, 8 m. Liv. in the presb. Haddington and syn. Lothian and Tweeddale. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. The town consists of a street about half a mile in length, the houses having in general an antiquated appearance. This place is noted for its manufactures, especially those of salt, stoneware, earthenware, bricks, and tiles. Here is also an establishment for making oil of vitriol, aqua-fortis, spirit of salt, and Glauber's salts. The oyster fishery is likewise an object of importance. The harbour, called Morison's Haven, is reckoned one of the safest in the Firth of Forth. A custom-house is established here. The town is much visited in the summer, as a bathing-place.

PRESTON PATRICK, tnshp. and chap. of England, par. Burton, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 3500. Pop. 418. Kirkby Lonsdale (P. T. 253). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £76. Here are works wherein marble is cut and polished for the trade. Here is also a school respectably endowed, for the education of 10 children.

PRESTON-UPON-STOUR, par. of England, upper div. hund. Deerhurst, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £1698. Pop. (with Alscote) 355. Chippen Camden (P. T. 90). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £32. The river Stour runs through this parish. It is intersected by the Preston and Darlington railway.

PRESTON-UPON-THE-WILD MOORS, par. England, Wellington div. hund. Bradford South, co. Salop. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £1610. Pop. 218. Wellington (P. T. 142). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. The Shrewsbury canal passes through this parish. Here is a large hospital for decayed widows, handsomely endowed.

PRESTON-UPON-WYE, parish of England, hund. Webtree, co. Hereford. Acres, 1410. Real prop. £1445. Pop. 251. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Hereford.

PRESTON, Wynne, par. England, hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 990. Real prop. £1117. Pop. 139. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Hereford.

PRESTWICH-CUM-OLDHAM, tnshp. of England, hund. Salford, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 2100. Real prop. £5727. Pop. 2941. Manchester (P. T. 182). Here are considerable manufactories. See Oldham.

PRESTWOLD, par. England, hund. E. Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 4720. Real prop. £1659. Pop. 942. Loughborough (P. T. 109). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £50.

PREVESA, seaport-tn., kingdom Greece, in Albania, situate at the entrance of the gulf of Arta; 45 m. sbw. of Joannina. Pop. 8000. Lat. 39. 22. N. Long. 20. 46. E. The tn. lies along the shore, and has a fine plain containing a number of olive plantations. It has a small harbour called Vathi, and carries on a traffic in wool, oil, and fruit.

PREVESA, Gulf of. See Arta.

PRIDDY, par. England, hund. Wells Forum, co. Somerset. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £909. Pop. 202. Wells (P. T. 120). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar, dioc. Bath and Wells. Large fair for cattle, Aug. 1.

PRIEGNITZ, or The Vormark, the former name of a district of Prussia. Area, 1300 sq. m. Pop. 80,000. It is now included in the government of Potsdam. See Potsdam.

PRIESTCLIFFE. See Taddington.

PRIESTHOLME, or Ynys Seiriol, or Puffin-Island, island, Great Britain, par. Penmon, hund. Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesea, N. Wales; situate in the Irish sea, about 1 m. from the coast of Anglesea. Beaumaris (P. T. 243). It covers an area 1 m. in length, by about half that breadth, and affords tolerable pasturage for sheep. Rabbits are very numerous here.

PRIESTWICK, or Prestwick, anc. par. of Scotland, district Kyle (now united to the par. Monktown), sh. Ayr. Pop. (with Monktown) 1818. It is a very anc. burgh of bar.: a freeman, when arrested, cannot be confined under lock and key, but if he quits the prison without being legally discharged, he forfeits his franchise.

PRIMORIE, dist. Austrian States, prov. Dalmatia; between the riv. Cettina and Narenta. Pop. 15,000. It is hilly, and productive in wine, oil, and figs. Chief town, Macarsca.

PRIMROSE, sh. Edinburgh, Scotland. See Carrington.

PRINCE EDWARD, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia. Pop. 14,107, of which 8593 are slaves.

PRINCE GEORGE, co. N. America, U. S., Maryland. Pop. 20,473. Chief town, Upper Marlborough.—*Prince George*, co. Virginia. Pop. 8368. Chief town, City Point.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, island, Eastern seas; off the w. extremity of the island of Java, formerly much frequented by East India ships. The only town is Samadang.

PRINCE'S ISLANDS, four small islands in the sea of Marmora, near the straits of Constantinople. They are frequently resorted to by parties of pleasure from that capital. The largest is Prinkipo.

PRINCETON, tn. N. America, U. S., partly in Middlesex, partly in Somerset cos., New Jersey; 40 m. NE. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1000. Lat. 40. 22. N. Long. 74. 35. W. It contains a college, a theological seminary, and a presbyterian church. The college was founded in 1746, at Elizabethtown, and afterwards removed to this place. The building is 177 feet by 50 feet. The total number of students which had graduated since its commencement to 1830, was 1913.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, Pulo Pinang, or Betel-nut Island, island, Eastern seas, off the w. coast of Malacca. Area, 160 sq. m. Pop. in 1822, 51,207. Lat. 5. 30. N. Long. 100. 20. E. It is entirely composed of granite. The soil is various, generally a light black mould mixed with gravel and clay, and in many parts sandy. The whole island has for ages been covered by an immense forest, which produces excellent timber for ship-building, and supplies masts of any dimensions. The principal productions are pepper, betel-nut, betel-leaf, cocoa-nuts, coffee, sugar, rice, ginger, yams, and sweet potatoes. The fruits are mangosteens, rambosteens, pine-apples, guavas, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, &c. The exotics raised here are cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, pimento, cayaputty, cololava, &c. Almost all the country ships bound to the eastward touch here, and trade in large quantities of tin, canes, rattans, sago, betel-nut, and pepper. In 1822, the total imports were valued at 2,662,558 Spanish dollars.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, large inlet, N. Pacific ocean, coast of N. America. Lat. 59. 30. to 61. N. Long. 147. W. It requires great circumspection to navigate it.

PRINCIPATO CITRA, prov. Italy, kingd. Naples, having the Mediterranean to the W. Area, 2400 sq. m. Pop. 503,000. Its surface is for the most part mountainous, but it is traversed by a great plain, extending from Salerno to Agropoli, and watered by the rivers Silaro, Sarno, Calore, and Negro. The plains are rich in corn and rice. The other products are wine, olive-oil, and fruit. Hogs are reared in great numbers, and on the coast there are considerable fisheries. The principal exports are timber, rice, dried fruit (particularly figs), wine, hides, and pork. The capital is Salerno.

PRINCIPATO ULTRA, prov. Italy, kingd. Naples, S. of the above. Area, 1800 sq. m. Pop. 405,000. It is traversed by the Appennines, and consists of an intermixture of mountains, and valleys in general well cultivated. It is watered by the rivers Sabato, Tammaro, Calore, and Ofanto. Its products are corn, wine, fruit, chestnuts, and olive-oil; also timber for export. The breeding of cattle and sheep is carried on extensively in the mountainous parts. The only exports consist of raw products. The chief tn. is Avellino.

PRIOR, par. Ireland, bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 3176. Cahirsiveen (P. T. 226). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Ardfert and Aghadoe, and archdioc. Cashel.

PRIOR'S LEIGH, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Shiffnall, Shiffnall div. hund. Brimstree, co. Salop. Pop. (with Oakengale) 2130. Shiffnall (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £96.

PRISTON, par. England, hund. Keynesham, co. Somerset. Acres, 1010. Real prop. £2489. Pop. 308. Bath (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Here is a school for six poor children.

PRITTLEWELL, par. England, hund. Rochford, co. Essex. Acres, 2490. Real prop. £6718. Pop. (with Milton) 2266. Chelmsford (P. T. 29). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. London. Fairs, July 15, for toys. The church is a spacious and rather singular edifice; at the W. end is a high embattled tower, which forms a good sea mark. Here is a free grammar-school. This parish includes Southend, now an established bathing place.

PRIVAS, tn. France, depart. Ardeche, prov. Languedoc, on the Rhone; 22 m. SW. of Valence. Pop. 3000. Lat. 44. 45. N. Long. 4. 15. E. Manufactures, woollens and leather. It is the seat of the different branches of the departmental administration.

PRIVETT, par. England, hund. of Fawley, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1388. Pop. 225. Petersfield (P. T. 54). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar, dioc. Winchester. It is within the jurisdiction of the Cheney Court of Winchester.

PROBOLINGO, dist. island Java, comprehending the subdivisions of Besuki, Panarucan, Lamajang, and Pugar. Area, 2854 sq. m. Pop. in 1815, 104,359. Lat. 7. 40. S. Long. 113. 12. E. The town of Probolingo is situated on the N. coast of Java, 600 m. travelling distance E. from Batavia.

PROBUS, ST., par. England, W. div. hund. Powder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 7400. Real prop. £9392. Pop. 1350. Grampound (P. T. 248). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Exeter. Fairs, April 5 and 23; July 5; and Sept. 23, for horses. Here is a small endowed free-school.

PROCIDA, island, Mediterranean, kingd. of Naples, between the island of Ischia, and the promontory of Misenum; 22 m. W. of Naples. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 40. 50. N. Long. 13. 48. E. The chief town, a seaport, carries on a brisk traffic.

PROME, tn., kingd. Ava, on the Irawady river; 162 m. NNE. of Rangoon. Lat. 18. 45. N. Long. 95. 5. E. It is a place of some importance, and was captured by the British in 1825, during the Burmese war. On this occasion, the houses and property of the natives who had fled were taken care of, and proclamations issued inviting them to return; so that ere long, Prome had not only recovered from the devastating system of the Burmese leaders, but attained a greater magnitude than it ever possessed before.

PROSPECT, tn. N. America, U. S., Waldo co., Maine, on the Penobscot; 227 m. NE. of Boston. Pop. 2381. It has an excellent harbour.

PROSPEROUS, tn. Ireland, par. Killybegs, bar. Claine, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1038. Naas (P. T. 19). Here is a cotton factory.

PROSSNITZ, tn. Austria, prov. Moravia; 9 m. SSW. of Olmutz. Pop. 7000. It is the chief tn. of the dist. of Hanna. The corn trade, brewing, and distilling form the principal employment of the inhabitants.

PROVENCE, prov. SE. of France, bounded on the E. by Italy; on the S. by the Mediterranean; on the W. by Languedoc; and on the N. by Dauphiny. Area, 7937 sq. m. Pop. 750,000. It contains the following departments: ALPS (LOWER), VAR, RHONE (Mouths of the), and a portion of the department of the VAUCLUSE, which see respectively. The principal towns are Marseilles, Toulon, Aix, Arles, and Grasse. Except in the principal towns, the inhabitants of this province are much more ignorant and backward than those of the N. of France.

PROVIDENCE, island, W. Indies, one of the Bahamas; 25 m. long, and 9 m. broad. Pop. 5090. Lat. 25. 3. N., and between Long. 77. 10. and 77. 38. W. It differs little in its appearance, soil, productions, &c., from the rest of the Bahamas. See BAHAMA ISLANDS. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but retaken the next year. A light-house was erected, in 1804, on an eminence overlooking Nassau, the chief town.

PROVIDENCE, island, Caribbean sea, near the coast of Honduras. Lat. 13. 24. N. Long. 81. 18. W. It is 11 m. long, and 4 m. wide, and is celebrated in the history of the Buccaneers, who fortified it, making it their refuge for some years.

PROVIDENCE, co. N. America, U. S., Rhode Island. Pop. 47,014.—*Providence*, cap. of the above co. and of Rhode Island, situate on Providence riv.; 40 m. SSW. from Boston. Pop. 16,832. Lat. 41. 51. N. Long. 71. 10. W. It is a pleasant, well-built, and very thriving town, well situated for trade, and has a flourishing commerce, and extensive manufactures. It possesses a fine harbour for ships of almost any burden; and its commerce is rapidly increasing,

its shipping amounting to 25,000 tons. It contains 15 or 16 public buildings, among which the buildings of Brown University, and the Arcade, a magnificent structure, are most conspicuous. It has 12 churches for the different denominations. Two of the congregational churches, and a Baptist and Episcopalian church, are remarkable for their beauty. Here are 11 banks, including an office of discount and deposit of the U. S. bank.

PROVINCETOWN, tn. N. America, U. S., Barnstaple co., Massachusetts, on the hook of Cape Cod; 116 m. SE. from Boston. Pop. 1710. Lat. 42. 4. N. Long. 70. 50. W. The harbour has sufficient depth of water for ships of any size.

PROVINS, tn. France, depart. Seine and Marne, prov. Isle de France, on the Vauzie; 60 m. SE. of Paris. Pop. 5500. Lat. 48. 34. N. Long. 3. 17. E. It contains several churches, an hospital, and an orphan-house. Manufactures, woollens. The most important object of commerce is corn, which is sent to Paris.

PRUDHOE, tnshp. England, par. Ovingham, E. div., Tynedale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 341. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 274). Here are places of worship, and a school erected by the Wesleyan Methodists.

PRUSSIA, extensive kingd. Europe, occupying a great part of the N. of Germany, and extending, with little interruption, from the confines of Lithuania to those of the Netherlands. Its form is long and irregular; its breadth varies from 70 m. to 300 m., while its length is 800 m. In 1741 it consisted only of Brandenburg, and of Royal and Ducal Prussia. Frederick then wrested Silesia from Austria, and afterwards, by the partition of Poland, acquired a large portion of that country. By the war which Prussia commenced against France, in 1806, she at first lost half her territory; but at the peace, in 1814, she regained nearly all she had lost, with the addition of fresh possessions in Saxony, Westphalia, and the grand duchy of the Rhine. The kingdom now consists of the following parts:—1. In Germany: Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Saxony, Westphalia, Juliers, Clèves and Berg, and the Lower Rhine. 2. Not in Germany: East Prussia, West Prussia, and Posen. The king of Prussia is also sovereign of Neufchâtel, in Switzerland. Total area, 104,656 sq. m. Pop., at the end of 1827, according to the official returns, 12,552,278. It is a very fertile country, producing a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domestic animals; and the sea, the rivers, and lakes, supply abundance of fish. Game abounds; and elks, wild asses, and buri are found in the forests. These last are of huge size, and have some resemblance to beeves; their hides are extremely thick and strong, and they are sold to foreigners at a great price. One of the most remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is found along the sea coast. The inhabitants are generally of a good constitution, laborious, and robust. There are a great number of mechanics; but the principal business is husbandry and the feeding of cattle. The whole kingdom now is divided into 10 provs. each of which is again subdivided into two or more governments, as follows:—

Provs.	*Govs.*
East Prussia	Königsberg.
	Gumbinnen.
West Prussia	Dantzic.
	Marienwerder.
Brandenberg	Berlin.
	Potsdam.
	Frankfort on the Oder.
Pomerania .	Stettin.
	Coslin.
	Stralsund.
Westphalia .	Münster.
	Minden.
	Arensberg.
Clèves and Berg.	Düsseldorf.
	Clèves.
	Cologne.
Silesia . .	Breslau.
	Reichenbach.
	Liegnitz.
	Oppeln.
Posen . .	Posen.
	Bromberg.
Saxony . .	Merseburg.
	Magdeburg.
	Erfurt.
Lower Rhine	Aix-la-Chapelle.
	Coblentz.
	Treves.

Each government is further divided into 8, 10, 12, or more districts, called circles. The chief towns are Berlin, the capital, Dantzic, Königsberg, Magdeburg, Breslau, Münster, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c. The rivers are the Memel, the Vistula, the Oder, the Elbe, the Pregel, and the Rhine. No country in Europe, except Holland and England, is more favoured than Prussia in regard to water-communication in its interior. The Baltic forms a number of bays, or rather lakes, along its coast, such as the Frische, the Curische, the Putzig, and Stettin Hafs; and besides the large navigable rivers, are several canals. Silesia and Westphalia have long been noted for linens. Weaving is the general employment of the lower orders in these provinces, and in no small degree in Pomerania. Cotton-works are of recent introduction, and have been established near the Rhine, at Berlin, at Erfurt, at Elberfeld, and in particular quarters of Silesia. Prussia possesses several seaports on the Baltic, in particular at Dantzic, Königsberg, Memel, and Stralsund. The exports of Prussian manufactures consist of linen, woollens, and hardware, with a long list of raw products, viz., corn, wool, timber, pitch, tar, potash, linseed, tobacco, and wax. The imports comprise coffee, cotton, sugar, tea, and other produce of the colonies; the wines, silk, fruit, and bay-salt of the S. of Europe; manufactures, such as printed cotton, and the finer hardware; also miscellaneous articles, as tins, furs, and dye-stuffs. The chief trade takes place with Great Britain. The religion of the royal family of Prussia, and of the majority of the population, is the Calvinist; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated. The universities are four in number, viz., Berlin, Halle, Breslau, Königsberg; and there are in these, and at Dantzic, Magdeburg, and a number of other towns, academies (under the name of gymnasia, colleges, or high schools) in which are taught partly the classics and mathematics, but more especially the modern languages, drawing, and other accomplishments.

In the 13th century Prussia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic order. In 1454 that part, since denominated Polish, or W. Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV. king of Poland, and was incorporated into the dominions of the republic. In 1525, E. Prussia was erected into an hereditary duchy, and given to him as a Polish fief. Frederick William was the first duke that threw off his dependence on Poland. The foundation of the Prussian monarchy was established by him, between 1640 and 1688. His son and successor, Frederick I., in 1701, assumed the title of king of Prussia, which was soon

after acknowledged by all the Christian powers. In 1742 Frederick II., by his victories and resources, became the admiration of his age. He was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William II., in 1786, who forcibly annexed to his kingdom Dantzic and Thorn, with several considerable provinces, which he styled Southern Prussia. His son, Frederick William III., declared war against France. This war was of short duration, but of most disastrous consequence to Prussia, which was reduced to the lowest rank among the powers of Europe, and made subservient to France. On the memorable retreat of the French armies from Russia, Prussia, however, threw off her alliance with France, joined Russia in the war, and made such extraordinary efforts, that, on the conclusion of the war, the countries which had been wrested from her by the treaty of Tilsit were restored, and a beneficial exchange made, by which the territories of Prussia, acquired in Saxony and the Lower Rhine, were an ample equivalent for that she had given up in Poland. The latter part of the reign of Frederick William III. (the present sovereign, 1837), has been eminently beneficial to his country. By official documents in the year 1823, it appears that the public debt of Prussia had been reduced 49,000,000 thalers, or about £7,000,000 sterling. In the year 1833 a further reduction had taken place, during preceding years, equivalent to £6,000,000 sterling; and arrangements were made of the most economical nature, to set aside a sum annually for the final extinction of the debt.

PRUSSIA PROPER, an extensive division of the Prussian States, between the northern frontier of Poland and the Baltic. It comprises the provinces of E. and W. Prussia, divided formerly by the Vistula, and now by a line a few miles E. of that river. Area, 25,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,416,000.—*Prussia, East*, or *Ducal Prussia*, gov. Prussia. Area, 15,000 sq. m. Pop. 856,000. It lies between Lat. 52. 32. and 56. 3. N., and Long. 19. 20. and 24. 15. E.—*Prussia, West*, gov. Prussia. Area, 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 560,000.

PRUTH, riv. Hungary, rises in the palat. Marmarosch, afterwards forms the boundary between the Russian and Turkish dominions, in Moldavia, and falls into the Danube below Galatz.

PRZEMYSL, circle, centre of Austrian Poland, W. of circle Lemberg. Area, 1420 sq. m. Pop. 212,000. It consists of a vast plain, watered throughout its whole extent by the riv. San. The chief manufacture is coarse linen.—*Przemysl*, cap. of the above circle, on the San; 122 m. E. of Cracow. Pop. 7400. Lat. 49. 48. N. Long. 22. 52. E. It is the see of a Catholic and Greek bishop. Manufacture, tanning leather.

PSKOV, gov. European Russia, situate between Livonia and Smolensko. Area, 22,000 sq. m. Pop. 700,000. Lat. 56. to 58. N. It is divided into eight circles or districts. It produces flax, hemp, and timber. It is watered by several rivers, and has a large lake called the lake of Pskov.—*Pskov*, tn. cap. of the above gov., is situate at the confluence of the rivs. Velikaja and Pskov; 224 m. SSW. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 7000. Lat. 57. 47. N. Long. 28. 30. E. It is divided into three parts, the Kremlin, the Middle and the Greater Town; and has several churches, two convents, and a high school. Manufacture, leather.

PUBLOW, par. England, hund. Keynesham, co. Somerset. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £2300. Pop. 839. Pensford (P. T. 116). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bath and Wells. This par. contains several extensive coal mines.

PUCHACAY, prov. S. America, repub. Chili, bounded N. by Itata, E. by Huilquilemu, S. by the riv. Biobbio, and W. by the sea, being 36 m. long from N. to S., and 66 m. from E. to W. Pop. 13,000. It produces gold dust.

PUCKELY, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Lahore. It is enclosed on three sides by the Indus and Jhylam rivs. It is inhabited by the Sewadies, or Swaties, who are of a fierce and predatory disposition; and is under a governor appointed by the Afghan sovereign of Cabul.

PUCKINGTON, par. England, hund, Abdick and Bulstone, co. Somerset. Acres, 320. Real prop. £1116. Pop. 182. Ilminster (P. T. 133). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

PUCKLE-CHURCH, hund. England, co. Gloucester. Acres, 12,250. Pop. 4624. Containing five pars.

PUCKLE-CHURCH, par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £4850. Pop. 796. Chipping Sodbury (P. T. 108). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Gloucester. This place was once the residence of several of our Saxon kings. Here is a free-school for the education of ten boys and ten girls.

PUDDINGTON, or PODDINGTON, par. England, hund. Willey, co. Bedford. Acres, 2770. Real prop. £2090. Pop. (with Hinwick) 563. Higham Ferrers (P. T. 65). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £95. Here is a manufacture of thread-lace. Wild canary birds are found in the vicinity.

PUDDINGTON, par. England, hund. Witheridge, co. Devon. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £876. Pop. 184. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £100. Here are a place of worship for Presbyterians, and a small endowed charity school.

PUDDLESTONE, par. England, hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £1303. Pop. (with White) 268. Leominster (P. T. 137). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Hereford.

PUDSEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Calverly, wapentake of Morley, co. York, West riding. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £6210. Pop. 7460. Bradford (P. T. 196). Livs. two curs. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £109. The inhabitants are principally employed in the clothing trade. A new church was built in 1823, under the sanction of the Commissioners for Building Churches; and there are also places of worship for Independents and Methodists. Here is a small endowment for assisting decayed householders, and teaching poor children. This tnshp. is divided into three parts: High, Low, and Chapel-Pudsey.

PUDUCOTTA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic; 34 m. from Trichinopoly. Lat. 10. 18. N. Long. 78. 58. E. It was formerly the cap. of a Hindoo chief, named Tondiman, who had a palace here. The tn. is remarkable for its wide, clean streets, intersecting each other at right angles.

PUEBLA, LA, or PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES, ter. N. America, one of the States of the new republic of Mexico; bounded S. by the Pa-

cific, W. by the state of Mexico, NE. by Vera Cruz, and E. by Oaxaca. Length 350 m., breadth 53 m. Pop. 1,300,000. It consists chiefly of a lofty plain, which is highly productive in grain and fruits. There are considerable salt-works in this state, and the beautiful marble called Puebla, is found in the quarries of Totamehuacan and Tecali.—*Puebla, La*, tn. cap. of the above state; 87 m. SEbE. of Mexico. Pop. 100,000. Lat. 19. 0. N. Long. 98. 0. W. It ranks as the fourth city of the late Spanish America, and is only exceeded by Mexico, Guanaxuato, and Havannah. Its streets are wide and regular, its churches sumptuous, and the public squares handsome, particularly the principal one in the centre of the city. Besides the cathedral and other churches, there are several convents, colleges, and charity schools. The principal manufactures are those of hard soap (which is a considerable object of commerce), iron, and steel, particularly swords, bayonets, &c., which are held in great estimation.

PUENTE DE DON GONZALA, tn. Spain, prov. Cordova; 15 m. W. of Lucena. Pop. 4800. It belongs in part to the duke of Medina Celi.

PUERS, tn. kingd. Belgium; 12 m. SbW. of Antwerp. Pop. 4000. Lat. 51. 4. N. Long. 4. 15. E.

PUERTO REAL, tn. SW. of Spain, prov. Seville, on the bay of Cadiz, near the mouth of the Guadalete; 5 m. E. of Cadiz. Pop. 10,000. This is the great depot for salt, which is made in great quantities in the tanks which surround the isle of Leon.

PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, or St. Mary's (anc. Portus Menesthei), seaport-tn. Spain, prov. Seville, at the mouth of the riv. Guadalete; 5 m. NE. of Cadiz. Pop. 12,000. The town is unfortified, but well-built. The church and monasteries are only remarkable for a profusion of tasteless ornaments. The inhabitants are employed partly in the manufacture of linen and printed cottons, but chiefly in preparing bay salt, procured by evaporation from the adjoining salt-pits.

PUGANTZ, or Baka Banya, tn. NW. of Hungary; 73 m. ENE. of Presburg. Pop. 2400. It stands at the foot of a hill, containing a mine of gold and silver, and is the seat of a mine office.

PUGLIA. See Apulia.

PULASKI, co. N. America, U. S., Georgia. Length, 35 m.; breadth, 14 m. Pop. 4900. Chief town, Hartford.—*Pulaski*, co. Kentucky. Length, 35 m.; breadth, 23 m. Pop. 9522. Chief town, Somerset.

PULBOROUGH, par. England, hund. West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 6610. Real prop. £6526. Pop. 1979. Arundel (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Chichester.

PULFORD, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Broxton, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 2570. Real prop. £1440. Pop. 289. Chester (P. T. 183). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Chester.

PULHAM, vil. England (containing the pars. of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Mary the Virgin), hund. Earsham, co. Norfolk. Of vil., acres, 6260; pop. 1877. Of St. Mary Magdalen, acres, 3276; real prop. £3885; pop. 1046. Of St. Mary the Virgin, acres, 2990; real prop. £3828; pop. 831. Harleston (P. T. 99). Liv. of St. Mary the Virgin a rect., and of St. Mary Magdalen a cur., to the former in the dioc. of Norwich. Here is a small endowed school.

PULHAM, East and West, par. England, hund. Buckland Newton, Cerne subdiv. co. Dorset. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £2379. Pop. (with East Bulham), 302. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bristol. Here is a small school.

PULICAT, seaport-tn. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic; 23 m. N. of Madras, on a lake of the same name. Lat. 13. 25. N. Long. 80. 24. E. The Dutch established themselves here in 1609, but afterwards transferred the seat of their presidency to the Coromandel coast.

PULLOX-HILL, par. England, hund. Flint, co. Bedford. Acres, 1760. Real prop. £2670. Pop. 529. Silsoe (P. T. 40). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £113. In the beginning of the last century a gold mine was discovered here, but the produce was insufficient to pay the expenses of working.

PULO PINANG. See Prince of Wales' Island.

PULTAVA. See Poltava.

PULTNEY, vil. Scotland, par. Wick, sh. Caithness, situate on the S. bank of the river of that name. Pop. with par. Wick (P. T. 279). Here is a harbour sufficiently large to contain a hundred decked vessels drawing 10 feet or 12 feet of water. At the head of the harbour houses have been built for curing fish.

PULVERBACH CHURCH, par. England, hund. Condover, co. Salop. Acres, 4260. Real prop. £3310. Pop. 557. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Hereford. Courts leet and baron are held twice a-year for the manor.

PUNA, island, Pacific ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Guayaquil; 115 m. N. of Puita. Lat. 2. 50. S. Long. 70. 58. W. It has an Indian town of the same name on its S. side, and was formerly very populous, but is now much reduced.

PUNCHESTON, or Castle-Maule, par. Great Britain, hund. Cemaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1536. Real prop. £554. Pop. 326. Fishguard (P. T. 257). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £110.

PUNCKNOWLE, par. England, hund. Uggescombe, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £1523. Pop. 424. Bridport (P. T. 135). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bristol. Here is a school supported by subscription.

PUNDERPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, on the Beema riv.; 110 m. SE. of Poona. Pop. 25,000. Lat. 17. 42. N. Long. 75. 26. E. It is well built; the streets broad and handsome; and the market extensive and well supplied with grain, cloth, and other productions of the country, and a variety of English articles. This is one of the Hindoo sacred places, and here is a temple dedicated to a subordinate incarnation of Vishnu, said to have fallen from the heavens.

PUNGAH, settlement, Hindoostan, W. coast of Malacca, on the riv. Pungah. Pop. 5000. Lat. 8. 5. N. The chief exports are tin, tortoise-shell, ivory, rice, &c. It is composed chiefly of fugitives from Junk Ceylon when invaded by the Burmese.

PUNGANOOR, tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, dist. Balaghaut, Madras presidency; 47 m. NW. of Vellore. Lat. 13. 21. N. Long. 78. 3. E. It was ceded to the British by the Nizam in 1799.

PURBECK, Isle of, a tract of land, England (commonly called an island, but is more

properly a peninsula, as it may be entered by land from E. Lullworth), Blandford div., co. Dorset. Pop. with par. It is of an irregular oval form, about 12 m. long, and 7 m. broad, and contains several rocks of good variegated marble, and quarries of slate and limestone. The exportation of the stone employs a number of vessels in conveying it to London. See AGGLESTONE.

PURFLEET, tnshp. England, par. W. Thurrock, hund. Chafford, co. Essex; situate near the Thames. Pop. with par. London, 18 m. Fair, June 13. Here is a gunpowder magazine, erected by government; the powder is deposited in detached buildings, which are all bomb-proof. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring chalk and lime quarries.

PURITON, par. England, hund. Huntspill and Puriton, co. Somerset. Acres, 1790. Real prop. £3731. Pop. (with Woolavington) 509. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Here is a small school supported from the poor estates.

PURLEIGH, par. England, hund. Dengey, co. Essex. Acres, 2540. Real prop. £6937. Pop. 1044. Maldon (P. T. 37). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of London. Fair, Whit-Tuesday, for toys.

PURLEY, par. England, hund. Theale, co. Berks. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £1948. Pop. 172. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury.

PURNEAH, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal and Bahar. Bounded on the N. by the Morung hills and woods; on the S. by Boglipoor and Rajeshahy; to the E. it has Dinagepoor; and to the W. Boglipoor and Tirhoot. Area, 6340 sq. m. Pop. (in 1810), 2,904,380. Within the whole district there are reckoned to be 482 market-places. The following are the principal towns: Purneah, 6000 houses; Nantpoor, 1400 houses; Kusbah, 1400 houses; Dhamdaha, 1300 houses; and Matauli, 1000 houses. It is watered by several rivers, and is extremely fertile, and abounding with luxuriant pastures; in consequence of which it produces remarkably fine cattle. It also exports a great quantity of clarified butter, and is celebrated for its sugar and indigo.

PURRUAH, a decayed tn. Hindoostan, dist. Dinagepoor, prov. Bengal; 12 m. N. from the ruins of Gour. Lat. 25. 28. N. Long. 88. 14. E. In A. D. 1353 this was the royal residence, the cap. of Ilyas, the second independent sovereign of Bengal. Some of the ruins of the city still remain, particularly the Adeena mosque, and the pavement of a very long street.

PURSLOW, hund. England, co. Salop. Acres, 105,930. Pop. 12,111. Containing 22 pars.

PURSTON, JAGLIN, tnshp. England, par. Featherstone, upper div. wapentake Osgoldcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 840. Real prop. £3972. Pop. 260. Pontefract (P. T. 177).

PURTON, par. England, hunds. Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. Wilts. Acres, 7670. Real prop. £10,054. Pop. 1778. Wootton Basset (P. T. 90). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury. Fairs, for cattle, Tuesday before May 6, and Friday after Sept. 19. Here is a small endowed school.

PUSEY, par. England, hund. Ganfield, co. Berks. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £1410. Pop. 125. Great Faringdon (P. T. 68). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury. Ann. val. £50.

PUSTERTHAL, dist. Austrian States, co. Tyrol, on the borders of Carinthia. Length, 50 m.; breadth, 18 m. Pop. 80,000. It abounds in metallic ores, mineral springs, and warm baths. The chief town is Lienz.

PUTFORD, EAST, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. Devon. Acres, 3230. Real prop. £919. Pop. 209. Great Torrington (P. T. 194). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of Exeter.

PUTFORD, WEST, par. England, hund. Black Torrington, co. Devon. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £1243. Pop. 400. Great Torrington (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

PUTIVL, tn. European Russia, gov. Kursk, on the riv. Sem; 120 m. WSW. of Kursk. Pop. 9000. It is the chief place of a circle; has several churches, a monastery, and other public buildings. Here is a manufacture of vitriol and several brick works.

PUTLEY, par. England, upper div. hund. Greytree, co. Hereford. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £795. Pop. 165. Ledbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a disch. rect. and a peculiar of the dean of Hereford. Ann. val. £130.

PUTNAM, co. N. America, U. S., New York. Pop. 12,701. Chief town, Carmel.—*Putnam*, co. U. S., Ohio. Chief town, Sugar Grove.—*Putnam*, co. U. S., Georgia. Pop. 13,656. Chief town, Eatonton.

PUTNEY (anc. Puttenheath), par. and vil. England, western div. hund. Brixton, co. Surrey, situate on the S. bank of the Thames, across which there is a wooden bridge leading to Fulham. Acres, 2280. Real prop. £21,160. Pop. 3811. London, 4 m. Liv. a perpet. cur. in the deanery of Croydon, and the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury. Ann. val. £85. The village consists principally of a neat street, extending nearly parallel with the river, shaded on one side by a row of lime trees. The church was originally founded subsequently to the Norman Conquest, but of that structure only the N. and S. walls are remaining, and the present building, which has a handsome tower at the W. end, is not of earlier date than the close of the 15th century. Here is a charity school for 20 boys, endowed with property producing about £270 a-year; and an almshouse for 12 poor women, the endowment of which, from various benefactions, amounts to £110 a-year. A fishery was carried on here at a very early period, and smelts and salmon are still taken in the months of March and April, as also occasionally sturgeon, which becomes the perquisite of the lord of the manor of Wimbledon. Edward Gibbon, the distinguished historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," was born here.

PUTTAN-SOMNAUTH, tn. Hindoostan, near the N. extremity of the Gujerat peninsula; 29 m. NW. of Diuhead. Lat. 20. 53. N. Long. 70. 35. E. It formerly belonged to the Mahomedan nabob of Junaghur. It is celebrated as containing the image of Somnauth, which was said to have descended from heaven. On this account the town is visited by pilgrims from every quarter, who pay a small sum to the nabob for permission to perform their devotion at this favourite shrine.

PUTTENHAM, par. England, hund. Dacorum, co. Hertford. Acres, 690. Real prop. £739. Pop. 130. Tring (P. T. 31). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

PUTTENHAM, par. England, hund. Godal-

ming, co. Surrey. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £1755. Pop. 372. Guildford (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Winchester.

PUXTON, par. England, hund. Winterstoke, co. Somerset. Acres, 760. Real prop. £1646. Pop. 145. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £47.

PUY, Le, tn. E. of France, depart. Upper Loire, prov. Languedoc, on the riv. Borne; 70 m. SW. of Lyons. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 45. 25. N. Long. 3. 53. E. Here is a large cathedral, a public library, and cabinet of natural history. Manufactures, blankets, linen, lace, and silk; also stoneware to a considerable extent.

PUY DE DOME, depart. France, comprising the N. part of the prov. Auvergne. Area, 3400 sq. m. Pop. 566,000. The rivs. are the Allier, Dore, Sioule, Couze, Dolore, and Veyre. It produces corn, hemp, flax, vines, and fruit. Its mineral treasures are iron, lead, coal, marble, and basalt. Manufactures, woollens and hardware. The depart. is divided into five arrondissements: Clermont, the cap., Riom, Thiers, Ambert, and Issoire.

PUY LAURENS, tn. France, depart. Tarn, prov. Languedoc, near the source of the Girou; 26 m. E. of Toulouse. Pop. 5100. The neighbourhood abounds with sheep, and considerable woollen manufactures are carried on in the town.

PUZZUOLO, or Pozzuoli (anc. Puteoli), tn. Italy, kingd. Naples, on the bay of Puzzuolo; 7 m. W. of Naples. Pop. 1000. It was anciently the chief seaport and mart of the inhabitants of Cumæ, and a rendezvous for merchants from Italy, Sicily, and Greece, but it has been greatly reduced by war and earthquakes, and commerce has long forsaken it. The town is now confined to that part which formed the ancient port. The cathedral stands on the ruins of a temple, and is built chiefly with ancient materials. Near the town are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and of the temple of Jupiter Serapis.

PWLLHELI, seaport-tn. Great Britain, par. Deinio, hund. Gyfflogion, co. Caernarvon, North Wales. Pop. with par. London, 236 m. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor. Mkt.-day, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, March 5, May 13, June 30, Aug. 19, Sept. 24, and Nov. 11. The parish church is at a little distance from the town, but a new church has been erected at Llain-y-Twr, on a site granted by Lord Newborough. Here are also chapels of Wesleyans, Baptists, and Methodists. It was erected into a free borough by Edward the Black Prince, and is now contributory with Caernarvon, Nevin, Criccieth, Bangor, and Conway in returning one member to Parliament. The corporation consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, and a recorder. The harbour is safe and sheltered, and the coasting trade gives occupation to many bottoms of 60 tons and upwards, belonging to this improving little port. The beach here is admirably adapted for bathing, consisting of a fine hard sand, and the respectability of the neighbourhood augments the attraction to bathers. Both river and sea-fishing are productive here. Petty sessions for the hund. are held in this town. The free grammar-school is well endowed.

PWLL-Y-CROCHAN, or Pwllcrochan, par. Great Britain, hund. Castle-Martin, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Pop. 174. Pembroke (P. T. 264). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £115. A sharp engagement took place in the churchyard of this parish in the year 1648, between the king's troops and the parliamentarians.

PYCHELEY, or Pightesley, par. England, hund. Orlingbury, co. of Northampton. Acres, 3980. Real prop. £4831. Pop. 558. Kettering (P. T. 74). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £52.

PYCOMBE, par. England, hund. Poynings, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £1219. Pop. 227. Hurst-Pierpoint (P. T. 46). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chichester.

PYDER, hund. England, co. Cornwall. Acres, 103,300. Pop. 25,689. Containing 21 pars.

PYLE, par. Great Britain, hund. Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1387. Pop. 475. London, 185 m. Liv. a chap. in the dioc. of St. David's. Pyle inn is spacious, elegant, and commodious; the church uncommonly handsome; and near it is a medicinal spring, called Collwyn Well.

PYLLE, par. England, hund. Whitestone, co. Somerset. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £1118. Pop. 205. Shepton Mallet (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £126.

PYLOS, anciently tn. Greece, in the Morea, SW. coast, opposite Navarino. It is now only a vil. called Old Navarino.

PYON, Canon, co. Hereford. See Canon Pyon.

PYON, King's. See King's Pyon.

PYRAMIDS, a range of ancient and stupendous Egyptian monuments, extending northwards from Cairo, but on the opposite side of the Nile. They occupy a space of about 60 m. in length, upon a plain at the foot of a ridge of hills running parallel with the river. The largest are those situate in the neighbourhood of the vil. of Gize. Lat. 29. 34. N. Long. 31. 15. E. They are three in number; the loftiest, called Cheops, is 499 feet high, and its base covers an area of more than 11 acres.

PYRENEES, a range of lofty mountains, S. of Europe, which divide France from Spain. They extend from St. Sebastian, on the bay of Biscay, to Port Vendres, on the Mediterranean, a distance of 250 m., and have different names according to their different situations. The passages over them are not so difficult as those over the Alps; one of the most frequented is that from Pampeluna to St. Jean de Pied de Port, by which the French, under marshal Soult, marched to attack the British in 1813. The Pyrenees contain iron, copper, lead, silver, gold, cobalt, and zinc. The forests also furnish quantities of timber for ship-building, as well as pitch and tar.

PYRENEES, Eastern, depart. S. of France, comprising the provs. of Roussillon, Cerdagne, and part of Languedoc, bounded by Spain on the S., and the Mediterranean on the E. Area, 1650 sq. m. Pop. 151,000. The chief rivers are the Tet, the Tech, and the Gly. The productions are corn, wine, olive oil, millet, flax, and hemp. The mineral products are iron, some copper and lead, with a little alum. A considerable trade is carried on in raw produce, both with Spain and the interior of France. This department belongs to the dioc. Carcassone, and to the jurisdiction of the *cour royale*

of Montpelier. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, viz. Perpignan, the capital, Ceret, and Prades.

PYRENEES, Lower, depart. sw. of France, comprising the provs. of Bearne and Navarre. Area, 3100 sq. m. Pop. 383,000. Lat. 43. 18. N. Long. 0. 40. W. It is watered by the Adour, and a number of mountain streams called gaves, all flowing westward from the Pyrenees to the sea. The principal productions are, corn, flax, wine, chestnuts, &c. The minerals are, salt, copper, lead, iron, coal, marble, alabaster, and granite. The quantity of corn raised is equal to only half the consumption of the department; but the cultivation of vines, as well as of flax, is extensive. Manufactures, woollen, linen, leather, and cottons. The articles of export are, wine and brandy, timber, salt, iron, live cattle, salt meat, and wool. The department belongs to the dioc. of Bayonne, and to the jurisdiction of the *cour royale* of Pau. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, viz. Pau, the capital, Oleron, Mauleon, Bayonne, and Orthez. This department was the scene of military operations between the French and British from November, 1813, to March, 1814.

PYRENEES, Upper, depart. sw. of France, prov. Gascony, formed of a portion of the Pyrenees about 70 m. from the bay of Biscay, and of the track to the N. Area, 1800 sq. m. Pop. 200,000. Lat. 43. 0. N. Long. 0. 10. E. The soil in the elevated regions is stony, and little fit for cultivation; but in the vallies, and on the sides of the mountains, it is very fertile. The chief rivers are, the Garonne, the Gimone, the Louzon, the Save, and the Gers. Its mineral waters, particularly those of Bagneres, Barreges, Cauterets, &c., are celebrated. The principal products are, corn, flax, vines, figs, and other fruit; also copper, iron, lead, calamine, and other minerals. To these its export trade is limited, the manufactures being of little account. This depart. belongs to the dioc. of Bayonne, and to the jurisdiction of the *cour royale* of Pau. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, viz. Tarbes, the capital, Bagneres de Bigorre, and Argelles.

PYRMONT, dist. NW. of Germany, belonging to the principality of Waldeck. It lies between Hanover on the N., and the Prussian gov. Minden on the S. Area, 36 sq. m. Pop. 5000. This small ter. with the title of county, together with the co. Waldeck, compose the principality of Waldeck. The principal export consists of worsted stockings, knit by the people.—*Pyrmont*, cap. of the above princip. is situate 33 m. SSW. of Hanover. Pop. 2000. Lat. 52. 0. N. Long. 9. 13. E. It is in great repute for its mineral springs.

PYWORTHY, par. England, hund. Black Torrington, co. of Devon. Acres, 3850. Real prop. £2027. Pop. 700. Holsworthy (P. T. 214). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

Q.

QUADRING, parish, England, wapentake of Kirton, parts Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4210. Real prop. £5754. Pop. 858. Spalding (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Here are several small schools for the education of children.

QUAINTON, par. England, hund. Ashenden, co. of Buckingham. Acres, 6770. Real prop. £3454. Pop. 1056. Aylesbury (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. The church is an ancient structure, recently enlarged by the aid of the Incorporated Society; at the end of it is a free-school, and near it an almshouse.

QUANGSEE, prov. China, SW. frontier, near Tonquin. Pop. 10,000,000. Lat. 24. 0. N. Long. 108. 0. E. The eastern and northern districts are flat, fertile, and yield rice. The rest of the province consists of lofty mountains, covered with extensive forests. This prov. produces a singular tree, called quanglang, the pith of which is made into tolerable bread. It yields a species of cinnamon. The cap. is Queyling, or Koueiling.

QUANGTONG, prov. China, bounded E. by Kiang-si and Fo-kien, S. by the ocean, W. by Tonquin. Pop. 21,000,000. It is large, populous, and well situated for trade; and, among numerous other ports, contains Canton, by which all the commerce between China and Europe is now carried on. The northern frontier is composed of a range of high mountains. They produce some gold, copper, and iron. They yield also some remarkable species of timber, particularly one called iron-wood. The beautiful species called rose-wood also abounds. The country along the sea-coast is fertile, and exceedingly productive of every species of grain, of which it yields two crops in the year.

QUANTOCKSHEAD, East, par. England, hund. Williton and Freemanors, co. Somerset. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £1731. Pop. 277. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells.

QUANTOCKSHEAD, West, or St. Andries, par. England, hund. Williton and Freemanors, co. Somerset. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £1715. Pop. 222. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells.

QUARENDON, par. England, hund. Ashenden, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2080. Real prop. £5048. Pop. 60. Aylesbury (P. T. 38). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the perpetual jurisdiction of the dean and chap. of Lincoln.

QUARFF, par. Scotland, mainland of Shetland, constituting a part of the union of Bressay, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Pop. (with the islands of Bressay and Burra) 1699. The inhabitants are principally employed in the fisheries, or in the transportation of goods from one place to another. A church and manse were erected here in 1830, by the direction of the parliamentary commissioners, under the Highland Church Act.

QUARLEY, par. England, hund. Andover, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 3070. Real prop. £696. Pop. 201. Andover (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester. Here is a small endowed free-school. Traces of an ancient camp are visible, and various tumuli are scattered over the downs.

QUARMBY, tnshp. England, par. Huddersfield, upper div. wapentake of Agbrigg, co. of York, West riding. Pop. 2040. Huddersfield (P. T. 188).

QUARMOOR, township, England, par. Lancaster, hund. Lonsdale, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 6550. Real prop. £4544. Pop. 605. Lancaster (P. T. 240).

QUARNDON, township and chap. England, par. All Saints, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Acres, 960. Real prop. £1142. Pop. 487. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here is a free-school for the education of 20 children of this and some neighbouring townships. In the vicinity is a chalybeate spring.

QUARNFORD, chap. England, par. Alstonefield, N. div. hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Acres, 3330. Real prop. £371. Pop. 783. Leeke (P. T. 154). Liv. a perpetual cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

QUARRELTOWN, vil. Scotland, Abbey-par. Paisley, sh. Renfrew. Pop. with par. Paisley (P. T. 50). It is noted for its coal-mines, in working which are found six distinct beds of coal, altogether above 50 feet in thickness.

QUARRINGTON, township, England, par. Kelloe, S. div. Easington ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £826. Pop. 173. Durham (P. T. 258). There are two collieries in the vicinity.

QUARRINGTON, par. England, wapentake of Ashwardurn, parts Kesteven, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £1927. Pop. 184. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

QUATFORD, par. England, lib. Bridgenorth, co. Salop. Real prop. £689. Pop. 492. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of Bridgenorth.

QUATT MALVERN, par. England, hund. Stottesden, co. Salop. Acres, 2100. Real prop. £442. Pop. 328. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

QUEBEC, city, British N. America, cap. of Canada, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, near the embouchure of the St. Charles; 350 m. from the sea. Pop. about 21,000. Lat. 46. 50. N. Long. 71. 10. W. It is naturally divided into the upper and lower town. The upper town is built on a high rock, 340 feet above the lower. Its position, with its fortifications, renders it the strongest military fortress in the country. The principal public buildings are, the Hotel Dieu, the convent of the Ursulines, the monastery of the Jesuits, now turned into barracks, the Protestant and Catholic cathedrals, the Scots' church, the Lower-tn. church, the court-house, the seminary, the jail, and the artillery barracks. The castle of St. Louis, situated on the summit of the rock, was a handsome stone building, seated near the edge of a precipice, from whence there was a most commanding prospect over the surrounding country, but it was burnt down in 1834. The commerce of Quebec is considerable. It exports grain, flour, timber, lumber, ashes, &c. In return, all the manufactured articles of Europe are imported. A settlement was formed at Quebec in the year 1608 by the French. Its progress was slow, owing to the hostility of the Indians. In 1759 it was taken by the English, under the command of the brave general Wolfe, who fell in the engagement; in 1763, it was ceded, with the rest of Canada, to the conquerors.

QUEDAH, principality, Hindoostan, prov. of Malacca, on the W. coast, between the 5th and 8th degrees of N. Latitude, and immediately opposite to Prince of Wales' Island. This territory extends along the coast about 150 miles, commencing from the river Traang, which is its northern boundary, and is from 20 to 35 miles in breadth. The mouth of the Quedah river is in Lat. 6. 6. N. Durable timber for house and ship-building, bamboos, Malay fruits, &c., abound, and the climate permits the cultivation of every tropical fruit, flower, and vegetable. Tin and gold are found in sufficient quantities to reward research. It is inhabited by Malays of the Mahomedan religion, and governed by hereditary chiefs, who assume the title of sultan. The British territory on the Quedah coast, named Wellesley province, in 1824, contained 14,000 souls.

QUEDGELEY, parish, England, upper div. hund. Whitston, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £1432. Pop. 297. Gloucester (P. T. 104). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £40.

QUEEN ANN, co. N. America, U. S., Maryland. Pop. 14,396. Chief tn. Centreville.

QUEENBOROUGH, borough, mkt.-tn., and par. England, lib. Isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 380. Real prop. £1486. Pop. 786. London, 45 m. Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £90. Fair, Aug. 5. Situate on the western branch of the river Swale, where it falls into the estuary of the Medway, at which spot the Saxon kings had a fortress called Cyningburg, afterwards named the Castle of Sheppey. A charter was granted to the borough by Edward III. in 1366; but it is now governed, under a charter of Charles I., by a corporation, consisting of a mayor, a recorder, four jurats, two bailiffs, a chamberlain, a town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor and senior jurat are empowered to act as justices of the peace within the borough; and sessions are held every half-year before the recorder and magistrates. The town consists of one principal street, the buildings of which are chiefly modern; and near the centre of the town is a guildhall. Here is a manufactory of copperas; but the inhabitants are, in general, employed in fishing. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower at the west end. Here is a chapel for Independents, and a charity school for the education of 100 children of the freemen.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, group of islands, N. Pacific ocean, explored by Captain Carteret in 1767. The most considerable he named Egmont, but the Spaniards call it Santa Cruz. It is 60 m. long, and from 20 to 30 m. broad; woody and mountainous, with many valleys intermixed. The inhabitants are very nimble, vigorous, and active, and their weapons are bows and arrows pointed with flint. On the N. side is a harbour named Swallow Bay. Lat. 10. 42. S. Long. 164. 26. E.

QUEENHILL, ham. and chap. England, par. Ripple, lower div. hund. Pershore, co. Worcester. Acres, 640. Real prop. £1586. Pop. 107. Upton-upon-Severn (P. T. 111). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Worcester.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, co. Ireland, prov. of Leinster. Acres, 378,000. Pop. 145,843. Bound.

on the N. and W. by the King's co., on the E. by Carlow and Killdare, on the S. by Killkenny, and on the SW. by the co. of Tipperary. It contains 9 bars., 1 borough, 7 mkt.-tns., 55 pars., and sends 3 members to parliament. Its present name was conferred upon it in compliment to Mary, queen of England, in whose reign it was constituted shire land, in 1557. The surface generally is flat, although much elevated above the sea-level. It is, however, varied by two ranges of lofty and picturesque mountains; the one called Ard-na-Erin, or the Heights of Ireland, and sometimes the Sliebh-bloom Hills, which separate the King and Queen's counties for a length of 32 m., in all which distance they afford only one pass, called the Gap of Glandine. The other chain, usually termed the Dysart Hills, rises boldly from the level surface of the eastern baronies, and affords a most commanding prospect over a rich champaign country. From these two mountain groups issue several streams and a few valuable rivers. The Nore and Barrow rise in the Sliebh-bloom chain; while the Little Brosna, the Dinan, and many minor streams, have their fountains within the limits of the county. The soil possesses every variety of character. A strong soil, combined with limestone gravel, is very prevalent, and produces rich corn harvests. Oats, barley, rye, wheat, and all crops common to the Irish counties, are grown here, and the cheese made in this district is much esteemed in the Dublin market. This is also a mineral region, the Leinster coal district occupying a small portion of the county, and the whole surface reclining upon limestone, except when coal intervenes. At Dunane and Slewmargy, coals of the non-flaming, or stone kind, have been raised for many years past, but the centre of the coal basin lies beneath the adjoining co. of Carlow. Marble quarries are worked in a few places, and limestone is found in every townland. Besides the preceding, iron-ore, manganese, mica, granite, ochre, marl, fullers'-earth, and other valuable substances of a mineralogical description, have been discovered here. The county is divided into nine baronies, called Ballyadams, Cullinagh, Maryborough (East and West), Portnahinch, Slewmargy, Stradbally, Tinehinch, and Upper Ossory. The principal tns. are, Maryborough, the capital, Mountrath, Portarlington (only part of which is in this co.), Ballinakill, Stradbally, Mount Mellick, Graigue, and Rathdowney. The iron-works have been abandoned, but the collieries continue to be profitably worked. Stuffs, serges, druggets, and linens are manufactured very generally. Quantities of cheese are made here, which, with butter and bacon, all find their way to the metropolis, as well as to the market of Waterford. There are two members returned to parliament for the co., and one for the borough of Portarlington.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, co. N. America, U. S., Long Island. Pop. 22,276. Chief tn. North Hempsted.

QUEENSFERRY, royal burgh, seaport-tn., and parish, Scotland, sh. of Linlithgow. Real prop. £784. Pop. 684. Edinburgh, 9 m. Liv. in the presb. of Linlithgow, syn. of Lothian and Tweeddale. In the charters of Malcolm IV. it is styled Passaguin Reginæ. Though it had been long used as a port, it was not made a burgh till after 1556, when a general tax was levied on the royal burghs. It is governed by a provost, a land-baillie, two sea-baillies, a dean of guild, and a town-council, the members of which, as usual, are self-elected. This burgh returns one member to parliament, in conjunction with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, and Culross. The town consists of one regular street, in which are some handsome modern buildings; and at the west end is an ancient chapel, with a stone ceiling. The principal manufacture carried on here is that of soap. The place derives its importance chiefly from the ferry over the Firth of Forth, which is much used, the passage being safe and expeditious. The climate is reckoned peculiarly healthy, and it is much resorted to for the purpose of sea-bathing.

QUEENSFERRY, North, sh. of Fife, Scotland. See North-Ferry.

QUEENSTOWN, tn. N. America, Upper Canada, on the Niagara river; 7 m. above Newark. Near this place the portage occasioned by the falls of Niagara commences. Here is a good church, court-house, &c.

QUEILING, city, China, of the first rank, cap. of the prov. Quangsee. Lat. 25. 12. N. Long. 109. 51. E. It is strongly fortified.

QUEINTON, par. England, upper div. hund. Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 4800. Real prop. £3056. Pop. 609. Chipping Campden (P. T. 90). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Gloucester. Ann. val. £80.

QUENDAL VOE, harbour, Scotland, near the southern extremity of the mainland of Shetland, par. Dunrossness, sh. Orkney and Shetland.

QUENDON, par. England, hund. Uttlesford, co. Essex. Acres, 800. Real prop. £999. Pop. 211. Stansted Mountfitchet (P. T. 33). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of London. Ann. val. £130.

QUENIBOROUGH, or Quenborow, par. England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 3344. Real prop. £3344. Pop. 518. Leicester (P. T. 90). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £61.

QUENINGTON, or Quininington, par. England, hund. Brightwell's Barrow, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £257. Pop. 365. Fairford (P. T. 80). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Gloucester. The church displays vestiges of great antiquity.

QUENTIN, St., tn. France, depart. Aisne, prov. Isle of France, on the riv. Somme, and on the canals of Crozat and St. Quentin; 22 m. S. of Cambray. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 49. 50. N. Long. 3. 17. E. It is tolerably well built, and contains a public square, in which is a hotel de ville. Here is also a cathedral in the Gothic style. St. Quentin has long been famous for its manufactures of thread, linen, cambric, gauze, lawn, and cotton. A considerable export trade is carried on, not only with France, but also with Holland, Germany, and other foreign countries.

QUENTIN, St., a canal of France, which begins at La Fere and joins the riv. Somme at the above town. It forms a communication between the riv. Oise and the canal of Douay in Belgium.

QUERCY, ancient prov. S. of France. See Lot, Depart of

QUERETARO, city, S. America, repub. Mexico. situate 6347 feet above sea-level; 95 m. NW. of Mexico. Pop. 45,000. Lat. 20. 38. N. Long. 100. 11. W. It is remarkable for a glen in the

neighbourhood, watered by means of hidden aqueducts from a river which passes through the town. The streets run from the cardinal points, and unite in several grand squares. The church is magnificent and rich, and there are several convents. Here are manufactures of fine cloths, serges, baizes, segars, &c.; also extensive tanneries.

QUERETARO, state of N. America, repub. Mexico, bounded S. by Mexico, W. by Guanaxuato, N. by San Louis Potosi, SE. by Puebla. Area, 13,482 sq. m. Pop. 800,000. Lat. between 20. and 21. 50. N.

QUESNOY, tn. France, depart. Nord, prov. French Flanders; 20 m. EbN. of Cambray. Pop. 4000, besides garrison. Lat. 59. 15. N. Long. 3. 38. E. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793, but afterwards retaken.

QUETHIOCK, par. England, middle div. hund. East, co. Cornwall. Acres, 4220. Real prop. £5756. Pop. 692. Liskeard (P. T. 224). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter.

QUI, or QUY, par. England, hund. Staine, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £1421. Pop. (with Stow) 400. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Ely.

QUIBERON, fortified tn. and seaport, France, depart. Morbihan, prov. Brittany, on a peninsula; 12 m. N. of Belle Isle. Pop. 2000. It was taken by the English in 1800, but soon after evacuated.

QUIDENHAM, par. England, hund. Gilt-Cross, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £1442. Pop. 84. East Harling (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Norwich. The church is a small edifice with a tower circular.

QUILLOTA, prov. S. America, repub. Chili, bounded N. by Coquimbo, E. by Aconcagua, Melipilla, and W. by the sea. Length, 75 m.; breadth, 48 m. Pop. 14,000. Its rivers are the Longotoma, Ligua, Aconcagua, and Limache. This district is one of the most populous, and the richest in gold of any in Chili. Its hemp and honey are much esteemed.

QUILOA, seaport, Africa, cap. of a kingdom of same name. Lat. 8. 38. S. Long. 40. 0. E. It was for some time in possession of the Portuguese, and was very flourishing, but being wrested from them by the imam of Muscat, it has since fallen to decay.

QUIMPER, tn. France, cap. of depart. Finistere, prov. Brittany, at the confluence of the Oder and Benaudet; 34 m. SSE. of Brest. Pop. 7000. Lat. 47. 58. N. Long. 4. 5. W. Here are a cathedral, exchange, public library, and botanical garden. Manufacture, stoneware.

QUIMPERLE, tn. France, depart. Finistere, prov. Brittany, on the riv. Isolle; 12 m. NW. of L'Orient. Pop. 4200. Lat. 47. 39. N. Long. 3. 9. W. Manufactures, pottery, tobacco-pipes, stoneware, &c.

QUIN, vil. Ireland, par. Quin, bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. 2918. Ennis (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Killaloe, and archdioc. of Cashel. Ann. val. £212. Fairs, July 7 and Oct. 31.

QUINCY, tn. N. America, U. S., Norfolk co., Massachusetts; 9 m. SE. of Boston. Pop. 2192. This town has given birth to two presidents of the U. S.

QUINTE, bay, N. America, NE. of Lake Ontario, to the W. of Kingston: 50 m. long; and from 6 m. to 12 m. broad.

QUINTIN, tn. France, depart. Cotes du Nord, prov. Brittany, on the riv. Goy; 12 m. SbW. of St. Brieux. Pop. 4000. It has manufactures of linen, cambric, gauze, and lawn, as well as of soap and iron.

QUINTON, par. England, hund. Wymersley, co. Northampton. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1459. Pop. 128. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Peterborough.

QUITO, gov. S. America, repub. Colombia, lying between two chains of the Andes. The eastern departments are chiefly immense tracts, thinly scattered with missionary villages. The vegetable productions vary with the elevation of the ground. The champaign country produces abundant crops of maize; and the deep ravines, where the temperature is hot, produce sugar-cane. The elevated lands possess a colder climate, and produce wheat, barley, &c. Immense flocks of sheep are reared in the mountain plains, and their wool furnishes materials for the manufactures of the province. The lands are generally well cultivated; and there are numerous towns and villages, inhabited almost entirely by Indians. Although this country is situate on both sides the equator, yet it lies so high, and so near the snow-clad mountains, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals, for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. The state of society in this province has undergone considerable improvement since its deliverance from Spanish domination. The manufactures are in a flourishing condition. Hats, cotton-stuffs, and coarse woollen cloths are made here in great quantities, and exported to other parts of S. America.

QUITO, city, S. America, cap. of the above gov.; is seated on the skirts of the volcanic mountain Pichincha, in a pleasant valley, though on high ground, 9510 feet above sea-level; 400 m. SW. of Santa Fé de Bogota. Pop. 70,000. Lat. 0. 13. S. Long. 77. 55. W. Having no mines in the neighbourhood it is chiefly famous for manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax. The city was erected into a bishopric in 1545. It contains seven parish churches, a university, numerous convents, nunneries, &c. The hospital is a fine structure, and there are several courts for the administration of justice; the treasury, exchequer, &c. The cathedral is well endowed, and has a very extensive jurisdiction. Quito is plentifully supplied with water, and the climate is delightful, but it is, like the surrounding country, liable to earthquakes. A very destructive one happened in 1755. In 1797 the face of the country was changed by a dreadful concussion, and 40,000 persons were destroyed in a moment. Though violent shocks have been frequently felt since that period, it is populous, and inhabited by many families of rank.

QUIVOX, par. Scotland, dist. Kyle, sh. Ayr. Acres, 3500. Real prop. £7832. Pop. 5280. Ayr (P. T. 76). Liv. in the presb. of Ayr, and syn. Glasgow and Ayr. There is a parochial school, with a salary for the master, and a good house and garden. In this parish is the populous and flourishing village of Wallace Town. It is chiefly inhabited by weavers and colliers.

QUIXOS AND MACAS, prov. S. America gov. New Granada, repub. Colombia, bounded on the N. by Popayan, E. by Portuguese Guiana, W. by Latacunga and Ibarra, S. by Maynas and Bracamoros. The country is very mountainous, full

of ravines, and abounding with rivers. Its temperature is cold, but it produces cotton and tobacco. The southern part is separated into a district called Macas, the chief town of which is Macas, or Sevilla de Oro. The district contains eight principal villages, and numerous missionary settlements.

QUOJA, country of Africa, in the interior from Sierra Leone; between Lat. 7. to 9. N. Long. 8. to 10. W. The country is well cultivated, but has little trade. The monarch is despotic.

QUORNDON, or QUARENDON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Barrow-upon-Soar, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £5570. Pop. 1752. Mount Sorrell (P. T. 105). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £107. Stocking-weaving and the manufacture of bobbin-twist lace are largely carried on here; and the Loughborough canal passes through the northern part of the parish. Here are two dissenting places of worship, and a small rent-charge for teaching and apprenticing six poor boys. Quorndon is celebrated for its hunt and hounds.

QUOTHQUAN, or QUOTHQUON, par. Scotland, called Couth Boan, or the Beautiful Hill, upper ward of co. united in 1660 to par. Libberton, sh. Lanark. Pop. (with Libberton) 773. Here is a school with a small endowment. This place derives its name from Quothquan Law, a hill clothed with herbage to its summit, which is 600 feet above the usual level of the riv. Clyde. Upon it is a large rough stone, hollowed out in the middle, called Wallace's chair.

R.

RAAB, or GYORI VARMEGYE, co. Austrian states, kingd. Hungary; lying on both sides of the Danube, and of the riv. Raab. Area, 600 sq. m. Pop. 78,000.—*Raab Gyor*, or *Nagy-Gyor*, capital of the preceding county, is surrounded by the Danube, the Raab, and Rabnitz; 38 m. SSE. of Presburg. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 47. N. Long. 17. 6. E. It is a bishop's see, and the chief manufacture is cutlery, particularly of knives and swords. An academy was erected here in 1750, in which lessons on theology, law, and philosophy are given. The Lutherans, also, have a college here.—*Raab*, a large river of the Austrian states; rises in Lower Styria near Gratz, and, flowing through Hungary, falls into the Danube, near the city of Raab.

RAASAY, or RAAZA, one of the Hebrides, or Western Isles, Scotland; constituting part of the par. Portree, sh. Inverness. Acres, 16,000. Pop. with par. Freestone and limestone are found in abundance; and not far from Raassay-house are large quantities of fine porphyry. On the coast, towards the NE. on the summit of a rock, stands the ruined fortress of Castle Broichin, formerly the seat of the Macleods, lairds of Raassay, well known as a landmark for sailors.

RABASTEINS, tn. France, department of the Tarn, on the riv. Tarn; 18 m. NE. of Toulouse. Pop. 6000. It is ill built, but has a castle. The woollen manufactures and the wines made in the neighbourhood, constitute the chief traffic of the place.

RABAT, seaport-tn. kingd. Fez; forming part of the port of Sallee. See SALLEE.

RABUN, NORTHWEST, co. N. America, U.S., Georgia; between Chessatee and Catahooche rivers. Pop. 2175. Chief tn. Clayton.

RABY, tnshp. England, par. Staindrop, SW. div. Darlington ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 2660. Real prop. £3142. Pop. (with Keverstone) 247. Barnard Castle (P. T. 246). Raby-castle, the magnificent seat of the earl of Darlington, is situated on the E. side of an extensive park; it is a massive Gothic structure, and its extent, grandeur, and preservation give the most perfect idea of the magnificence of the feudal ages. The park, plantations, and pleasure grounds are very extensive; the grounds are abundantly wooded, and one of the terraces is 2250 feet long.

RACAVAN, or RATHCAVAN, par. Ireland, bar. Antrim, lower half, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster; situate on the Braine. Acres, 30,747. Pop. 4479. Ballymena (P. T. 132). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Connor, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £295.

RACCA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, sandj. Diarbekir, pachalic Ourfa, on the Euphrates, at the mouth of the Beles. Lat. 36. 5. N. Long. 38. 50. E. It is said to have been founded by Alexander the Great, and was the favourite residence of the caliph Haroun al Rashed.

RACKENFORD, par. England, hund. Witheridge, co. of Devon. Acres, 5940. Real prop. £1848. Pop. 472. Tiverton (P. T. 162). Liv. a rect. in the diocese of Exeter. Here is a small endowment for the education of poor children.

RACKHEATH, par. England, hund. Taverham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £2387. Pop. 262. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

RACONIGI, or RACONIS, tn. NW. of Italy, prov. Saluzzo, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, on the river Grana, near its junction with the Maira; 20 m. S. of Turin. Pop. 10,500. It contains several good churches, and a magnificent castle and park belonging to the prince Carignano. Silk is the only manufacture.

RACTON, par. England, hund. West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £1057. Pop. 88. Chichester (P. T. 62). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester.

RADBOURN, par. England, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 1970. Real property, £3760. Pop. 253. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here is a competently-endowed free school. Radbourn is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas.

RADBOURN, LOWER and UPPER, extra-par. dist. England, Southam div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Real prop. £1751. Pop. 22. Southam (P. T. 82). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

RADCLIFFE, or RATCLIFFE, par. of England, hund. Buckingham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £1506. Pop. (with Chackmore)

334. Buckingham (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

RADCLIFFE, or RATCLIFFE, par. England, hund. of Salford, county palatine of Lancaster. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £4382. Pop. 3904. Bury (P. T. 195). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chester. Here are seven extensive cotton factories; and the vicinity possesses several coal-mines. The Bolton and Bury canal passes near the village.

RADFIELD, hund. England, co. Cambridge. Acres, 23,550. Pop. 4811. Containing nine pars.

RADFORD, par. England, s. div. wapentake of Broxtow, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £5208. Pop. 9806. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. In the neighbourhood are many coal-pits. Various branches of manufactures, similar to those of Nottingham, are carried on here.

RADFORD SIMELEY, par. England, Kenilworth div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 1340. Real prop. £2775. Pop. 478. Warwick (P. T. 90). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £95.

RADINGTON, par. England. hund. Williton and Freemanors, co. Somerset. Acres, 1250. Real prop. £1108. Pop. 105. Wiveliscombe (P. T. 153). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £150.

RADIPOLE, par. England, hund. Collisford Tree, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1805. Pop. 382. Melcombe Regis (P. T. 127). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £47.

RADLEY, par. England, hund. Horner, co. Berks. Acres, 3550. Real prop. £3153. Pop. 515. Abingdon (P. T. 56). Liv. a donative, in the archdeaconry of Berks, dioc. Salisbury.

RADLOW, hund. England, co. Hereford. Acres, 52,350. Pop. 13,119. Containing 23 parishes.

RADNAGE, par. England, hund. Desborough, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £884. Pop. 399. High Wycombe (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

RADNOR, co. Great Britain, S. Wales. Acres, 291,200. Pop. 24,651. Bounded on the N. by the cos. of Montgomery and Salop; on the E. by Hereford; and on the S. and W. by Brecon and Cardigan shires. It contains 6 hunds.; 1 borough; 2 market-tns.; 52 pars.; and sends two members to parliament. It is almost embraced by rivers: the principal are the Wye, the Teme, the Arrow, the Machawy, the Eddow, the Lug, the Cwmmaron, the Clewedag, the Ithorn, and the Elan. The principal lakes or pools are Llyn-Gwynne, Llynllanbychllyn, and Glanhilyn. In all these a great abundance of fish is found. Much wheat, barley, and oats are grown in the eastern part of the co.; but the agriculturist's attention is principally bestowed upon the care and breeding of sheep, and the wool of Radnor has earned a deserved preference in the English market. The mineral wealth is as yet imperfectly ascertained. Lead has been found at Caer Elan; copper in the vicinity of Llandrindod Wells; and limestone underlays the surface very generally. The mineral springs of Llandrindod have established a very extensive reputation, and are much visited. The six hunds. are those of Colwyn, Cefnlys, Knighton, Painscastle, Radnor, and Rhayadyr. In these, the chief-tns. are New Radnor, a borough; and Presteigne and Knighton, where weekly markets are held. There are no manufactures here, the wool being all transported to distant markets. The co. returns one member to the imperial parliament, and the borough of Radnor returns a second. The family of Bouverie enjoy the title of the earls of Radnor.

RADNOR, NEW, or MARS-YFED, borough-tn. and par. Great Britain (within the liberty of the tn. of New Radnor), co. Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £1262. Pop. 472. London, 159 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. St. David's. Five annual fairs. One member to parliament. The town has lost most of its ancient importance; and few traces of its old fortifications or entrenchments are now visible. Here are a town-hall and prison; a church, adorned with a tower; and a Dissenters' meeting-house. The corporation consists of a bailiff, 25 capital burgesses, 2 aldermen, a recorder, coroner, and town-clerk. In conjunction with the boroughs of Knighton, Rhayadyr, Cefnlys, and Crwclass, this tn. sends one representative to parliament. Bailiffs' courts and petty sessions are held once in each week; and quarter session alternately with Presteigne.

RADNOR, OLD, or PEN-Y-CRAIG, par. Great Britain (comprehending 14 tnshps.), liberty New Radnor, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Real prop. £1854. Pop. 1989. New Radnor (P. T. 159). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. St. David's. This parish supplies the greater part of the co. with lime.

RADSTOCK, par. England, hund. Kilmersdon, co. Somerset. Acres, 970. Real prop. £1637. Pop. 1165. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. It gives the title of baron to a branch of the family of Waldegrave.

RADSTON, par. England, hund. King's Sutton, co. Northampton. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1070. Pop. 203. Brackley (P. T. 63). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £108.

RADWAY, par. England, Kington div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £2997. Pop. 315. Kineton (P. T. 83). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £134.

RADWELL, par. England, hund. Odsey, co. Hertford. Acres, 740. Real prop. £1202. Pop. 103. Baldock (P. T. 37). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

RADWINTER, par. England, hund. Freshwell, co. Essex. Acres, 3070. Real prop. £4499. Pop. 819. Thaxted (P. T. 44). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

RAFFORD, par. Scotland, on the eastern bank of the riv. Findhorn, about 8 m. in length, and from 3 m. to 5 m. in breadth, sh. Elgin. Real prop. £887. Pop. 992. Forres (P. T. 157). Liv. formerly a rect. and prebendary, in presbytery Forres, and synod Moray. The hills are covered with heath, and afford peat and turf for fuel, and fine pasture for sheep; there are also valuable quarries of slate and freestone. There is a parochial school, with a salary for the master.

RAGDALE, or RAKEDALE, par. of England hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £1368. Pop. 108. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

RAGHAN, par. Ireland, bar. Fermoy, co.

Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 3781. Mallow (P. T. 163). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £484.

RAGHAN, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Ballycowen, King's county, prov. Leinster. Acres, 6810. Pop. 4032. Tullamore (P. T. 63). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann val. £209. Here are two Jesuits' colleges.

RAGLAND, hund. England, co. Monmouth. Acres, 44,940. Pop. 7937. Containing twenty-four parishes.

RAGLAND, par. England, lower div. hund, same name, co. Monmouth. Acres, 3670. Real prop. £4315. Pop. 681. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £77. Ragland-castle is one of the most modern structures of the kind in this part of the country, the earliest style not being older than the time of Henry V., and some parts, erected as late as the reign of Charles I. The stately hall, which appears to have been erected in the reign of Elizabeth, is deserving of notice for the curious fretwork of its walls, windows, &c.

RAGNALL, ham. and chapelry, England, par. Dunham, South Clay div. wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Real prop. £2244. Pop. 168. Tuxford (P. T. 137). Liv. a cur., and a peculiar of Southwell.

RAGUSA, circle of the Austrian states, prov. Dalmatia, including the islands of Curzola, Lagosta, or Agosta, Mileda, Guipana, Mezzo, Calamata, and others. It is bounded E. by the Turkish frontier; and W. by the Adriatic. Area, 700 sq. m. Pop. 60,000. Ragusa is the only town of any consequence. The rivers are the Narenta, Drino, Gliuta, and Ombla.

RAGUSA, cap. of the above circle; 94 m. SE. of Spalatro. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 42. 36. N. Long. 18. 11. E. It is situate on a peninsula on the Adriatic, and is a bishop's see. The tn. is surrounded by a wall, flanked with old towers, and has two large and commodious harbours. Ragusa was founded in the seventh century by fugitives from Epidaurus, and after being for some time subject to the Roman and afterwards to the Greek empire, became eventually independent, and continued so till Buonaparte made Marshal Marmont duke of Ragusa.

RAGUSA, tn. island Sicily, Val di Noto, kingd. Naples, on the river Ragusa; 28 m. Wbs. of Syracuse. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 36. 17. W. Long. 14. 52. E. The vicinity produces vines, olives, and other fruits; it is noted also for its breed of horses and mules.

RAHARROW, par. Ireland, bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught. Pop. 1630. Mount Talbot (P. T. 103). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, and archdioc. of Tuam. Ann. val. £124.

RAHDUNPOOR, district, Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat. In 1820 it contained 40 inhabited towns and villages; the most important tns. are Rahdunpoor and Summee, and the territory is more fertile than the neighbouring states.—*Rahdunpoor*, the capital of the preceding territory, is about 125 m. NW. from Baroda. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 23. 40. N. Long. 71. 31. E. It is surrounded by an ancient brick wall, with towers at regular distances, but the whole is in a state of decay. Its staple commodities are ghee, wheat, and hides.

RAHENY, vil. Ireland, par. same name, bar. Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 282. Dublin, 4 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Here is a poor school for 54 boys, supported by the rents arising from the crescent in Raheny village, a bequest of the late Mr. Dick, of Violet-hill; and a charity school for 100 girls, sustained by subscription. The post-road from Dublin to Howth Harbour passes through the village.

RAHILL, par. Ireland, bar. Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 111. Baltinglass (P. T. 51). Liv. an impropriate cur. in the dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £184.

RAHINE, or Castlebar Lake, lake, Ireland, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. It is one of the most picturesque lakes in Great Britain or Ireland. It is embraced by the baronies of Carron and Morisk, extends 6 m. in length, and occupies an area of 4480 acres. Its surface continues at an elevation of 189 feet above the level of the sea.

RAHOON, par. Ireland, partly in the bar. Moycullen, but having the principal portion within the co. of the tn. of Galway, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 14,140. Galway (P. T. 133). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. and archdioc. Tuam. Here is a school of 470 girls (20 of whom are clothed, lodged, and fed), conducted by the ladies of the nunnery.

RAHUE, or Rathugh, par. Ireland, bar. Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster. Acres, 3587. Pop. 1129. Killbeggan (P. T. 56). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £101. St. Aid, who died 588, founded a monastery here.

RAINE, Little, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £2011. Pop. 320. Braintree (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

RAINFORD, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Prescot, hund. West Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres 5680. Real prop. £7163. Pop. 1642. Prescot (P. T. 198). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £108. It is celebrated for its excellent clay, which is used in the manufacture of crucibles and tobacco-pipes to a considerable extent.

RAINHAM, par. England, hund. Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 3200. Real prop. £6010. Pop. 1222. Chatham (P. T. 30). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Canterbury. The church is an ancient structure, the body of which consists of a kind of double nave, separated by octagonal columns, and pointed arches, and two chancels, divided by a screen of wood, containing several antique brasses and monuments.

RAINHAM, East, par. England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2010. Real prop. £1572. Pop. 115. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect in the dioc. Norwich.

RAINHAM, South, par. England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £1057. Pop. 122. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich.

RAINHAM, West, par. England, hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £1635. Pop. 335. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

RAINHILL, tnshp. England, par. Prescot, hund. West Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £4595. Pop. 679. Prescot (P. T. 198).

RAINOW, township, and chapelry, England

par. Prestbury, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 5750. Real prop. £5989. Pop. 1807. Macclesfield (P. T. 167). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £84. The manufacture of silk and cotton is carried on here; and in the vicinity are extensive quarries of flag-stone. There are several small endowments for the education of poor children; and the Wesleyan Methodists possess a chapel and school.

RAINSCLIFFE, tnshp. England, par. Wolstanton, N. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Pop. 583. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150).

RAINTON, East, tnshp. England, par. of Houghton-le-Spring, N. div. Easington ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 980. Real prop. £3379. Pop. 1600. Durham (P. T. 258). Here are several coal-mines. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

RAINTON, West, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Houghton-le-Spring, N. div. Easington ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £1380. Pop. 1184. Durham (P. T. 258). Liv. a cur. dioc. Durham. Here is a Methodist chapel, and also two Sunday-schools.

RAINY LAKE, lake, North America, U. S.; divided into two parts by an isthmus near the middle, the western part is called the Great Rainy Lake, and the eastern part the Little Rainy Lake. Its length is about 300 m., and its greatest breadth not more than 20 m.

RAIREE, tn. Hindoostan. See Ryeghur.

RAITHBY, par. England, E. div. soke of Bolingbroke, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 680. Real prop. £1498. Pop. 175. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £143.

RAITHBY, par. England, Wold div. hund. Louth Eske, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1930. Real prop. £823. Pop. 147. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

RAJAGHIRI, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar; 16 m. S. of the city Bahar. In the neighbourhood is the small town of Rajaghira, which contains a celebrated temple, for many ages one of the principal seats of Hindoo superstition.

RAJAMAHAL, city, Hindoostan, formerly belonging to prov. Bengal, but now annexed to the district Boglipoor, on the SW. side of the Ganges; 70 m. NNW. of Moorshedabad. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 25. 2. N. Long. 87. 43. E. This was formerly a town of some importance, and a royal residence, but various circumstances have contributed to its decay. It still contains 12 market-places, and, besides the resident inhabitants, is visited by travellers, the supplying of whom with necessaries constitutes the chief support of the town.

RAJAMUNDRY, extensive district, Hindoostan, prov. Northern Circars; situate between Lat. 16. and 17. N. Area, 1700 sq. m. It is bounded N. by the district of Vizagapatam; S. by that of Masulipatam; E. by the sea; and W. by the dominions of his highness the Nizam. Sugar and cotton are generally cultivated. The principal towns are, Rajamundry, Ingeram, Coringa, Bundermalanca, Peddapoor, and Pettipoor, but there is little export trade carried on, except from Coringa.—*Rajamundry*, cap. of preceding district, is situate on the E. side of the Godavery, about 50 m. from its mouth; 365 m. from Madras. Lat. 17. N. Long. 81. 53. E. It is a long narrow town, with several old mosques, and one pagoda.

RAJETZ, tn. NW. of Hungary; 116 m. NE. of Vienna. Pop. 4400. Lat. 49. 5. N. Long. 18. 38. E. The only manufacture is of leather; about 2 m. from the town are three warm baths.

RAJPOOTANA. See Ajmeer.

RAJSHAHY, district, Hindoostan, prov. of Bengal. Area, 12,999 sq. m. Pop. in 1801, 1,500,000. Lat. from 24. to 25. N. It is bounded N. by Dinagepoor and Mymunsingh; S. by Birboom and Kishnagur; E. by Dacca Jelalpoor and Mymunsingh; and W. by Boglipoor and Birboom. It was formerly the most extensive zemindary in Bengal. The chief tns. are Nattore, Bauleah, and Hurrial, besides which, there are many populous and commercial villages.

RAKONITZ, circle, Austrian states, kingd. Bohemia; between rivers Elbe and Beraun. Area, 1060 sq. m. Pop. 133,000. The country is mountainous, covered with thick forests.—*Rakonitz*, chief place of the circle, on the river Rakonitz; 26 m. W. of Prague. Pop. 2000. Lat. 50. 6. N. Long. 13. 56. E.

RALEIGH, tn. North America, U. S., Wake co., metropolis of North Carolina; 164 m. SSW. of Richmond. Pop. 1700. Lat. 35. 47. N. Long. 78. 48. W. It contains a state house jail, market house, theatre, and two churches.

RALOO, par. Ireland, bar. Belfast, lower half, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 5992. Pop. 2171. Larne (P. T. 123). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Connor, and archdioc. Armagh. The post-road from Carrickfergus to Larne intersects the parish. Here is a charity school for 60 boys.

RAMA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Palestine; 25 m. WNW. of Jerusalem. Situate in one of the most extensive and fertile districts. It is doubtful whether this is the city described by that name in the Scriptures. Rama, in its splendour, was one of the first cities that fell into the hands of the crusaders.

RAMBERT, Santa, tn. France, on the Loire; 9 m. SW. of St. Etienne. Pop. 2400. There are iron forges in the neighbourhood.

RAMBERT LE JOUG, Saint, tn. France, depart. Ain, prov. Burgundy, on the riv. Albarme; 18 m. SW. of Nantua. Pop. 2300. Manufactures, linen; also iron-works.

RAMBERVILLERS, tn. NE. of France, depart. Vosges, prov. Lorraine, on riv. Mortagne; 14 m. NE. of Epinal. Pop. 4900. It has manufactures of woollens, linen, and paper, and some iron-works.

RAMBLA, tn. Spain, prov. Cordova, Andalusia, S. of the riv. Guadalquivir; 17 m. SSW. of Cordova. Pop. 5000.

RAMBOUILLET, tn. of France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Isle of France; 30 m. SW. of Paris. Pop. 2600. The royal castle is much resorted to by the royal family on hunting parties.

RAME, par. England, S. div. hund. East, co. Cornwall. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £2872. Pop. 896. Devonport (P. T. 218). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter. In this parish is the promontory called Ramehead, the nearest point of land to Eddystone lighthouse. Causand-bay is also partly in this parish.

RAMGHUR, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar bounded N. by Bahar proper, S. by Jushpoor, Gangpoor, and Singhboom, E. by Boglipoor and the Jungle Mahals, and W. by Billounja, Sir-

goojah, and Jushpoor. It contained in 1784, 21,732 sq. m., of which 16,723 are nearly waste. Pop. nearly half a million. This district has been long distinguished for the numerous crimes and devastations committed.

RAMILLIES, or Ramelies, vil. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant; 26 m. SE. of Brussels. It is only remarkable for the victory obtained by the allied powers under the duke of Marlborough, in 1706, over the French; the result of which was their immediate evacuation of Flanders.

RAMISSERAM, island, Eastern Seas, in the straits between Ceylon and the continent. Lat. 9. 18. N. Long. 79. 22. E. It is about 11 m. in length, by 6 m. average breadth. Here is a temple dedicated to Ram, an incarnation of Vishnu. Panban, the port of the island, is about 9 m. from the great temple, the road to which has been paved by the contributions of the devotees. In ancient times Ramisseram was a noted point in Hindoo astronomy, to the meridian of which all calculations were referred.

RAMNAD, tn. and dist. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic. The tn. is situate 123 m. NE. of Cape Comorin. Lat. 9. 23. N. Long. 78. 56. E. It is governed by a Hindoo family, tributary to the British, and carries on a considerable trade.

RAMNAGHUR, town, Hindoostan, dist. of Benares, prov. Allahabad, on the Ganges, above the city of Benares. Here is a fort in which the rajah usually resides.

RAMOAN, or Ramoran, par. Ireland, bar. Carey, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 11,661. Pop. 4739. Ballycastle (P. T. 180). Livs. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Connor and archdioc. Armagh.

RAMPISHAM, par. England, hund. Tollerford, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2680. Real prop. £1722. Pop. 416. Beaminster (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bristol. The church is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower, having a carved pinnacle at each corner; in the nave are two brasses with an inscription, bearing date 1023.

RAMPOOR, city, Hindoostan, prov. Delhi, on the Cosilla; 18 m. E. of Moradabad. Lat. 28. 50. N. Long. 78. 54. E. It is the residence of a Rohillah nabob, and is a large and populous place, though built in a straggling manner, and composed principally of mud huts. The old and new forts are brick buildings, containing accommodations for the nabob and his family.

RAMPTON, par. England, hund. North-Stow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1158. Real prop. £1752. Pop. 191. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Ely.

RAMPTON, par. England, South Clay div. wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. of Nottingham. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £2659. Pop. 411. East Retford (P. T. 145). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of Southwell. Ann. val. £150. Here is a small endowment for the education of 13 children.

RAMSAY, tn. Isle of Man, par. Kirk-Manghold. Pop. not specified. Douglas (P. T. 14). It is an irregularly built place, deriving some importance from its being the seat of the courts of justice for the northern dist. The entrance of the the tn. is defended by a fort mounted with cannon. There is a neat chapel of ease to the mother church of St. Manghold, erected about 1706.

RAMSBURY, hund. England, co. of Wilts. Acres, 16,350. Pop. 3336. Containing 3 pars.

RAMSBURY, par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Wilts. Acres, 9960. Real prop. £9540. Pop. 2290. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Ann. val. £141. Two annual fairs for horses, cows, &c. It was once the cathedral of the diocese.

RAMSDEN BELHOUSE, par. England, hund. Barnstaple, co. Essex. Acres, 3210. Real prop. £2654. Pop. 438. Billericay (P. T. 23). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

RAMSDEN, Cray's, par. England, hund. of Barnstaple, co. Essex. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £1696. Pop. 272. Billericay (P. T. 23). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

RAMSEY, par. England, hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 3700. Real prop. £5285. Pop. 708. Harwich (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £143. The river Stour is navigable here for ships of 250 tons burden. At the lower part of Ramsey coast, an embankment has been made within a few years, which has recovered 500 acres from the sea. Here is a small endowed school.

RAMSEY, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 17,660. Real prop. £17,118. Pop. 3006. London, 69 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £40. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fair, July 22, for small pedlery. A manorial court-leet is held annually in June, at which a constable is chosen. A charity school for girls was founded here about the beginning of last century, by John Dryden, Esq., a relative of the poet Dryden.

RAMSGATE, seaport, market-town, par., and watering-place, England, hund. Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustin, but under a separate jurisdiction as belonging to the cinque ports, lib. Sandwich, co. Kent. Acres, 260. Real prop. £14,080. Pop. 7985. London, 72 m. Livs. a vic. and cur. in dioc. Canterbury. Mkt.-days, Wednesday and Saturday, and every day during the season. This place has risen to importance in modern times. In the reign of queen Elizabeth it contained but 25 houses, and it continued to be an obscure fishing village till the latter part of the 17th century, when the inhabitants engaged in commerce with Russia, and prosecuted it with so much success as contributed greatly to the prosperity and improvement of the town. In 1750 the construction of the harbour was commenced, under the sanction of an act of parliament, passed the preceding year. The pier, built of Purbeck and Portland stone, and of Cornish granite, is one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. The harbour is safe, and vessels can ride at ease during the most dreadful storm. It may be entered at all tides by ships of 300 tons burden, and at spring tides by those of a much larger size. A lighthouse has been erected on the western pier-head, and furnished with argand lamps and reflectors. On the eastern pier-head, batteries are placed in time of war to protect the harbour. A dry dock has been constructed here, with convenient store-houses and accommodations for vessels under repair. At each end of the town have been erected handsome stone stairs to facilitate the ascent of the cliffs. The harbour, which is under the management of an incorporated company of trustees, was made a royal port in honour of the visit of his late majesty, George IV. in 1821. Ramsgate is under the

government of a deputy, appointed by the mayor of Sandwich, who acts as constable; but judicial affairs are regulated by local magistrates, under the jurisdiction of an act of parliament passed in 1812. There is a court of requests, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, recently erected at the expense of £27,000. Here is also a chapel of ease; and the Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans, have their respective places of worship. There are various schools for the gratuitous instruction of children. The town is most agreeably situated on the slope of an eminence, fronting the sea to the s., and affording extensive land and sea views in clear weather, taking in the opposite coast of France. There are many handsome buildings of modern erection, including Albion-place, the crescents, and many detached villas. The streets have been macadamized, and lighted with gas. It derives its principal importance from the great resort of persons hither for sea-bathing. Here are bathing-houses, where cold, warm, shower, and vapour baths are provided, together with other accommodations for visitors. On the west cliff are the Isabella warm sea-water baths, the water for the use of which is raised 110 feet, through an aperture in the rock, by means of machinery. On the beach are a number of machines commodiously adapted for the use of those who prefer bathing in the sea. Here are assembly-rooms, public libraries, and reading-rooms; and the inns, taverns, lodging and boarding-houses, in general, afford good accommodations. The erection of the harbour has tended greatly to the improvement of the commerce of this port. The coasting trade is considerable, much coal being imported; and off the coast the fishery is extensively prosecuted by large vessels from the western ports, and by some small craft belonging to Ramsgate. Steam-packets pass hence to London every day during the season. Here are two large yards for ship-building, rope-walks, and naval store-houses. The markets are often visited by persons bringing for sale, from France, fruit, eggs, and other articles. Pegwell bay, about 1½ m. westward of Ramsgate, is noted for its flat-fish and shell-fish.

RAMSHOLT, par. England, hund. Wilford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £2113. Pop. 215. Woodbridge (P. T. 77). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £50. The navigable river Deben runs on the western side of the par.

RAMSYDE, or RAMPSIDE, ham. and chap. England, par. Dalton-in-Furness, hund. Lonsdale, co. pal. of Lancaster. Pop. with par. Ulverston (P. T. 273). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £30.

RAND, par. England, W. div. wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 990. Real prop. £1796. Pop. 71. Wragby (P. T. 144). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

RANDALSTOWN, town, Ireland, par. Drumaul, bar. Toome, upper half, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 618. Dublin, 122 m. Two annual fairs. Linen market the 1st Wednesday in each month. Here are a church, meeting-house, and market-hall, and the linen market is generally well attended by dealers.

RANDAZZO, town, NE. of the island Sicily, Val di Demona, kingd. Naples, on the river Alcantara; 38 m. SE. of Messina. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 38. 0. N. Long. 15. 0. E. The environs produce corn, wine, olives, and silk, in abundance.

RANDBY, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £1255. Pop. 109. Wragby (P. T. 144). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £44.

RANDERS, tn. Denmark, bishopric of Aarhuus, North Jutland, on the river Guden, near the Baltic; 20 m. NbW. of Aarhuus. Pop. 4600. Lat. 56. 27. N. Long. 10. 3. E.

RANDOLPH, tn. N. America, U. S., Orange co., Vermont; 23 m. S. of Montpelier. Pop. 2743. Containing an academy, a congregational meeting-house, and some valuable mills and iron-works.—*Randolph*, co. Virginia. Pop. 5000. Chief town, Beverly.—*Randolph*, co. N. Carolina, extending 55 m. W. from Raleigh. Area, 36 sq. m. Pop. 12,400. Chief town, Ashborough.—*Randolph*, co. Indiana, along the riv. Ohio. Area, 540 sq. m. Pop. 3912. Chief tn. Winchester.—*Randolph*, co. Illinois; 54 m. in length, by 16 m. in width. Pop. 4436. Chief town, Kaskaskias.

RANDWICK, par. England, upper div. hund. Whitston, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £1616. Pop. 1031. Stroud (P. T. 101). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £90. Here are an endowed school for the education of 40 children, and a small parochial library, and places of worship, both for Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists.

RANDWORTH, par. England, hundred of Walsham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £1946. Pop. 400. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich.

RANELAGH, suburban vil. Ireland, par. St. Kevin's Without, bar. Upper Cross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1999. Dublin, 2 m. It consists of many excellent and well-built dwellings, and is much frequented in consequence of the salubrity of its climate. This place gives the title of viscount to the family of Jones.

RANGAMATTY, ter. Hindoostan, dist. Rungpoor, prov. Bengal. Area, 2629 sq. m. On both sides of the Brahmaputra. It contains the territorial subdivisions of Michpara, Howeraghaut, Bijnee (in the British territories), and the great forest of Parbut Joyaur.—*Rangamatty*, tn. prov. Bengal, dist. Rungpoor, cap. of preceding subdivision; 52 m. NE. of Rungpoor. Lat. 26. 9. N. Long. 90. 0. E. Though formerly a considerable town, it now consists of about 250 scattered huts.

RANGEWORTHY, or RINGWORTHY, ham. and chap. England, par. and lower div. hund. Thornbury, co. Gloucester. Pop. 331. Wickwar (P. T. 111). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Gloucester.

RANGOON, city and seaport, Burmese empire, prov. Pegu, on the Irawady, 28 m. above its debouchure into the gulf of Martaban. Lat. 16. 35. N. Long. 96. 25. E. The tn. is divided into streets, mostly running parallel: they are narrow, but the houses are formed of pounded brick, with a rise in the centre to throw the water off. Herds of meagre swine roam about as scavengers by day, and are relieved at night by packs of hungry dogs. The Shoedagon pagoda rises in splendour above the town, presenting a striking contrast to the town below. In shape it resembles an inverted speaking-trumpet, 338 feet

high, surmounted by a cap or tee of brass, 45 ft. high; the whole richly gilded. In May, 1824, Rangoon was captured by the British, who, however, delivered it over to the Burmese authorities two years afterwards.

RANNOCH, district, Scotland, partly in the par. Logierait, but principally in that of Fortingal, sh. Perth. Pop. with par. It extends about 21 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth, and contains 32 villages. In this dist. is Loch Rannoch.

RANTON, or Ronton, par. England, s. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 2670. Real prop. £2259. Pop. 290. Stafford (P. T. 141). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

RAPHOE, bar. Ireland, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Acres, 150,000. Pop. 66,673. Containing 12 pars.; the towns of Lifford, Raphoe, and Ballibophay; with the vils. of Stranorlar and Convoy.

RAPHOE, market-tn. Ireland, par. and bar. same name, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 6227. Dublin, 142 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the deanery Raphoe. Ann. val. £900. Four annual fairs. Here is a free school, founded by king Charles I., handsomely endowed; also a poor-school for the education of 113 children, supported by the London Hibernian Society; and a second is maintained by Robinson's fund. There is also a poor-school in the town at which 53 girls receive instruction. The Widows' House was endowed by bishop Forster, in the year 1732, with funds for the maintenance of four clergymen's widows of the dioc. At a school, erected by the same benevolent individual, 20 poor boys are clothed, instructed, and afterwards apprenticed to useful trades. The see of Raphoe extends 55 m. in length, by 40 m. in breadth; it comprises the greater part of the co. Donegal, and includes 38 pars. The chapter consists of a dean, archdeacon, and four prebendaries. The cathedral serves also as a par. church; and the bishop's palace, a fine old castle, built in the reign of Charles I., stands in a well-planted and spacious demesne.

RAPPAHANNOCK, riv. N. America, U. S., Virginia. It rises in the Blue ridge, runs ESE. about 130 m., and flows into the Chesapeake, 25 m. s. of the Potomac. It is navigable to Fredericksburgh.

RAPPERSWEIL, tn. Switzerland, canton St. Gall, on the lake of Zurich. Pop. 3000. It is remarkable for a wooden bridge over the lake, 1850 feet in length.

RAPSGATE, hund. England, co. Gloucester. Acres, 26,900. Pop. 3858. Containing 11 pars.

RARITAN, river, N. America, U. S., New Jersey, formed by two branches, which unite about 20 m. above New Brunswick.

RAS EL KHYMA, tn. Arabia, cap. of the Pirate's coast, on the Persian gulf. Lat. 25. 49. N. Long. 55. 30. E. It stands on a sandy peninsula, the isthmus of which is defended by batteries. The depredations of the pirates from this quarter having become very formidable, the British fitted out a fleet in 1809, and the city was taken by storm. A similar expedition has been recently sent out for the same purpose, and with equal success.

RASCIANS, a numerous tribe, of Sclavonic descent, inhabiting the s. of Hungary. They entered that country in 1400, and received particular privileges from succeeding sovereigns. They are now found in considerable numbers in Sclavonia, and other parts of S. Hungary. In Croatia they form a third part of the population.

RASEN, Market, market-tn. and par. England, s. div. wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £2460. Pop. 1428. London, 148 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Market-day, Thursday. Two annual fairs, for sheep and horned cattle. The church is an ancient edifice, with an embattled tower, the upper windows of which are peculiarly formed. Here are places of worship for Roman Catholics and Methodists, a small free school, and an hospital for four poor men.

RASEN, Middle, par. England, s. div. wapentake of Walshcroft, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3470. Real prop. £3405. Pop. 685. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £108.

RASEN, West, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Walshcroft, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2720. Real prop. £3416. Pop. 252. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

RASHARKAN, par. Ireland, bar. Killconway, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 4372. Pop. 7481. Killrea (P. T. 137). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Connor, and archdioc. Armagh.

RASHEE, par. Ireland, bar. Antrim, upper half, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 8099. Pop. not specified. Ballyclare (P. T. 118). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Connor, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £200.

RASKELF, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Easingwold, wapentake of Bulmer, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 3550. Real prop. £2785. Pop. 459. Easingwold (P. T. 213). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £140. Here is a small endowed school.

RASTADT, tn. W. of Germany, duchy Baden, on the riv. Murg, not far from the Rhine; 20 m. NNE. of Strasburg. Pop. 4200. It is surrounded by an earthen mound, and has a magnificent mansion, occupied by the princes of Baden till the extinction of their family in 1771. It is the chief town of the district of the Murg, and has manufactures of carriages, fire-arms, mathematical instruments, as well as silver and plated wares. In the campaign of 1796, the French here obtained an advantage over the Austrians.

RASTRICK, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Halifax, wapentake of Morley, co. of York, W. riding. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £4151. Pop. 3021. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £118. Here is a place of worship for Independents, and a free school, endowed by Mrs. Mary Bedford and others with £50 per annum. The manufacture of woollen, cord, and fancy goods prevails here.

RAT ISLAND, island, Asia, coast of Sumatra; 9 m. W. of Fort Marlborough, Bencoolen. Lat. 3. 57. S. Long. 102. 0. E. Though only 1620 ft. in circuit, it is of importance to the settlement, as, with some coral rocks, it forms a basin in which three ships can lie in safety. No quadrupeds but rats are found here.

RATASS, par. Ireland, bar. Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 2365. Tralee (P. T. 187). Liv. an entire rect. in the dioc. Ardfert and Aghadoe, and archdioc. of Cashel. Ann. val. £336. See Ardfert.

RATBY, or Rotby, par. England, hund. of

Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 5410. Real prop. £2089. Pop. 996. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of Groby. Ann. val. £86. Here is a large entrenchment in the shape of a parallélogram, including an area of about nine acres.

RATCLIFFE, ham. England, par. of St. Dunstan and All Saints, Stepney, Tower div. hund. Ossulston, co. of Middlesex. Real prop. £21,985. Pop. 9741. London (suburban).

RATCLIFFE, Culey, ham. and chap. England, par. Sheepy Magna, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 850. Real prop. £1947. Pop. 212. Atherstone (P. T. 105). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-SOAR, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham. Acres, 970. Real prop. £1677. Pop. 177. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of York. Ann. val. £78. Here is a free school for six poor children. It is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy court of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-TRENT, par. England, S. div. wapentake of Bingham, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1880. Pop. 725. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £137. The inhabitants are actively employed in the hosiery manufactory.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-THE-WREKE, par. England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 880. Real prop. £1089. Pop. 144. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £145.

RATEYNE, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 1390. Pop. 370. Trim (P. T. 32). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £121. See Ardbraccan.

RATH, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. 2521. Ennis (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the prebend. Rath. Ann. val. £76.

RATHANGHAN, mkt.-tn. and par. Ireland, the latter being partly in East and partly in West Ophaly bar., co. Killdare, prov. Leinster, Pop. 2915. Dublin, 38 m. Liv. a rect., vic., and corps of a prebend, in the dioc. Killdare, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £553. Three annual fairs.

RATHASPECK, par. Ireland, bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 626. Wexford (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin.

RATHASPECK, par. Ireland, bar. Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 2170. Edgeworthstown (P. T. 66). Liv. an impropriate cur. in the dioc. Ardagh, and archdioc. Armagh.

RATHASPECK, par. Ireland, bar. Ballyadams and Slewmargy, Queen's county, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3556. Castle-Comer (P. T. 79). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £300.

RATHBARRY, par. Ireland, bar. Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2536. Rosscarberry (P. T. 207). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Ross, and archdioc. Cashel.

RATHBEAGH - BANNAGH, or Castle-Clough, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Crannagh, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. (with Three Castles) 1323. Freshford (P. T. 88). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £215. Four annual fairs. Here was the ancient Argiodross, adjacent to the banks of the river Nore, where copper and silver are said to have been found, and where money was first coined in Ireland, by Ennius Ruber.

RATHBEGGAN, par. Ireland, bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 282. Dunshaughlin (P. T. 18). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £161.

RATHBOUNEY, par. Ireland, bar. Burren, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. 848. Ennistymon (P. T. 163). Liv. a rect., vic., and constituent part of the corps of the treasurership of the dioc. Killfenora, and archdioc. Cashel.

RATHBOYNE, par. Ireland, partly in the bar. Upper Kells, and partly in that of Lower Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 3538. Pop. 1271. Kells (P. T. 40). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £277.

RATHBRAN, or Rathfran, or Rathrea, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1851. Killala (P. T. 192). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Killala, and archdioc. Tuam. Here are two poor-schools; one, consisting of 46 boys and 24 girls, is maintained by the London Hibernian Society; the second, of 40 boys and 20 girls, is supported by a private individual.

RATHCLARIN, or Rathclareen, par. Ireland, E. div. bar. East Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2775. Bandon (P. T. 186). Liv. a rect., vic., and corps of the prebend of Killbrittain, in the dioc. Cork, and archdioc. Cashel.

RATHCONNEL, par. Ireland, bar. Moyashel and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 3002. Mullingar (P. T. 48). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val: £369. Sir Richard Levinge, bart., supports a school in this par., consisting of 64 boys and 46 girls.

RATHCONRATH, bar. Ireland. co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 15,064. It contains nine pars. besides the towns of Ballymore and Moyvore.

RATHCONRATH, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. same name, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster. Acres, 4300. Pop. 2862. Mullingar (P. T. 48). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £267. In this vicinity are several ancient raths, in one of which several chambers are formed. Here also are two singular rocks, called, by the neighbouring peasantry, the Cat and Mouse; and close by these may be seen a curious subterranean river.

RATHCOOLE, post-town and par. Ireland, bar. Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 1486. Dublin, 10 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £310. Four annual fairs. This place gives the title of viscount to the family of Tracey.

RATHCOOLE, par. Ireland, bar. Gowran, co. Killkenny, prov. of Leinster. Acres, 4094. Pop. 1920. Killkenny (P. T. 75). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin.

RATHCOOLE, par. Ireland, bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Acres, 4734. Pop. 1501. Fethard Tipperary (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £365.

RATHCOONEY, par. Ireland, N. liberties of the county of the city of Cork, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2988. Cork (P. T. 166). Liv.

a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Cork, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £500. Here is a subscription poor-school of 62 girls, a par. school of 70 boys, and an Hibernian Society school of 70 boys and as many girls.

RATHCORE, par. Ireland, bar. Rathcore and Upper Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3455. Summerhill (P. T. 25). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £807.

RATHCORMAC, mkt.-tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 5113. Dublin, 141 m. Liv. an entire rect. in the dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel. Two annual fairs.

RATHCORMAC, or RATHGORMUCK, par. Ireland, bar. Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Pop. 2252. Carrick-on-Suir (P. T. 110). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lismore, and archdioc. Cashel.

RATHDOWN, half bar. Ireland, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 29,288. Containing 12 pars., besides the towns of Black Rock, Kingstown, Old-Dunleary, Little Bray, and the vils. of Dundrum and Stillorgan.

RATHDOWN, half bar. Ireland, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 11,652. Containing four pars., besides the town of Bray and the vils. of Delgany and Killmacanogue. The family of Monk derive the title of earl from this place.

RATHDOWNEY, market-tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's county, prov. Leinster. Acres, 14,578. Pop. 6654. Dublin, 75 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £750. Four annual fairs.

RATHDOWTON, par. Ireland, bar. East Carbery, E. div. co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. (with Ballinadee) 2800. Bandon (P. T. 186). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Cork, and archdioc. Cashel. See BALLINADEE.

RATHDRUM, market-tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Ballynacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 8624. Dublin, 38 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £133. Six annual fairs. Markets for flannels, the 1st Monday in each month, July excepted, when it is held on the 2nd Monday. Here are a handsome hall, for the sale of flannels, erected at the expense of earl Fitzwilliam; a par. church; a Roman Catholic chapel, and good inn. The only trade of this place consists in the manufacture and sale of thick and thin flannels.

RATHDRUMMIN, par. Ireland, bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Acres, 1027. Pop. 640. Dunleer (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. and archdioc. Armagh. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels.

RATHELTY, par. Ireland, bar. Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Pop. 1740. Thurles (P. T. 95). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. and archdioc. Cashel.

RATHEN, par. Scotland, dist. Deer, sh. of Aberdeen. Real prop. £4154. Pop. 2100. Fraserburgh (P. T. 163½). Liv. in the presb. Deer, and syn. Aberdeen. It is about 7 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. Here is a parochial school, with a salary for the master.

RATHENAU, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Havel; 42 m. W. of Berlin. Pop. 4100. Manufactures, woollen, linen, &c.

RATHERNON, par. Ireland, bar. of Great Connel, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. (with Killmaoge) 4109. Naas (P. T. 19). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killdare, and archdioc. Dublin.

RATHFARNHAM, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 4573. Dublin, 3 m. Liv. a chap. and part of the corps of the archdeaconry, in the dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £290. Fair, July 10. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and two poor schools.

RATHFAYGHT, par. Ireland, bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 2484. Pop. 385. Dunshaughlin (P. T. 18). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £180.

RATHFRILAND, tn. Ireland, par. Drumgath, bar. Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2001. Dublin, 72 m. Five annual fairs. Here is a parish church, chapels for Dissenters, and a good inn.

RATHGARRUE, par. Ireland, bar. Demifore, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 3612. Dublin, 62 m.

RATHGOGGIN, par. Ireland, bar. Orrery and Killmore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 5824. Charleville (P. T. 144). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel. See CHARLEVILLE.

RATHJORDAN, par. Ireland, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Acres, 582. Pop. (with Ballybrood) 1520. Six-Mile-Bridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a rect., vic., and part of the corps of the precentorship, in the dioc. of Emly, and archdioc. of Cashel. See ISERT LAURENCE.

RATHKEALE, market-tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Lower Connello, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster. Acres, 12,958. Pop. 8800. Dublin, 137 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Limerick, and archdioc. of Cashel. Ann. val. £656. Fairs, April 4; June 1; August 25; September 18; and November 18. In the reign of Elizabeth, this town sustained a siege laid by her majesty's troops.

RATHKENNAN, par. Ireland, bar. Killnemanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. (with Clogher) 2221. Thurles (P. T. 95). Liv. a perpetual cur. in the dioc. Cashel.

RATHKENNY, par. Ireland, bar. of Lower Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1995. Slane (P. T. 38). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £384.

RATHKYRAN, or ALISH, par. Ireland, bar. Iverk, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1485. Waterford (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin.

RATHLIN, or RACHLIN, or RAGHERY ISLAND, an island, Ireland, bar. Carey, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 2000. Pop. 1040. Lat. 52. 20. N. Long. 6. 6. W. Ballycastle (P. T. 180). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Connor, and archdioc. Armagh. Its geological structure resembles that of Antrim coast, containing columnar basalt, chalk, &c. Here are a church and a Roman Catholic chapel. Considerable quantities of kelp are manufactured along the coast. The ancient edifice, called Bruce's Castle, stands upon the northern point of the island; it afforded shelter to the brave Robert Bruce of Scotland.

RATHLINE, or RATHCLINE, bar. Ireland, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 14,375. Containing four pars., and the towns of Ballynahow and Kenaugh.

RATHLINE, or RATHCLINE, par. Ireland, bar. of the same name, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, on the Shannon. Acres, 4500. Pop. 3036. Lanesborough (P. T. 84). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Armagh.

RATHLOGAN, par. Ireland, bar. Galmoy, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. (with Fartagh) 3265. Durrow (P. T. 70). Liv. a particle, united with the rect. and vic. Fertagh, in the dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin.

RATHLYNAN, par. Ireland, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 2126. Pop. 1190. Tipperary (P. T. 127). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Cashel.

RATHMACNEE, par. Ireland, bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 549. Wexford (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin.

RATHMACVEOGE, or RATHNAVEOGE, par. Ireland, bar. Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Pop. 1387. Roscrea (P. T. 75). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Killaloe, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £253.

RATHMELTON, market-town, Ireland, par. Aghnish, bar. Killmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 1783. Dublin, 156 m. Six annual fairs. The town is adorned with a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a meeting-house for Dissenters. Here is a productive salmon-fishery. Linen is made extensively.

RATHMICHAEL, par. Ireland, half-bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1296. Bray (P. T. 12). Liv. a rect., vic., and corps of a prebend, in the dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. of Dublin. Ann. val. £250.

RATHMILL, or RATHMEL, tnshp. England, par. Gizgleswick, W. div. wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3070. Real prop. £2576. Pop. 347. Settle (P. T. 235). Here is a small endowed school.

RATHMINES, vil. Ireland, par. St. Kevin's Without, bar. Upper-cross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 1600. Dublin, 1 m. This agreeable outlet has lately increased to the size and dignity of a town. A handsome church has lately been erected here.

RATHMOLYON, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2674. Summerhill (P. T. 25). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £438. Fairs, April 19 and September 29.

RATHMORE, par. Ireland, bar. Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster, on the river Slaney. Pop. 1519. Baltinglass (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £160.

RATHMORE, par. Ireland, having portions in the three different bars. N. and S. Naas, and S. Salt, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2228. Naas (P. T. 19). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin.

RATHMORE, par. Ireland, bar. Lune, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 1977. Pop. 1635. Athboy (P. T. 39). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £184.

RATHMOYLAN, par. Ireland, bar. Gaultiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster, situate upon St. George's Channel. Acres, 2134. Pop. 789. Passage East (P. T. 102). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Waterford, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £166. There are several spacious caves in the limestone cliffs along the sea-shore in this par.

RATHMULLEN, vil. Ireland, par. Killgarvan bar. Killmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. situate upon the shores of Lough Swilly. Pop. with par. Rathmelton (P. T. 156). There are about 400 boats, employed in the fisheries. The parish church, adorned with a spire, stands in this vil.

RATHMULLIN, par. Ireland, bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2742. Clough (P. T. 88). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Down, and archdioc. Armagh.

RATHNEW, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3718. Wicklow (P. T. 32). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin.

RATHO, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Edinburgh. Real prop. £11,746. Pop. 1313. Edinburgh, 7 m. It is about 4 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth; situate between the Firth of Forth and the Pentland Hills. Liv. in the presb. of Edinburgh, and syn. of Lothian and Tweeddale.

RATHOWEN, post-town, Ireland, par. Rathaspick, bar. Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 605. Dublin, 61 m. Two annual fairs.

RATHPATRICK, par. Ireland, bar. Ida, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1627. Waterford (P. T. 94). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin.

RATHREA, par. Ireland, bar. Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1056. Edgeworthstown (P. T. 66). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Ardagh, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £403.

RATHREGAN, par. Ireland, bar. Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 2949. Pop. 325. Dunshaughlin (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £120.

RATHROE, par. Ireland, bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. (with St. James) 5131. Arthurstown (P. T. 99). Liv. an impropriate cur. in dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin.

RATHRONAN, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Connello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 3102. Rathkeale (P. T. 137). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Limerick, and archdioc. Cashel.

RATHRONAN, par. Ireland, bars. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Pop. 1010. Clonmel (P. T. 123). Liv. a rect., impropriate, and vic., in the dioc. Lismore, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £203.

RATHSALLAGH, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 271. Killcullen (P. T. 26). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £77.

RATHSARRAGH, par. Ireland, in the co. of the city of Limerick, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. (with Cahivnarry) 882. Limerick (P. T. 119). Liv. an entire rect. in the dioc. Limerick, and archdioc. Cashel.

RATHSARRAN, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's co., prov. Leinster. Acres, 1942. Pop. 863. Rathdowny (P. T. 75). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £130.

RATHTOOLE, par. Ireland, bar. Newcastle (though locally in the bar. Talbotstown, co. Wicklow), co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 238. Baltinglass (P. T. 51). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. of Dublin. Ann. val. £52.

RATHVEN, par. Scotland, sh. Banff. Acres, 27,000. Real prop. £7336. Pop. 6484. Cullen (P. T. 170). Liv. in the presb. Fordyce, and syn. Aberdeen. Two ann. fairs. The district in which this par. is situated is called Enzie, and at the western extremity of it is a chapel, which is served by a missionary minister. At Presshome and Arradoul, in this par. are Roman Catholic chapels. Besides the parochial school, there is a school near Enzie chapel, maintained by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

RATHVILLY, bar. Ireland, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 17,503. It comprehends 11 parishes, and the tns. of Rathvilly, Tullow, and Hackestown.

RATHVILLY, par. Ireland, bar. of the same name, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3474. Baltinglass (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £784. Five annual fairs. Here is a school for the education of foundling children, consisting of 70 boys and 60 girls. Also, two schools on the Lancasterian system, both held in the Roman Catholic chapel.

RATIBOR, tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, formerly cap. of a small principality, on the left bank of the riv. Oder; 87 m. SE. of Breslau. Pop. 3500. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, stockings, and leather.

RATISBON, city, Germany, kingd. Bavaria, formerly known as the place of meeting for the diet of this empire; 63 m. NNE. of Munich. Pop. 22,000. Lat. 49. N. Long. 12. 3. E. It is situated on the S. bank of the Danube, opposite the influx of the river Regen. It is surrounded by an earthen mound, which is not tenable against an army. The houses are built of stone, but the streets are narrow and crooked. The best edifices are, the cathedral and the church of St. Emeran, the former a venerable Gothic pile, containing a number of good paintings; the episcopal palace, belonging to the prince of Tour and Taxis; a building formerly belonging to the Jesuits' college; the arsenal; and the haidplantz, where tournaments were held in the days of chivalry. Here are two public libraries, several hospitals, and a drawing school. Ratisbon, had formerly the exclusive navigation of the Danube from Vienna to Ulm, and still retains a large share of that traffic. The most bulky articles conveyed are timber, corn, and salt. This town has a number of breweries and distilleries, and extensive dock-yards for the building of boats and lighters, but few manufactures. The majority of the inhabitants are Catholics. It was long the see of an archbishop, but in 1817 was reduced to a bishopric. In April 1809, this vicinity was the scene of obstinate contests between the French and Austrians.

RATLEY, par. England, Burton Dasset div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £2470. Pop. (with Upton) 376. Kineton (P. T. 83). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £100. At Edge Hill in this par. was fought the famous battle on the 2nd Sept. 1642, between the royalists and parliamentarian forces, known by the name of the battle of Edge Hill.

RATLINGHOPE, par. England, hund Purslow, co. Salop. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £895. Pop. 252. Bishop's Castle (P. T. 159). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Hereford.

RATOATH, bar. Ireland, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 6685. Containing 12 parishes besides the towns of Dunshaughlin and Ratoath.

RATOATH, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. of the same name, county of Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 7808. Pop. 1779. Dunshaughlin (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £515. Fair, the day before Whit-Sunday.

RATTERY, par. England, hund. Stanborough, co. Devon. Acres, 2730. Real prop. £3221. Pop. 506. Totness (P. T. 196). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Exeter. Here is a vein of lead-ore.

RATTLESDEN, par. England, hund. Thedwestry, co. Suffolk. Acres, 3270. Real prop. £4607. Pop. 1113. Stow Market (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect in the dioc. Norwich.

RATTOO, par. Ireland, bar. Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. Pop. 3117. Tralee (P. T. 187). Liv. an impropriate cur. in the diocs. Ardfert and Aghadoe, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £263.

RATTRAY, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Aberdeen. Real prop. £2433. Pop. 1362. Blair-Gowrie (P. T. 58). Liv. in the presb. Dunkeld, and syn. Perth and Sterling. Manufacture, coarse linen. Here is a parochial school with a salary for the master. See CRIMOND.

RATZEBURG, princip. N. Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. Area, 136 sq. m. Pop. 11,000. It is divided by the Trave, which gives name to a lake on its frontier. In 1648, at the peace of Westphalia, it was secularised. It is a fertile district, and was formerly a bishopric.

RATZEBURG, tn. Denmark, situated on an island in the duchy of Lauenburg; 11 m. SE. of Lubec. Pop. 2000. The navigable river Wackenitz issues from the lake, on which barges regularly sail from Ratzeburg to Lubec. In 1693, it was laid in ashes by a bombardment of the Danes, but was rebuilt.

RAUCEBY, NORTH, par. England, wapentake Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3460. Real prop. £2544. Pop. 262. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £110.

RAUCEBY, SOUTH, par. England, wapentake Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2430. Real prop. £1863. Pop. 255. Sleaford (P. T. 115).

RAUGHTON HEAD, chapelry, England, par. Castle Sowerby, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Pop. with par. Carlisle (P. T. 301). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £73.

RAUNDS, par. England, hund. Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton. Acres, 3680. Real prop. £5015. Pop. 1370. Higham Ferrers (P. T. 65). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough.

RAVELEY, GREAT, par. England, hund. Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 204. Real prop. £1751. Pop. 275. Ramsey (P. T. 69).

RAVELEY, LITTLE, par. England, hund. Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 760. Real prop. £927. Pop. 54. Ramsey (P. T. 69). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £30.

RAVENDALE, EAST, par. England, wapentake Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £614. Pop. 104. Great Grimsby (P. T. 165). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

RAVENDALE, WEST, par. England, wapen-

take Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 560. Real prop. £680. Pop. 26. Great Grimsby (P. T. 165). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York.

RAVENGLASS, mkt.-tn. and tnshp. England, par. Muncaster, Allerdale ward, above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Pop. with par. London, 279 m. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Two annual fairs for horses, horned cattle, and yarn.

RAVENINGHAM, par. of England, hund. Clavering, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £3186. Pop. 215. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £35.

RAVENNA, delegation, E. of Italy, States of the Church. Pop. 150,000. The chief town, is Ravenna.

RAVENNA, cap. of the above delegation, situated in a marshy district near the mouth of the Montone; 41 m. E. of Bologna. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 44. 25. N. Long. 12. 10. E. The situation is pleasant, but the air is unhealthy, from the marshy nature of the ground. It was formerly, like Venice, surrounded by lagunes for its defence, but at present, though surrounded by a mound, is not a place of strength. The streets are straight and broad, but gloomy, and the town has a deserted aspect. The most interesting objects are the monuments of antiquity, particularly the ruins of the palace of Theodoric and the Porta Aurea, a splendid gate of marble, built by the Romans. Smaller monuments such as mosaics, bas-reliefs, and statues, are found in different parts of the town. The cathedral is a fine modern edifice. Ravenna is still the see of an archbishop, and the residence of a papal legate. Its manufactures of silk are inconsiderable, but it has a great annual fair which is attended by a number of Italian merchants. It was made a Roman colony by Augustus. Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, having, in the latter part of the fifth century, made himself master of Italy, fixed the seat of his empire here, and erected several public buildings. In the reign of Justinian the Goths in Italy were vanquished by the talents of Belisarius, and Narses Longinus. The successor of the latter took the title of exarch, but the exarchate was brought to a close in the eighth century, when Pepin, father of Charlemagne, took Ravenna and made it over to the see of Rome.

RAVENSBERG, co. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, forming part of the government of Minden. Area, 670 sq. m. Pop. 90,000. It is chiefly remarkable for its manufacture of linen.

RAVENSBURG, town, Germany, kingd. of Wirtemberg; 21 m. ENE. of Constance. Pop. 3300. This place has a considerable trade in paper.

RAVENSDEN, par. England, hund. Barford, co. Bedford. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £2398. Pop. 258. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

RAVENSFIELD, par. England, s. div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1839. Pop. 229. Rotherham (P. T. 160). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £117.

RAVENSTHORPE, par. of England, hund. Nobottle Grove, co. Northampton. Acres, 2190. Real prop. £2167. Pop. 612. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough.

RAVENSTONE, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2230. Real prop. £2837. Pop. 430. Olney (P. T. 55). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £100. Here is an hospital for six poor men and six poor women, who each receive 3s. 6d. per week: also an endowed charity school.

RAVENSTONE, par. England, partly in the hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby, and partly in that of West Goscote, co. Leicester, cos. Derby and Leicester. Acres, 1130. Real prop. £2240. Pop. 380. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T 115). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

RAVENSTONEDALE, par. England, East ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 18,450. Real prop. £6225. Pop. 1036. Kirkby Stephen (P. T. 266). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £120. Here is a place of worship for Presbyterians. Also a well-endowed free grammar school.

RAVENSWORTH, tnshp. England, par. of Chester-le-Street, middle div. Chester ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 730. Pop. 187. Gateshead (P. T. 272). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal mines.

RAVEY (the Hydroates of the Greeks), riv. of Hindoostan. It rises at the foot of the Himalaya mountains, and flowing SW. enters the plains near Rajepoor, and passing the city of Lahore, unites with the waters of the Chinaub and Jhylum, 40 m. above the city of Mooltan. The whole length of its course to its final junction with the Indus is not more than 580 m.

RAVITZ, or RAWITSCH, tn. Prussian Poland, on the confines of Silesia; 55 m. S. of Posen. Pop. 8000. It is fortified by a wall and ditch, and has four gates: it is regularly built, and the streets well paved. The chief manufacture is woollen, though some hats are made, and linen. Ravitz was erected by fugitives from Germany, during the Thirty years' war. Charles XII. quartered here in the winter of 1704. In 1802, the greater part of the town was burnt by an accidental fire.

RAWAN'S HRAD, a lake among the mntns. of Thibet, a little W. of Manasarovara. According to Moorcroft, it consists of two branches long and narrow, one stretching towards Manasarovara, and the other towards Darchaw or Gangri. A cascade issues from the rocks above Darchan, and falls into the Rawan Hrad, and the riv. Satadru, or Sutuleje flows from the western end. Numbers of geese are bred on the shores of this lake.

RAWCLIFFE, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Snaith, lower div. wapentake of Osguldcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 5500. Real prop. £3258. Pop. 1450. Snaith (P. T. 173). Liv. a cur. with that of Snaith, and a peculiar. Here is a small endowed school.

RAWCLIFFE, NETHER, tnshp. England, par. St. Michael, hund. Amounderness, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 4160. Real prop. £3559. Pop. 575. Poulton (P. T. 234.)

RAWCLIFFE, UPPER, tnshp. England, par. St. Michael, hund. Amounderness, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 4030. Real prop. £4362. Pop. (with Tarnicar) 665. Poulton (P. T. 234).

RAWDEN, or RAWDON, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Guiseley, upper div. wapentake Skyrack, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £3746. Pop. 2057. Bradford (P. T. 196). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £109. Here

are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; the latter of which have a school in the vicinity. Here is also a small endowed school. Manufactures, woollen goods. This place gives the title of baron to the marquis of Hastings.

RAWEL PINDEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Lahore; 68 m. E. of river Indus. Lat. 33. 36. N. Long. 73. 45. E. The country around is open and tolerably well cultivated, and the tn. seen from without has a handsome appearance, being composed of terraced houses. It is about three quarters of a mile in length, and paved with large masses of blue stone. From this place are dated the Northern acbars or native newspapers, giving an account of the proceedings of the chiefs of Cabul, Khorasan, Cashmere, and Lahore.

RAWMARSH, parish, England, upper div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2470. Real prop. £4699. Pop. 1538. Rotherham (P. T. 160). Liv. a rect in the dioc. York. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of coarse earthenware. Here is an endowed school.

RAWRETH, par. England, hund. Rochford, co. Essex. Acres, 2470. Real prop. £3493. Pop. 321. Rayleigh (P. T. 34). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London. Here is a small endowed free school.

RAWSTON TARRANT, or TARENT ANTIOCH, par. England, hund. Pimperne, Blandford N. div. co. Dorset. Acres 310. Real prop. £489. Pop. 48. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Bristol.

RAY, or RAYMOCHY, parish, Ireland, bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 5754. Letterkenny (P. T. 150). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Raphoe, and archdioc. Armagh. The Incorporated society maintain a school here, consisting of 56 boys, and 24 girls.

RAYGUNGE, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Dinagepoor, prov. Bengal, containing 300 houses and 700 huts, all of which have arisen since 1780. The streets are narrow and dirty, but it is a place of great bustle, being crowded with boatmen and drivers of cattle.

RAYLEIGH, par. England, hund. Rochford, co. Essex. Acres, 3180. Real prop. £5009. Pop. 1339. Chelmsford (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London. Fair, Trinity-Monday, for horses and toys. Here is an endowment for the instruction of 20 poor children.

RAYLESTOWN, or VILLARAILE, par. Ireland, bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 755. Pop. 230. Cashel (P. T. 100). Liv. an entire rect. in dioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £73.

RAYMUNTERDONY, par. Ireland, bar. Killmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2193. Dunfanaghy (P. T. 174). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Raphoe, and archdioc. Armagh.

RAYNE, or RAIN, par. Scotland, dist. Garioch, sh. Aberdeen. Real prop. £2734. Pop. 1484. Old Rayne (P. T. 136). Liv. formerly a rect. in the presb. Garioch, synod Aberdeen. There is a parochial school with a salary for the master. Here are two stone circles, and several cairns or tumuli.

RAYNE, OLD, post-tn. Scotland, par. Rayne, shire Aberdeen; situate on the road from Aberdeen to Huntley. Pop. with par. Edinburgh, 136 m. Weekly market. Fair, second Tuesday in August, O. S., which lasts during a week, is greatly frequented.

RAYNHAM, tn. N. America, U. S., Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the riv. Taunton; 32 m. S. from Boston. Pop. 1209. Excellent iron is found in this town, and quantities of bar iron, nails, &c. are manufactured here: the first forge in America was set up in this town, by J. and H. Leonard, from England, in 1652.

RAYNHAM, par. England, hund. Chafford, co. Essex. Acres, 2060. Real prop. £7454. Pop. 671. Purfleet (P. T. 18). Livs. a vic. and a cur. in the dioc. London.

RE, small island, off the W. coast of France, of irregular form: 12 m. long by 3 m. broad. Pop. 17,000. Lat. 46. N. Long. 13. W. It produces vines, fruit, hemp, and bay-salt. The chief town, St. Martin, is defended by a citadel, and the island is also protected by several forts. In 1388, it was ravaged by the English, and in 1627, an attempt was made on it by an army under Villiers, duke of Buckingham, but the resistance was so vigorous that the British troops were obliged to re-embark.

REACH, joint chapelry, with Heath, England, par. Leighton Buzzard, hund. Manshead, co. Bedford. Real prop. £1650. Pop. 784. Leighton Buzzard (P. T. 41). It is within the peculiar jurisdiction of Leighton Buzzard, in the dioc. Lincoln.

READ, tnshp. England, par. Whalley, hund. Blackburn, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £1598. Pop. 510. Clitheroe (P. T. 217). Here is a small endowed school.

READFIELD, tn. N. America, U. S., Kennebeck co., Maine; 12 m. W. of Augusta. Pop. 1884.

READING, hund. England, co. Berks. Acres, 37,510. Pop. 9464. Containing 12 pars.

READING, mkt.-tn., borough, and co.-tn. England, hund. of the same name, but having a separate jurisdiction, co. Berks. Acres, 2080. Pop. 15,595. London, 38 m. Livs. two vics. and a cur. in the dioc. Salisbury. Mkt-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Four annual fairs. Sends two members to parliament. It is situate on the riv. Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, and on the line of the road from London to Bath. Reading is not noticed in history till the ninth century, when it was taken by the Danes. Elfrida founded a nunnery here, which was burnt with the town in 1006, by order of Sweyn, king of Denmark, in revenge for the massacre of his countrymen. The tn. was soon rebuilt, and in 1121, Henry I. erected a noble monastery for Benedictine monks. Stephen built a castle here, but it was demolished by order of Henry II. In 1213, a council was held here before the papal legate Pandulphus, in order to effect a reconciliation between king John, and the prelates and nobles who opposed his tyranny. A grand national council was also held at Reading in 1385, and parliament sat here in 1439, 1452, 1453, and 1467; on the last occasion it was removed from Westminster, on account of the plague. In the reign of Henry VIII. Reading suffered much from the suppression of its rich and splendid monastery. A considerable part of the conventual buildings (which originally covered a space of nearly half a mile in circumference), was standing till the civil war under Charles I., when Reading was occupied as a garrison by the royalists and parliamentarians, and the abbey almost reduced to a heap of ruins. From Domesday book it appears, that this town was an ancient de-

mesne of the crown before the Norman conquest. The earliest charter was granted by Henry III., and several others have been bestowed by succeeding monarchs. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 36 councillors, a town-clerk, and other officers. A court of record is held weekly on Wednesday, under the charter of Charles I., for the recovery of debts under £10. The Lent assizes for the county are held in the guildhall. Reading has returned members to parliament ever since the twenty-third of Edward I. The ancient town-hall was pulled down in 1786, and a handsome one has been erected instead of it, with a council chamber, and an apartment for the borough courts. A county gaol and house of correction was built in 1793. There is also a gaol or bridewell for the borough. This town contains the parishes of St. Lawrence, St. Mary, and St. Giles, in which last is the district church of the Holy Trinity: all in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Salisbury. The church of St. Lawrence is a spacious structure in the later pointed style, rebuilt in 1484; it has a handsome tower of chequered work in flints. St. Mary's church was rebuilt about 1551, from the ruins of the abbey: it has a square tower, ornamented with chequered-work. A chapel of ease to this church has been erected on the N. side of the road to Oxford. St. Giles's church is an antiquated edifice, which was much injured when the town was assaulted by the parliamentary troops in 1643, but it was restored; in 1790 a spire was erected 70 feet in height, and in 1829 the whole fabric was repaired and enlarged. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Quakers, and Methodists; and a Roman Catholic chapel. A free grammar-school was founded by one of the abbots in the reign of Henry VII.; it was endowed by archbishop Laud, and there are two fellowships at St. John's college, Oxford, for pupils from this school, supported by Sir Thomas White. The bluecoat-school was founded in 1646, by Richard Aldworth, Esq.; and its endowments, arising from the benefactions of the founder, of Sir Thomas Rich, bart., John West, Esq., William Malthus, Esq., and others, produce an income of more than £1000 a-year, for which 47 boys are educated and apprenticed, the master having a salary of £50 a-year. In St. Lawrence's parish is a greencoat-school for girls, supported by subscription; besides a national, Lancasterian, and Sunday-school. There are various almshouses, with endowments by different benefactors. Among the charitable institutions, which are numerous, are the benefaction of Mr. John Kendrick, a clothier of Reading, who, in 1624, gave £7500, to the mayor and burgesses, for the erection of a house for the employment of the poor. The building, which forms a quadrangle, with a handsome gateway, is still standing. Here is a medical dispensary, founded in 1802, and an eye infirmary. Reading is of a triangular form; consisting of four principal streets intersected by others of less importance. Some of the houses are in the style of the sixteenth century; but the buildings are generally built of brick, and are spacious and convenient. The town is well paved, and lighted with gas, and has an ample supply of water, furnished by a company established in 1684. There is in Duke-street a handsome bridge of one arch, over the main stream of the Kennet, erected at the expense of the corporation; NE. of the town is another, called Blake's-bridge; and there are others over branches of the river. There is also a small theatre erected, which is opened annually for a month or six weeks. Among the principal public establishments are a philosophical institution; a library, called the Reading Institution, supported by subscription; a mechanics' institution; public baths; and billiard and news-rooms. The making of woollens, for which this town was formerly celebrated, has been transferred to other places. The principal manufactures are coarse linen, silks, ribbon and galloons, floor-cloth and sail-cloth, hats, pins, ropes, twine, and sacking; besides which, here are breweries, iron-foundries, and yards for boat-building. The commerce of Reading chiefly depends on the transit of goods, especially by water. In 1828, a wharf and dock were constructed on the bank of the Kennet; and in 1830, an iron bridge was erected over that river, on the line of the western road. The trade carried on is in flour, malt, corn, seeds, coal, timber, oak-bark, hoops, wool, cheese, and beer. The market on Wednesdays is for the sale of provisions, but on Saturdays it is for corn, and also a mart for cattle and pigs. At the September fair, cattle and cheese from Gloucestershire and Wilts are exposed for sale in large quantities; at the same time, there is a fair for hiring servants. William, archbishop of Bordeaux, was a native of this town, and also archbishop Laud.

READING, tn. North America, U. S., Middlesex co., Massachusetts; 11 m. N. of Boston. Pop. 1806. This tn. is noted for its manufacture of shoes.—*Reading, South*, tn. formed from part of the preceding, in 1812. Pop. 1310.—*Reading*, tn. Fairfield co., Connecticut; 15 m. NNW. of Fairfield. Pop. 1709.—*Reading*, tn. Steuben co., New York; 23 m. NE. from Bath: W. of Seneca Lake. Pop. 1568.—*Reading*, borough, Berks co., Pennsylvania, on the riv. Schuylkill; 54 m. NW. of Philadelphia. Pop. 5869. It is a flourishing town, containing a court-house, gaol, two banks, and five or six churches. Many of the houses are elegant, and the scenery around is fine. It is remarkable for the manufacture of hats.

REALEJO, tn. Central America, prov. Nicaragua, repub. Guatimala; 18 m. NW. of Leon: on a bay of the Pacific and a river, both of the same name. Lat. 12. 45. N. Long. 87. 50. W. It is a large town, with three churches and an hospital, surrounded by a fine garden; but the place is unhealthy. Its trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage. At the mouth of the harbour, is an island which breaks off the sea, and renders it safe and commodious.

REALMONT, tn. France, depart. Tarn, prov. Languedoc, near the river Dadou; 12 m. S. of Albi. Pop. 2300. In the adjacent district are mines of vitriol and coal.

REARSBY, or Rersby, par. England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1809. Real prop. £3344. Pop. 503. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Here is a small endowed school.

REAY, or Rae, par. Scotland, bordering on the N. on Pentland Firth, sh. Sutherland and Caithness. Pop. 2881. Thurso (P. T. 279). Liv. in the presb. Caithness, syn. Caithness and

Sutherland. It is of an irregular figure, about 17 m. in length, and eight or nine in breadth. The surface is level near the sea, but the greater part of the par. is hilly; it is watered by the rivers Halladale and Forse, the former of which gives the name of Strathalladale to the Sutherland district. On the coast are the bays and harbours of Sandside, Bighouse, Port Skerry, and Halladale; and the promontory of Fresgo Head. The only considerable eminence is Bin-ra or Beinn Reay, the summit of which is about 1760 feet above sea level. There is a parochial school, with a salary and other advantages for the master. Limestone, moorstone, freestone, and granite are obtained here in abundance, and also ironstone. Reay gives the title of baron to the family of Mackay.

RECANATI (anc. Recinetum), tn. Italy, deleg. Ancona, States of the Church, near the river Musone; 4 m. SW. of Loretto. Pop. 4000. Lat. 43. 25. N. Long. 13. 31. E. It is the see of a bishop. The only objects of interest are a bronze monument at the town-house, and an aqueduct for supplying Loretto with water.

RECIF. See PERNAMBUCO.

RECINETUM. See RECANATI.

RECKLINGHAUSEN, town, Prussia, gov. Munster, prov. of Westphalia, cap. of co., belonging to the duke of Aremberg. It stands on the riv. Lippe; 29 m. SW. of Munster. Pop. 1200. The co. lies along the Lippe. Area, 264 sq. m. Pop. 27,000; employed chiefly in the linen manufacture.

RECULET, mntn., E. of France, the highest point of the Jura chain; 5700 feet above sea level.

RECULVER par. England, hund. Bleau-Gate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £1379. Pop. 297. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Canterbury. It is said to have been the Regulbium of the Romans, and on the subjugation of Kent by the Saxons, it became the principal seat of the Saxon kings, under the name of Raculf.

REDBERT, or RHYDBERTH, par. of Great Britain, hund. Narberth, co. Pembroke, South Wales. Acres, 300. Pop. 134. Tenby (P. T. 261). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £27.

REDBORNSTOKE, hund. England, co. Bedford. Acres, 38,037. Pop. 13,310. Containing 14 parishes.

REDBOURN, par. England, hund. Cashio, co. Hertford. Acres, 4260. Real prop. £6499. Pop. 2047. St. Alban (P. T. 20). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. London. Four annual fairs for sheep. Here are various places of worship for Dissenters.

REDBOURNE, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Manley, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4150. Real prop. £4345. Pop. 300. Glandford Bridge (P. T. 156). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £126.

REDBRIDGE, hund. England, New Forest, E. div. co. Southampton. Acres, 14,950. Pop. 4624. Containing one parish.

REDBRIDGE, ham. England, par. Milbrook, hund. Redbridge, New Forest, E. div. co. Southampton. Pop. with par. Southampton (P. T. 74). It has a considerable trade in coal, timber, corn, &c.; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in ship-building.

REDCAR, tnshp. England, par. Marske, and E. div. liberty Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 590. Real prop. £1705. Pop. 729. Guisborough (P. T. 245). It has lately risen to some eminence as a bathing-place of fashionable resort.

RED-CITY, or DERELLOGE, or KILLMILLOCK, par. Ireland, bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, and prov. Munster. Acres, 3457. Pop. 892. Fethard (P. T. 109). Liv. an entire rect. in the dioc. and archdioc. Cashel.

REDDITCH, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Tardebigg, upper div. hund. Halfshire, co. Worcester. Pop. with par. Broomsgrove (P. T. 116). Three annual fairs for all sorts of cattle. It is celebrated for its manufacture of needles and fish-hooks. Here is a national school for 90 boys, supported by the earl of Plymouth, who has a handsome seat in the vicinity.

REDENHALL, par. England, hund. Earsham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1610. Real prop. £5677. Pop. 1784. Harleston (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich. Here is an endowed free school.

REDGORTON, par. Scotland, shire Perth. Real prop. £1218. Pop. 1866. Perth (P. T. 40½). Liv. in the presb. Perth, and synod Perth and Stirling. At Cromwell-park are a large cotton-mill and a print-field; the vils. Pitcairn, Green, and Buttleby, are inhabited by weavers; at Loncarty is an extensive bleach-field; and a part of the manufacturing vil. of Stanley is in this par. In a detached part of this par., at the foot of the Grampian-hills, are quarries of blue slate. See LONCARTY.

REDGRAVE, par. England, hund. Hartesmere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2310. Real prop. £2740. Pop. 712. Diss (P. T. 86). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

REDGWELL, or RIDGWELL, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £2031. Pop. 713. Castle Hedingham (P. T. 47). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £99.

REDISHAM, GREAT, par. England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk. Acres 1600. Real prop. £779. Pop. 179. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £40.

RED LAKE, lake, North America, U. S., at the head of a branch of the Red river, SE. of lake Winnipeg, and about 60 m. in circumference. Lat. 47. 40. N. Long. 95. 16. W. On one side of it is a tolerably large island.

REDLANE, hund. England, Sturminster div. co. Dorset. Acres, 17,950. Pop. 6200. Containing 11 parishes.

REDLINCH, par. England, hund. Bruton, co. Somerset. Pop. 64. Bruton (P. T. 109). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £58. It gives the title of baron to the earl of Ilchester.

REDLINGFIELD, parish, England, hundred Hartesmere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £1020. Pop. 235. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £64.

REDMARSHALL, par. and tnshp. England, SW. div. Stockton ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 4260. Real prop. £837. Pop. 335. Stockton-upon-Tees (P. T. 241). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Durham.

REDMILE, or REDMILNE, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £2411. Pop. 461. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

REDMIRE, tnshp. and chapelry, England,

par. Wensley, wapentake of Hang West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £1809. Pop. 344. Middleham (P. T. 232). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £32.

REDNITZ, riv. Germany, in Franconia, kingd. of Bavaria, formed of the upper and lower Retzat, which unite 5 m. S. of Roth. Near Furth it is joined by the Pegnitz, and falls into the Maine below Bamberg, under the name of Regnitz, being navigable in the lower part of its course. Charlemagne planned and began a canal designed to unite this riv. to the Altmuhl, and thus form a communication between the Rhine and the Danube, but the work was interrupted by the invasion of the Saxons, and has never since been resumed. See REGNITZ.

REDON, tn. France, depart. of Ille and Vilaine, prov. Brittany, on riv. Vilaine, at its junction with the Oust (where it becomes navigable for good sized vessels); 40 m. SW. of Rennes. Pop. 4000. Lat. 48. N. Long. 2. W. The environs produce corn, flax, hemp, and pasturage. Redon, has manufactures of woollens, and shipbuilding is carried on on a small scale. The carrying trade is brisk, this place being an entrepôt for the merchandise of Rennes.

RED RIVER, riv. N. America, U. S., one of the most important tributaries of the Mississippi, which it joins on the W., about 400 m. above New Orleans. It rises in a chain of hills near Santa Fé, called the Caous Mountains. In its upper course, it receives the Blue river and False Washita. It winds through a region of prairies, on which droves of wild cattle feed. In these regions it receives many tributaries. About 30 leagues above Natchitoches, the raft commences, which is a broad swampy expansion of the river, 20 m. or 30 m. in width. It spreads into a number of channels, frequently shallow, which have been for ages clogged with a mass of timber and fallen trees, from the upper regions; between these masses the river has a channel. There is no stage of water in which a keel boat with a skilful pilot may not make its way through the raft. The river is blocked by this immense mass of timber for a length of 60 or 70 m., which is a great injury to the navigation. Weeds, flowering shrubs, and willows have taken root upon the surface of the timber, and flourish above the water. The Red river above the raft becomes broad, deep, and navigable for steamboats, nearly 1000 m. towards the mountains.

REDRUTH, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Penwith, co. Cornwall. Acres, 3770. Real prop. £7631. Pop. 8191. London, 261 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter. Mkt.-days, Tuesdays and Fridays. Four annual fairs; chiefly for cattle. It is situated in the midst of the mining district, and appears to be a place of great antiquity. In the neighbourhood are rock-basins, stone pillars, and circles, cromlechs, cairns, and other ancient monuments, supposed to have been connected with the Druidical superstitions of the Britons. This place was formerly called Dre Druth, or the town of the Druids, whence its present appellation. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers. Among the more recent buildings may be mentioned a handsome square tower of granite, near the centre of the town, on the upper part of which is a dial, illuminated so as to show the hour by night; and the office for the savings' bank, a neat edifice, with a colonnade in front. This tn. derives its commercial importance principally from the numerous copper and tin mines in its vicinity.

RED SEA, a large arm of the Indian ocean running NW., between Arabia and the E. coast of Africa, extending from the Straits of Babel-mandel to the isthmus of Suez, where it is only 60 m. from the Mediterranean, the isthmus forming the only connexion between the continents of Asia and Africa. This sea was anciently one of the greatest channels of commerce, rivalled in importance only by the Mediterranean. The navigation is dangerous, being obstructed by reefs and coral rocks either above or under water, to avoid which great precaution is required. The harbours in the Red Sea are few: Suez, stands at its head; on the W. or African side, there are no ports except Cosseir, where the goods destined for Egypt are unshipped; and Souakin, whither pilgrims and slaves come from the interior of Africa, in order to cross to Jidda, and Mecca, and Massuah, by which all the trade of Abyssinia is carried on. On the E. coast, there is no harbour from Suez to Yambo, the port of Medina, nor thence to Jidda: but on entering Yemen many harbours are found, of which the principal are Mocha, Loheia, and Hodeida.

REDWICK, chapelry, England, lower div. hund. Caldicot, co. Monmouth. Acres, 2090. Real prop. £3259. Pop. 252. Newport (P. T. 148). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Llandaff.

REED, par. England, hund. Odsey, co. Hertford. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £1524. Pop. 232. Barkway (P. T. 34). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

REEDE, par. England, hund. Thingoe, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £1292. Pop. 231. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

REEDHAM, par. England, hund. Walsham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 4090. Real prop. £3065. Pop. 535. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

REEPHAM, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Lawres, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £2349. Pop. 295. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £147.

REEPHAM, market-tn. and par. England. hund. Eynesford, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 570. Real prop. £2936. Pop. 452. London, 111 m. Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich. Mkt-day, Saturday. Fair, June 29, for ordinary horses and petty chapmen. The principal trade of this town is in malt.

REETH, market-tn. and tnship. England, par. Grinton, wapentake of Gilling West, co. York. N. riding. Acres, 3820. Real prop. £8402. Pop. 1456. London, 242 m. Mkt.-day, Friday. Seven annual fairs, for pewter, brass. hawkers, and pedlery. Here are lead-mines in operation, and the knitting of stockings is carried on extensively.

REGAN, tn. Persia, dist. Nurmansheer, prov. Kerman; 89 m. E. of Bumm. It is a neat, though small town, surrounded by a mud wall. The fort is quadrangular, with high walls, flanked with bastions, and in good repair. It has only one gate, where a guard is constantly posted to prevent the entrance of strangers, a precaution rendered necessary by the predatory incursions of the Balouches of Bunpore and Surhud.

REGEN, river, Germany, which, rising on the

s. frontier of Bohemia, unites with the Little Regen, and falls into the Danube near Ratisbon.

REGEN, circle of Germany, kingd. Bavaria, having the circles of Upper Maine NW., and Lower Danube SW. Area, 3800 sq. m. Pop. 358,000. This province is hilly, covered with forests abounding with game, and producing some iron-mines. Timber is the chief article of trade. It has, however, some fertile plains. Ratisbon, S., is the seat of provincial administration, but the high court of justice sits at Amberg, in the N.

REGGIO (anc. Regium Julii), tn. Italy, cap. of Calabria Ultra, kingd. Naples; 6 m. SE. of Messina in Sicily. Pop. 16,500. Lat. 38. 0. N. Long. 17. 0. E. It is situate at the extremity of the prov., near the strait of Messina. It is the see of an archbishop, and has one cathedral, eleven churches, seven convents, and two colleges. Wine, oil, and fruits, are exported. The chief manufacture is of silk, which is partly procured from a kind of shell-fish called pinna marina, and made into stockings, gloves, and other small articles. Reggio was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

REGGIO (anc. Regium Lepide), tn. N. Italy, cap. of a small duchy of the same name, belonging to the duchy of Modena, on the riv. Tessone; 15 m. SE. of Parma. Pop. 13,000. Lat. 44. 41. N. Long. 10. 38. E. It is surrounded with a rampart, and the streets are regular, bordered with piazzas. The public edifices are, the cathedral, in which are fine paintings, the church of St. Prospero, that of the Augustine friars, the town-house, theatre, and Porta Nuova. In the public square is a piece of ancient sculpture, said to represent Brennus, the leader of the Gauls. Reggio has a library of 30,000 volumes, and a museum. It was the birth-place of the poet Ariosto. The trade is not great, but it has an annual fair in spring. Bonaparte made marshal Oudinot duke of Reggio.

REGNITZ, river, Germany, kingd. Bavaria, formed by the confluence of the Rednitz and Pegnitz at Furth. After passing by Erlangen and Forchheim, it falls into the Maine below Bamberg.

REHOBOTH, tn. N. America, U. S., Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of the Seekhonk; 37 m. SW. from Boston. Pop. 2468.

REICHENAU, tn. Germany, prov. Upper Lusatia, kingd. Saxony, on the confines of Bohemia; 4 m. SW. of Camenz. Pop. 3200. Chiefly known for its manufacture of linen.

REICHENBACH, gov. Prussia, prov. Silesia, one of the four into which that prov. was divided in 1815. It is in the W., and comprises the co. of Glatz, the principalities of Munsterberg, Brieg, and Schweidnitz, with part of Jauer. Area, 2500 sq. m. Pop. 470,000. It is divided into ten circles, Frankenstein, Glatz, Hirchberg, Jauer, Nimptsch, Munsterberg, Reichenbach, Schweidnitz, Striegau, and Bolkenhayn-Landshut. This province, though hilly, has some beautiful plains, which produce corn fruit, hops, and mulberry trees. Among the mountains, forests abound, and wood forms an article of export. This is the most active manufacturing part of Silesia; linen, woollens, glass, and hardware, are the chief articles. It has many towns and villages.

REICHENBACH, cap. of preceding gov.; 30 m. SW. of Breslau. Pop. 3300. Lat. 50. 39. N. Long. 16. 36. E. It has manufactures of cotton, canvass, and starch, and some trade in woollens. In 1790 a convention was concluded at this place, between Prussia and Austria, which put an end to the war with Turkey.

REICHENBACH, tn. Germany, prov. Vogtland, kingd. Saxony; 13 m. NNE. of Plauen. Pop. 3300. The chief employment is the manufacture and sale of woollens; the dyeing of which is much esteemed.

REICHENBERG, tn. N. of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, on the Neisse, cap. of a lordship belonging to the count of Clam-Galla; 52 m. NNE. of Prague. Pop. 12,000. Reichenberg is the most flourishing town of Bohemia, and has four large manufactories of woollens, as well as some trade in wool and yarn. Precious stones are found in the neighbourhood. In 1757 it was the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians.

REICHENHALL, tn. Germany, kingd. of Bavaria, on the riv. Sala; 65 m. ESE. of Munich. Pop. 2400. Noted for its salt-works. Here are 30 salt springs; the salt annually made amounts to 16,000 tons. In 1817 a canal was opened to bring the brine of Berchtolsgaden to Reichenhall: a subterraneous aqueduct has also been dug to carry off the superfluous water.

REIGATE, hund. England, co. Surrey. Acres, 45,150. Pop. 10,719. Containing 13 pars.

REIGATE, or RYEGATE, market-tn. and par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Surrey. Acres, 5900. Real prop. £12,232. Pop. 3397. London, 21 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Winchester. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Three annual fairs, for bullocks and horses; the first Wednesday in every month, a market for cattle. Member of parliament, one. The tn. consists principally of two streets. The market-house is a small brick building, with piazzas below and a room above for the purposes of a town-hall; contiguous to it is a smaller building, called the Clock-house, which was designed as a prison for felons and others, who are brought to the Easter sessions held at Reigate. This borough sent two members to parliament from the 23rd of Edward I. until the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, when it was reduced to one member. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents, besides an endowed free school for the instruction of ten boys. The vicinity of the town abounds with fullers'-earth and medicinal springs. This tn. confers the title of baron on the earl of Peterborough.

REIGHTON, par. England, wapentake of Dickering, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1680. Real prop. £1439. Pop. 234. Bridlington (P. T. 206). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £139.

REISK, par. Ireland, bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. 971. Waterford (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Waterford, and archdioc. Cashel.

REJANG, country, island Sumatra, bounded N. by the dist. of Laboon, NW. by the state of Anak Sungei, E. by the country of Musi, and SE. by Bencoolen. The Rejangs are divided into tribes, and live in villages, governed by magistrates called dupaties. The Rejang dialect is a mixture of the Batta and Malay.

RELICKMURRY, or RELIGMURRY, par. Ireland, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of

Munster. Pop. 6801. Cashel (P. T. 100). Liv. an entire rect. in the dioc. and archdioc. Cashel. See ATHASSEL.

REMBANG, district, Java. Pop. in 1815, 158,530. The chief tn., *Rembang*, is 67 m. NE. of Samarang. Lat. 6. 42. S. Long. 111. 22. E. It is large and populous, with many good houses; healthy, well supplied with provisions, and in a good situation for trade. A road extends from this place to Solo, over a mountainous country.

REMENHAM, par. England, hund. Beynhurst, co. of Berks. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £3089. Pop. 463. Henley-upon-Thames (P. T. 35). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Salisbury. Much lavender is grown and distilled here.

REMIREMONT, tn. NE. of France, depart. Vosges, prov. Lorraine, on the river Moselle, among the Vosges mountains; 14 m. SE. of Epinal. Pop. 4000. Lat. 48. 1. N. Long. 6. 38. E. It has some manufactures of cotton, and is the centre of traffic with a large mountain district. In the vicinity are forests and iron-works. The environs produce abundance of cherries, of which the inhabitants make a kind of liquor. Remiremont had formerly an abbey for ladies.

REMO, ST., seaport, Italy, div. Genoa, kingd. Sardinia; 66 m. SE. of Genoa. Pop. 7500. Lat. 44. 0. N. Long. 8. 0. E. The town is built on the slope of a mountain rising from the Mediterranean, and, being surrounded with gardens of orange and lemon trees, is a beautiful spot. The houses are well built: the only public edifices worthy of notice are, the cathedral, the churches, and the college. The port admits only small vessels, which carry the various fruits, oil, and other produce, to Languedoc and Provence. In 1745 St. Remo was bombarded by the English.

REMPSTON, par. England, s. div. wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. of Nottingham. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £3072. Pop. 398. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York.

REMS AND FILS, one of the 12 departs. of the kingd. of Wirtemberg, E. of Rothenberg. Area, 540 sq. m. Pop. 126,000. It is divided into the five upper bailiwicks of Gemund, Goppingen, Schorndorf, Lorch, and Geislingen. The chief town is Goppingen.

REMSCHEID, vil. Prussia, gov. Dusseldorf, prov. Cleves and Berg; 2 m. SW. of Lennep. Pop. 7000. Though a small vil. it is one of the chief manufacturing places for hardwares, especially reaping-hooks, carpenters and joiners' tools, locks, scissors, &c. Linen, cotton, and ribbons, are also made here.

REMY, ST., tn. France, depart. Mouths of the Rhone, prov. Provence; 42 m. NW. of Marseilles. Pop. 5100. It is situate in a fertile plain covered with gardens and orchards, and is remarkable chiefly for its circular promenade. Within one mile are two remains of antiquity, a Roman triumphal arch and a mausoleum. The neighbourhood produces abundance of olive oil. Marble is found in the vicinity, but the chief article of trade is supplied by the vines of the surrounding hills.

REMY, ST., tn. of Central France, depart. Puy de Dome, prov. Auvergne; 25 m. NE. of Clermont. Pop. 2700.

RENAIX, or RONSE, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders; 22 m. SSW. of Ghent. Pop. nearly 10,000. The public buildings are, 3 churches, an hospital, and a magnificent chateau. It has an extensive woollen manufacture, and a brisk trade.

RENCHEN, tn. W. of Germany, duchy of Baden, on the riv. Rench; 10 m. E. of Strasburg. Pop. 2000. It gives name to the Rencherloch, a pass which the imperial general Montecuculi maintained against Turenne in 1675. In 1796 Moreau here obtained an advantage over the Austrians, which opened his passage into Suabia.

RENDAL, par. Scotland, island of Pomona, sh. Orkney and Caithness. Real prop. £45. Pop. 542. Liv. a vic. in the presb. Kirkwall, and syn. Orkney. Here are two parochial schools.

RENDCOMBE, par. England, hund. Rapsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2650. Real prop. £2050. Pop. 218. Cirencester (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Gloucester.

RENDHAM, par. England, hund. Plomesgate, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £2247. Pop. 449. Saxmundham (P. T. 89). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £110. Here is a small endowed free school.

RENDLESHAM, par. England, hund. Loes, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2280. Real prop. £2151. Pop. 261. Wickham Market (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich. It gives the title of an Irish baron to the family of Thelluson.

RENDSBERG, tn. s. of Denmark, on the riv. Eyder; 50 m. N. of Hamburgh. Pop. 4500. The river divides it into three parts, one of which is an island. Its chief manufacture is of pottery, in which, as well as in timber, it carries on a considerable trade, by means of the river and the canal of Kiel. Rendsberg has a strong fortress and several officers for provincial administration. The neighbouring district, called the bailiwick of Rendsberg, is far from fertile.

RENFREW, sh. of Scotland. Pop. 133,443. Containing 24 pars., 1 royal burgh, and 3 towns. Members of parliament, 2. The surface of the country is diversified with hill and dale, wood, and water; but much of the soil is barren and moorish. The rivers here, besides the Clyde, are, the Gryfe, from which the whole dist. has been termed Strathgryfe, the White Cart, the Black Cart, and the Lavern. This co. abounds in limestone, freestone, and coals, besides lead and iron-ores; and here also are found fossil remains of animals and vegetables, different from any of the living species in this country. The inhabitants are principally engaged in commerce and manufactures; the weaving of linens and cottons being prosecuted generally in the tns. and vils. throughout this co. The principal tns., besides the royal burgh of Renfrew, are, Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow; and among the most considerable of the vils. are, Johnstown, Gourock, Eaglesham, Kilbarchan, Daff, Lochwinnock, and Pollockshaws.

RENFREW, royal burgh, county-town, and par., Scotland, sh. Renfrew. Real prop. £10,083. Pop. 2833. Edinburgh, 49 m. Liv. in presb. Paisley, syn. Glasgow and Ayr. Five annual fairs. Member of parliament, one. The par. extends from three to four miles in each direction; a part of it lying on the N. bank of the Clyde. The tn. is ancient, situated on a plain on the E. side of the river Cart, not far from its junction with the Clyde. It was made a royal burgh by Robert II., who had a palace here; and, subsequently, charters were granted by

James VI. of Scotland, and by queen Anne. It is governed by a provost, two baillies, and 16 councillors. This burgh returns one member to parliament, in conjunction with Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen. County meetings take place here, and quarter-sessions are held before the justices of the peace. There is a grammar-school, under the patronage of the town council. The commerce of Renfrew is inconsiderable. The principal manufacture here is that of thread; muslin-weaving is also carried on, and there are soap and candle-works.

RENHOLD, par. England, hund. Barford, co. Bedford. Acres, 2360. Real prop. £2141. Pop. 453. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £140. Here is a small endowed school.

RENISHAW, tnshp. England, par. Eckington, hund. Scarsdale, co. of Derby. Pop. with par. Chesterfield (P. T. 150). Here is a small endowment for the education of from 20 to 30 children.

RENNES, tn. France, depart. of Ille and Vilaine, formerly cap. of the prov. of Brittany; 80 m. N. of Nantes. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 48. 7. N. Long. 1. 36. W. It is situate in a plain, at the confluence of two rivers; the Ille flowing from the N., and the Vilaine from the E. The latter divides the town into two parts, which are connected by bridges. The part on the left bank of the river, called Lower-town, is almost on a level with the surface of the water, and subject to inundations. That on the right bank, called Upper-town, stands on an eminence, and forms the finest part of the city. Since the dreadful fire of 1720, Rennes has been rebuilt on a regular plan. Though a few of the narrow streets and antiquated houses still remain, in general the streets are broad, straight, and regular, and the houses well-built. The square called the Palais de Justice, was constructed on the model of the Place Vendome at Paris, and had formerly a bronze statue of Louis XIV. The Place d'Armes, of which the hotel de ville forms the W. façade; the Place de la Grande Cohue; and the Place de la Pompe, are worth notice. The principal promenades are the Cours and the Tabor: the former is nearly a mile long; the latter is situated on an eminence, and presents an extensive view. The chief public edifices of Rennes are, the cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, with its lofty towers; a public library, a museum, a physical cabinet, a chemical laboratory, a botanical garden, and a cabinet of natural history. The trade of Rennes is promoted by the facility of conveyance, the Vilaine being navigable for barges of considerable burden. The principal articles of commerce are, corn and cattle, hemp, flax, and timber, besides lead, wax, and butter. The manufactures of Rennes are, sailcloth, blankets, hats, thread, stockings, gloves, and hardware; all of which are exported. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a court of appeal for four adjoining departments. It has likewise courts for criminal and commercial affairs.

RENNINGTON, tnship. and chap. England, par. Embleton, s. div. Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland. Real prop. £1665. Pop. 273. Alnwick (P. T. 308). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £46.

RENSSELAER, co. N. America, U. S., New York. Pop. 49,472. Chief tn. Troy.

RENSSELAERVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., Albany co., New York; 24 m. SW. of Albany. Pop. 3689.

RENTOWN, vil. Scotland, par. Cardross, sh. Dumbarton. Pop. with par. Dumbarton (P. T. 58). The print-fields of Dalquhurn and Cordale are said to be of greater extent than any others in Scotland.

RENWICK, or Ravenwick, par. England, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 4500. Real prop. £1007. Pop. 375. Penrith (P. T. 283). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £82. Here is a small Methodist chapel and a Sunday-school.

REOLLE, tn. SW. of France, depart. Gironne, prov. Guyenne, on the river Garonne; 34 m. SE. of Bordeaux. Pop. 3800. The chief occupation is the manufacture of hardware (nails and knives), and the sale of leather and wool.

REPPS, par. England, hund. West Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £1722. Pop. (with Bastwick) 255. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £60.

REPPS, North, par. England, hund. North Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2680. Real prop. £2620. Pop. 605. Cromer (P. T. 129). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

REPPS, South, par. England, hund. North Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2170. Real prop. £2624. Pop. 733. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

REPS, or Kohalom-Szek, dist. Austrian states, prov. Transylvania, NE. of the dist. Fogaras. Area, 210 sq. m. Pop. 26,000. Though elevated, and in some parts mountainous, it produces both corn and pasture: some tracts are covered with forests. The chief river is the Aluta.—*Reps*, or *Kohalom*, the chief tn. of this dist., is a small but neat town; 16 m. N. of Fogaras. Pop. 2200.

REPTON, or Repington, par. England, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 6440. Real prop. £6925. Pop. 2083. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 125). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £115. It consists principally of one street of scattered houses, about a mile in length; the chief employment of the inhabitants arises from the operations of agriculture. After the Conquest, a priory of black canons was established here, the remains of the conventual buildings of which are now employed as the Repton free school, a very rich endowment, which originated in the bounty of Sir John Port, who, in 1566, devised all his estates in Lancashire for the support of this school.

REPTON AND GRESLEY, hund. England, co. Derby. Acres, 55,750. Pop. 18,554. Containing 26 pars.

REQUENA, tn. SE. of Spain, prov. Cuença; 41 m. WbN. of Valencia. Pop. 6000. Manufacture, silk-weaving.

RERRICK, or Rerwick, par. Scotland, sh. of Kirkcudbright. Real prop. £11,986. Pop. 2083. Kirkcudbright (P. T. 98½). Liv. in the presb. Kirkcudbright, syn. Galloway. The surface is rugged and hilly, terminating towards the N. in the mountain of Bencairn, the top of which is 1200 feet above sea-level. On the coast is a safe and convenient bay for small vessels, sheltered from the sea by the island of Heston.

RERY, or Rearymore, par. Ireland, bar. Tinehinch, Queen's County, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3609. Clonaslee (P. T. 60). Liv. a vic. in the

dioc. Killdare, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £220.

RESCOBIE, par. Scotland, sh. of Forfar. Real prop. £5277. Pop. 808. Forfar (P. T. 70). Liv. in the presb. Forfar, syn. of Angus and Mearns. Here is a parochial school, with a salary, a school-house, and garden for the master.

RESHD, tn. Persia, cap. of the prov. Ghilan. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 37. 20. N. Long. 49. 50. E. It has a considerable trade in silk, &c.

RESOLUTION BAY, bay, on the W. coast of St. Christina, one of the Marquesas islands, in the S. Pacific. Lat. 9. 55. S. Long. 139. 8. W. It is sometimes called Mendana, because it was discovered by that navigator, in 1595. The adjacent country is well inhabited. The N. side of the land is like a black burnt hill; on the top of this are fortified villages, surrounded by palisadoes.

RESTALRIG, bar. and par. Scotland, sh. of Edinburgh. Pop. with South Leith. Edinburgh, 1 m. See PERTH and LEITH.

RESTON, NORTH, par. England, Marsh div. hund. Louth Eske, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 970. Real prop. £895. Pop. 39. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

RESTON, SOUTH, par. England, Marsh div. hund. Calceworth, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 710. Real prop. £757. Pop. 139. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £135.

RETFORD, EAST, borough, market-tn., and par. England, North Clay div. hund. Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 130. Real prop. £4586. Pop. 2491. London, 144 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £116. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Two annual fairs, for horses, cattle, and cheese. Members of parliament, two. In Domesday-book this place is called Redeford, whence it has been inferred that the name originated from a ford over the river Idle, on the eastern bank of which the town is situated, where the soil consists of red earth, or ferruginous clay. The municipal government is vested in four aldermen, 12 councillors, a recorder, a town-clerk, and other officers. A court of record is held here for the recovery of debts unlimited in amount. Sessions of the peace for the borough are held quarterly; and here likewise are held those for the northern div. of the co. East Retford, in conjunction with Bassetlaw, returns two members to parliament. The church is a spacious edifice, with a lofty square tower. There is also a handsome chapel of ease, of recent erection. The General Baptists, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship in this town. A free grammar-school was founded here by Edward VI., and endowed with the property belonging to dissolved chantries. A national school for boys was established in 1813. Here is an hospital or almshouse, for poor men, and another for poor widows or single women. The streets of this town are arranged somewhat in the form of the letter Y; in the centre is an open quadrangle or market-place, around which are houses, in general neat and well-built. The town-hall is a handsome and convenient structure, surmounted by a cupola; and beneath it is a market-house. There is a small theatre, commonly open for six weeks before Christmas. This place derives considerable advantage from its situation on the great north road. The most extensive manufactures are those of hats and shoes, to which may be added bobbin-net, yarn, check, sacking, sail-cloth, ropes, and twine; and on the river Idle are corn and paper-mills. In the neighbourhood are several hop-plantations.

RETFORD, WEST, par. England, Hatfield div. wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1080. Real prop. £2441. Pop. 593. East Retford (P. T. 145). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. York. Dorrel's Hospital was founded here in 1666, for ten men, but the trustees have since added accommodations for six more. Here is also a small endowed school. The Chesterfield canal passes through this par.

RETHEL, or RETEL MAZARIN (having belonged to the family of cardinal Mazarin), tn. France, depart. Ardennes, prov. Champagne, on the river Aisne; 24 m. NE. of Rheims. Pop. 4900. Lat. 49. 50. N. Long. 4. 27. E. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, hats, and leather. The environs are chiefly forest lands and pasturage: there are some iron-mines.

RETIERS, tn. France, depart. Ille and Vilaine, prov. of Brittany; 21 m. SE. of Rennes. Pop. 3000.

RETIMO, seaport-town, European Turkey, island Candia; 40 m. W. of the tn. of Candia. Pop. 6000. Lat. 35. 20. N. Long. 24. 21. E. It has a trade in wine, and a manufacture of soap from olive oil.

RETTENDON, par. England, hund. Chelmsford, co. Essex. Acres, 4480. Real prop. £5277. Pop. 671. Rayleigh (P. T. 34). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London. Here is a school for instructing 20 children, founded by John Humphreys, Esq. The river Crouch is here navigable for barges.

RETZAT, or REZAT, the name of two rivs. in kingd. Bavaria, N. of the Danube, which, after uniting, take the name of Rednitz.

RETZAT, one of the circles into which the kingd. of Bavaria was divided in 1808; N. of the Danube. Area, 3400 sq. m. Pop. 520,000. It produces abundance of corn, flax, hemp, and some tobacco and wine; it has also some mines and quarries. The cap. is Anspach, but the largest tn. is Nuremburg; the chief manufacturing tns. are Furth and Schwabach.

REUS, tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia; 8 m. W. of Tarragona. Pop. 20,000. It is situate in a fertile plain, 6 m. from the sea; its harbour is at a village called Salon, which is connected with the tn. by a canal; and business is carried on here with a degree of activity seldom found in Spain. In the 18th century, Reus was little more than a village, where the principal merchants of Catalonia had agents to purchase wine, brandy, &c.; but since that period, manufactures have been progressively established of silk, cottons, leather, and hats.

REUSS, princip. of interior Germany, kingd. Saxony. Area, about 600 sq. m. Pop. 85,000. It is divided into two parts, one adjoining the Prussian, the other the Bavarian territories. The surface being hilly, is better adapted for pasture than tillage. The hills are covered with plantations, and contain mines of copper, lead, iron, silver, alum, and vitriol. The manufactures are of woollen and linen, with smaller ones of leather, cottons, and hardware. The NE. part of the princip. is watered by the Elster,

the SW. by the Saale. The princes of Reuss, who are of ancient family, have votes in the diet of the Germanic confederation.

REUSS, riv. Switzerland, which issues from Lake Luzendro, in Mount St. Gothard, flows through the lake Waldstadtersee, passes by Lucerne, and falls into the Aar near Bruck. The country being mountainous, it receives in its course many small streams, and has numerous waterfalls. Below the valley of Urseren, the Reuss is crossed by the Devil's Bridge, an arch of 80 feet span, over a fall of 100 feet. The river abounds in salmon, and becomes navigable at Lucerne.

REUTLINGEN, tn. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg, on riv. Echetz; 19 m. SbE. of Stutgard. Pop. 8300. It is an ancient place, and was long a free town. The chief public buildings are the town-house and a church in the Gothic style. It has a lyceum and a well-endowed hospital. Though not a place of strength, it is still surrounded by a mound and ditch. The manufactures are, linen, cotton, leather, hardware, soap, hats, and paper, all on a small scale.

REVEL, or Kolyvan, tn. NW. of European Russia, cap. of prov. Esthonia; 180 m. WbN. of Riga. Pop. 13,000. Lat. 59. 26. N. Long. 24. 39. E. It has an excellent harbour, and well defended; the Swedes failed in a bold attack upon it in 1790. The tn. is fortified by a wall and ditch, and a citadel. It is divided into three parts—the town, the suburb, and the Domberg. The streets are narrow and irregular, but the houses are well built of brick. The churches are thirteen in number—6 Greek, and 7 Lutheran. Revel has a public library, military academy, and several schools, infirmaries, and poor-houses. A small palace near the shore, with gardens, is much resorted to. The exports consist of corn, timber, hemp, and spirituous liquors from the interior. The imports are bay-salt, sugar, coffee, and British manufactures. Some glass and leather are manufactured. Revel was founded by the Danes in 1218, conquered afterwards by the Swedes, and taken from the latter by the Russians in 1710.

REVEL, tn. France, depart. Upper Garonne, prov. Languedoc; 30 m. SE. of Toulouse. Pop. 3800. It is situate on a height not far from the canal of Languedoc. Linens, woollens, stockings, and caps are manufactured here. During the civil wars of the 16th century, it was taken and fortified by the Calvinists, but was afterwards dismantled.

REVELLO, tn. Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia; 9 m. NW. of Saluzzo. Pop. 5000. It is situate on the declivity of a mountain, and fortified by nature and art. The only objects of interest are several well-built churches, the palace, and an old ruined castle. Revello was the birth-place of Carlo Denina.

REVELSTOCK, par. England, hund. Plymton, co. of Devon. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £2044. Pop. 492. Earl's Plymton (P. T. 212). Liv. a cur. dioc. Exeter.

REVESBY, par. England, W. div. soke of Bolingbroke, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4660. Real prop. £6087. Pop. 649. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln.

REWAH, or Reva, country of Hindoostan, prov. Allahabad; the modern dominions of the Rewah raja border on the E. part of Bundelcund, and join that part of Allahabad district situate to the right of the Jumna. The greater part of this division is an elevated table land, though the raja also possesses a considerable tract below, which unites with the British dominions. In the neighbourhood of the Ghauts, the country is covered with jungle; the higher grounds are well cultivated, though the condition of the peasantry is wretched. Immense quantities of the water that falls in the rainy season on the table-lands of Rewah, are precipitated over its rocky barren in cataracts, the finest of which are those of Tonse, Beyhar, and Mahana. Beyhar is one of the highest in the world, being one unbroken fall of 360 feet; the Tonse, however, is the grandest, from its immense volume of water. In 1813, a British detachment entered the Rewah territory, destroyed many of the petty forts, and annexed a tract to the British dominions worth 40,000 rupees annual rent.—*Rewah*, the cap., is on the riv. Bichanuddy; 69 m. SbW. from Allahabad city. Lat. 24. 34. N. Long. 81. 19. E. The raja's house, within the fort, is of stone, and very large. The suburbs are very extensive, and the country contains several walled towns—Mow, Raypoor, Muckonabad, and Douree. The chief rivs. are the Tonse, Mahana, and Beyhar. The ruins of ancient temples, and several immense banks, are to be seen. At Myhur is a conical hill, with a small Hindoo temple on the top, the ascent to which is by 523 steps, almost perpendicular.

REWE, par. England, partly in the hund. of Hayridge, and partly in that of Wonford, co. Devon. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £1722. Pop. 286. Exeter (P. T. 164). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

REYDON, or Raydon, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2440. Real prop. £2370. Pop. 338. Southwold (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich.

REYMERSTON, par. England, hund. Mitford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £2179. Pop. 299. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

REYNAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Garrycastle, King's co., prov. Leinster. Acres, 4370. Pop. 4721. Banagher (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. dioc. Meath and archdioc. Armagh.

REYNOLDSTON, par. Great Britain, hund. Swansea, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £687. Pop. 220. Swansea (P. T. 206). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £79. Here are several fine springs, dedicated to saints and remarkable persons. In this par. is the famous Druidical relic, mentioned by Camden, and called Arthur's stone; and in a garden here is a natural cavern, formed in the limestone rock, capable of containing 200 persons.

REYNOLDSTON, par. of Great Britain, hund. Narberth, co. Pembroke, South Wales. Acres, 400. Real prop. £265. Pop. 109. Tenby (P. T. 261). Liv. a donative, dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £39.

REZAT. See Retzat.

RHAYADAR, or Rhayadyr, par. of Great Britain, hund. Miskin, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 100. Real prop. £858. Pop. 227. Llandaff (P. T. 163). Liv. a vic. dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £79. A mineral spring here, called

Pistyll Goleu, is found efficacious in rheumatism and weakness of the sinews.

RHAYADAR, or Rhaiadar, mkt., borough-town, and chap. Great Britain, par. Nantmel, hund. Rhayadar, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Area of bor., 87 acres. Real prop. £558. Pop. 669. London, 181 m. Liv. a chap. Ann. val. £49. Market-day, Wednesday. Five annual fairs. Here is a paroch. chapel, three meeting-houses of Dissenters, a town-hall, two good inns, and a grammar-school. The plan of the tn. consists of four avenues, intersecting at right angles, the town-hall standing in the centre. This is one of the five contributary boroughs which return a burgess to parliament for New Radnor. A court-leet and a court-baron are held here, at the former of which the burgesses are elected by the town-jury; and also a bailiff, chosen annually, by whom the tn. is governed. The king is lord of the manor. Here are two flannel-manufactories, and this is a great thoroughfare between Aberystwyth and the counties of Worcester and Hereford.

RHEA, co. N. America, U. S., E. of Tennessee, 30 m. in length by 20 m. in breadth. Pop. 8182. Chief town, Washington.

RHEBAN, bar. Ireland, united with Narragh, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 15,775. In the united bars. are included ten pars., besides the mkt.-tns. of Athy and Ballytore.

RHEDEN, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. Gelderland; 6 m. ENE. of Arnheim. Pop. 3400.

RHEENEN, or Rhenen, ancient tn. Belgium, prov. Utrecht, near the riv. Rhine; 14 m. W. of Arnheim. Pop. 2200.

RHEIDT, or Rheyd, tn. of Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg, on riv. Niers. Pop. 3600. Silk, velvet, and soap are manufactured here, and 1000 hands are employed in spinning and weaving cotton.

RHEIMS, or Reims, ancient city of France, depart. of the Marne, prov. Champaigne, on the riv. Vesle; 100 m. EbN. of Paris. Pop. 38,000. Lat. 49. 16. N. Long. 4. 6. E. A large space is enclosed by walls, but only half of which is covered with buildings; this is an oval, of which the Place Royale is the centre. The streets are wide, and straight. One of the finest streets is a long one leading across the whole width of the town, from the E. to the W. gate. The Place St. Remy, situate at the S. end of the town, though irregular, is pleasant. The houses are well built, but, for want of height, are not striking in their appearance. Rheims has six gates, with avenues leading to the city. Two of them, Porte de Ceres and Porte de Mars, retain their Roman names; at the outside of the former is a small suburb of the same name. Of the public buildings of Rheims, the most remarkable is the cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice of the 12th century, and one of the finest specimens of that kind of architecture in France. It was in this cathedral that the consecrating the kings of France took place. The second object of interest was the church of St. Nicaise (as long as it stood), with its arch and pillar. The episcopal palace is a fine building. The hotel de ville is famous for its size, and the beauty of its front; it had formerly an equestrian statue of Louis XIII. Rheims also contains three hospitals; and many of its old buildings contain vestiges of very remote ages. At the outside of the Porte de Mars are the remains of a triumphal arch, and some traces of an amphitheatre. An university was founded here in 1547, which is now replaced by a royal college. The archbishop of this city is primate of the kingdom. The chief manufactures are cotton and woollens, and also hats and stockings. In 1814 this town was the scene of sharp fighting between the French and Russians.

RHEINA-WOLBECK, princip. Westphalia, subject, since 1815, to Prussia and Hanover. Area, 256 sq. m. Pop. 10,000. It is a narrow track, extending along the W. side of the Ems.

RHEINGAU, or Rhingau, dist. Germany, duchy Nassau, on N. bank of riv. Rhine, extending from Biberach to Rudesheim. It is 12 m. long by 4 m. broad, has many villages along the Rhine, and produces the best Rhenish wine.

RHEINTHAL (Valley of the Rhine), dist. Switzerland, canton St. Gall, lying along riv. Rhine, from Lake Constance to the lordship of Sax; 16 m. long, by 4 m. broad. Pop. 15,000. Near the Rhine the soil is gravelly, but in other parts it is fertile, and produces maize, flax, fruits, and vines. Spinning and weaving cotton for the manufacturers of St. Gall and Appenzell constitute the chief employment. Chief tn. Rheineck.

RHEINTHAL, a small track of Germany, duchy of Baden, extending from Rheinfelden, along the right bank of the Rhine.

RHIENECK, princip. Germany, NW. of Bavaria, circle of Lower Maine. Area, 24 sq. m. Pop. 2000. It is part of an ancient co., the rest of which now belongs to kingd. Bavaria.

RHINCREW. See Templemihill.

RHINE, riv. Europe, rising in Switzerland, NE. side of Mount St. Gothard, and receiving numerous tributary streams. In flowing to the NE., it receives two rivers, called by the Germans the Middle and Hither Rhine; the united waters pass the Grison town of Coire, become navigable, and hold a N. course to the lake Constance. Issuing from the lake, the Rhine flows to the W., and receives the Aar, the Reuss, and Limmat; and continues to flow W. to Bale, where it takes a N. direction, and receives the Neckar and Maine on the side of Germany, and Moselle on that of France. Continuing its course to the N., it enters the kingd. of Belgium, and divides into two great branches, of which the S. takes the name of Waal, receives the Maese, becomes like an arm of the sea, and flows into the German Ocean, by Dort, Rotterdam, and Williamstadt. The N. is divided first above, and then below Arnheim. The name of Rhine is finally retained by a slow flowing water which passes Utrecht and Leyden, on its way to the sea. From its source to Mentz, this river is called Upper Rhine, and from Mentz to Holland, Lower Rhine. Its course, 700 miles, is not in proportion to its volume. In Switzerland, the scenery on its banks is bold and romantic; and below Schaffhausen, it forms a cascade which is the largest in the civilized part of Europe. From Mentz, the banks of the Rhine assume their most beautiful aspect. It is navigable, with few interruptions, from Coire to the German Ocean. It receives a number of navigable rivers, which, with the canals cut to join it, open a passage to several countries. It is by the Rhine that

the timber of Suabia is conveyed to Belgium, and colonial produce transported from the coast to the interior of Germany and Switzerland. The passage-boats up and down the Rhine afford commodious conveyances, by which the traveller not only avoids bad roads, but enjoys delightful views. The navigation is often difficult, but seldom hazardous. In 1820, steam navigation was introduced: a canal has recently been projected for uniting the Rhine with the Danube, passing through the Black Forest. The Rhine gives name to several divisions of Germany and France.

RHINE, Circle of, dist. Germany, subject to Bavaria, though distant from it, being situate W. of the Rhine, between Weissemburg on S., and Worms on the N. It consists of a track of country ceded by France in 1814, and assigned by the congress of Vienna to Austria, and since made over by the latter to Bavaria. Its form is nearly square. Area, 1800 square m. Pop. 308,000. This prov. contains mines of iron, quicksilver, and coal, as well as a few hardware manufactures. The surface is uneven, but the more fertile parts yield wheat, oats, barley, and some fruits. It is divided into four districts, the chief tns. of which are Frankenthal, Landau, Kaiserslautern, and Deux Ponts. The Rhine forms its E. boundary; the other rivers are the Queich and the Lauter.

RHINE, prov. Germany, grand duchy Hesse, N. of the preceding circle. Area, 1000 sq. m. Pop. 155,000. The surface is hilly and romantic. The vallies are very fertile in corn, flax, tobacco, and vines. The hills contain mines of iron and salt. The chief manufactures are of linen, cotton, and leather, which occasion a brisk traffic, though impeded by the high navigation-dues on the Rhine.

RHINE, Confederation of, a great, but short-lived association, entered into by several German princes, and concluded at Paris, in 1806. It remained in force upwards of seven years, and was finally annulled in 1814. The original parties to this league were, Bavaria, which supplied 30,000 troops; Wirtemberg, 12,000; Baden, 8000; Berg, 5000; Hesse Darmstadt, 4000; Nassau and the smaller states collectively, 4000. It was in great measure by the troops thus furnished, that Buonaparte vanquished the Austrians in 1809.

RHINE, Lower, Grand Duchy of, prov. of Prussia, consisting of states taken from France and the grand duchy of Berg in 1814, and assigned by the Congress of Vienna to Prussia. Its area is 5700 sq. m. Pop. 950,000. Between Lat. 49. 20. and 51. 8. N., and Long. 6. and 8. 37. E. It is included in the same military district as Westphalia, and is divided into the governments of Aix-la-Chapelle, Coblentz, and Treves. The cap. is Aix-la-Chapelle. The country is hilly, and far from fertile, producing chiefly hops, tobacco, flax, and potash; along the banks of the rivers the wine is tolerably good. The hills produce some minerals; the manufactures are confined to the districts round Aix-la-Chapelle and Neuwied.

RHINE, Circle of the Lower, formerly one of the ten circles of the German empire, before the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine, in 1806. The chief princes were the electors of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne. It is now divided among the states of Baden, Bavaria, Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau, Prussia, and Hanover.—*Rhine, Circle of the Upper*, former circle of the German empire, also abolished in 1806. Area of upper and lower circles, 20,000 sq. m. This circle has been divided among Bavaria, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and other states.

RHINE, Lower, or Bas Rhin, depart. NE. of France, between the Rhine on the E., and the Vosges mountains on the W. Area, 1900 sq. m. Pop. 585,000. The soil is fertile in the valleys, and though the mountains are rugged and stony, the scenery is picturesque. It produces corn, hemp, flax, tobacco, and rape-seed. In the mountains are mines of iron, copper, coal, and salt. Vines are cultivated in the warmer regions. The chief manufactures are linen and hardware. Cotton has been introduced of late years, and here are also manufactures of glass, china, pottery, and paper, which are exported. This depart. is divided into four arrondissements—Strasburg, the cap., Saverne, Bar, and Weissemburg. The treaty of Paris, of 1815, curtailed it of Landau and of a track of country N. of Weissemburg.

RHINE, Upper, or Haut Rhin, depart. NE. of France, on the W. bank of the Rhine. Area, 1700 sq. m. Pop. 408,000. In soil and produce it resembles Bas Rhin. The depart. is divided into four arrondissements—Colmar, Altkirch, Neufbrisach, and Befort.

RHINEBECK, tn. North America, U. S., Dutchess co., New York, E. side of riv. Hudson; 67 m. S. of Albany. Pop. 2938. There are four landings on the Hudson in this town, and considerable trade.

RHIO, Dutch settlement in the island of Bintang, in the E. Seas, near Singapoor, become of importance to the Dutch since the cession of their former establishments on the coast of Malacca.

RHIW, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Cymytmaen, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £464. Pop. 358. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Bangor. Ann. val. £93. Fair, Sept. 9.

RHIWABON, (Ruabon,) tn. Great Britain, par. same name, hund. Bromfield, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Pop. 1341. Wrexham (P. T. 179). Liv. a vic. dioc. St. Asaph. Mkt.-day, Monday. Three annual fairs. There is no plan observed in the erection of this town, the extension having been made in correspondence with the irregular and rapid increase in the pop. of this mining district. Petty sessions for the div. are held here. The inhabitants are wholly occupied in the collieries and iron-works which encompass this place.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the states of North America, bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Connecticut; 40 m. in length, by 29 m. in breadth. Area, 1350 sq. m. Pop. 97,212. Lat. 41. 22. to 42. 3. N. Long. 71. 10. to 71. 40. E. It is divided into ten counties—Providence, Newport, Washington, Kent, Bristol, Providence, Newport, South Kingston, E. Greenwich, and Bristol. The rivers are, Pawtucket, Providence, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, and Wood river. Narraganset bay extends up from S. to N., and embosoms many pleasant and fertile islands, which are, Rhode Island, (from which the state derives its name,) Canonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope,

Dyers', and Hog islands. The towns are, Providence, Newport, Bristol, Warren, S. Kingston, E. Greenwich, Smithfield. The villages are, Pawtucket and Pawtuxet. The harbours are, Newport, Providence, Wickford, Pawtuxet, Bristol, and Warren. The country is mostly level, except in the NW. part, which is hilly and rocky. The soil is better adapted to grazing than tillage. The islands and country bordering on Narraganset bay are celebrated for their fine cattle, their numerous flocks of sheep, and excellence of their butter and cheese. Corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some parts wheat are produced; the various kinds of grasses, fruits, culinary roots and plants are produced in abundance, and the rivers and bays swarm with excellent fish. Iron ore and copper is found in several parts; there is also abundance of limestone. The manufactures of Rhode Island consist of iron, cotton, woollen, paper, and hats. The exports are, flax-seed, lumber, horses, cattle, beef, pork, fish, poultry, onions, butter, cheese, barley, grain, spirits, cotton, and linen goods. The climate of this state is very healthy, and more temperate than the climate of any other part of New England, as the breezes from the sea have the effect not only to mitigate the heat in summer, but to moderate the cold in winter. Rhode Island has 51 banks, including a branch of the United States bank. Brown University is situated at Providence; at the same place is a seminary styled the Friends' Boarding-school, and eight or ten academies. There are ten periodical papers. In 1831 the Baptists had 2600 communicants; the Methodists, 1100 members; the Congregationalists, 1000 communicants; the Unitarians, 2 societies; the Sabbatarians, about 1000 communicants; the Friends are numerous; there are some Universalists, and one Roman Catholic church. The settlement of this state was commenced at Providence, in 1636, by Roger Williams; and in 1638 the settlement of the island of Rhode Island was begun by Williams, Coddington, and others. In 1764, a charter was obtained from England, by which the settlements of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations were united under one government, which continued in force till 1663, when a new charter was granted by Charles II., which has ever since formed the basis of the government. The legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, consisting of 72 members—six from Newport, four from each of the towns of Providence, Portsmouth, and Warwick, and two from each of the other tns. in the state, which are elected half-yearly, in April and August. The senate consists of ten members, who are elected annually in April. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected annually in April. A lieutenant-governor is also elected, on whom the executive duties devolve in case of the office of governor being vacated. The general assembly meet four times a-year, at Newport, on the first Wednesday in May, and by adjournment, at the same place, in June; it meets on the last Wednesday in October, alternately at Providence and S. Kingston, and by adjournment, in January, at E. Greenwich, Bristol, or Providence. The judges are appointed annually by the general assembly. This state sends two representatives to congress.

RHODE ISLAND, island, N. America, U.S., forming a part of the above state, and from which it receives its name. It is 15 m. long, and 2½ m. broad, and is included in Newport county.

RHODES, island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Asia Minor; about 40 m. in length, by 10 m. in breadth. Pop. 20,000. It was anciently a celebrated state of Greece, distinguished by its commerce and naval power; though it was not till after the death of Alexander that Rhodes appeared in its full glory. Demetrius undertook the siege of Rhodes, but, after a year's perseverance, was obliged to raise the siege, and found before Rhodes the wreck of his military fortunes as well as his fame. At this time, Rhodes is described as the only city which was strongly fortified and richly ornamented. The celebrated Colossus was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world: it is said to have been 70 cubits high, and much distinguished for beauty and grandeur; it was overthrown by an earthquake. In the time of Cicero and Cæsar, the schools of Rhodes were among the most frequented by those who aspired to scientific distinction. Rhodes was among the last states which yielded to the Roman arms, and is not heard of in history till the downfall of the eastern empire, when the island became one of the last retreats to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem: this little band of heroes rendered it illustrious by their resistance to the Ottoman emperors; they were subdued by Solyman the Great, after one of the most memorable sieges recorded in history. Rhodes is now reduced, by the oppressions of the Porte, to a state of the most wretched poverty; yet few districts, in proportion to their extent, enjoy greater natural advantages. In the centre rises Mount Artemira, the ancient Atabyrus, a steep and lofty summit, forming the pinnacle of a range of mntns., on which grow those forests of pine which supplied the ancient navies of the Rhodians, and are still sent in great quantities to the arsenal at Constantinople. Beneath this range rises a track of lower hills, which still produce that perfumed wine so much prized by the ancients. The corn, olives, and cotton raised is barely sufficient for the supply of this island; but the exportation of wine, figs, and other fruit, is considerable. The climate of Rhodes is delightful, the greater part of the summer being free from those intense heats usually felt in this climate. The months of July and August only are exposed to hot winds from the coast of Caramania. The winters are mild and humid. The Greeks inhabit 42 villages; the rest of the population are Jews and Turks.

RHODES, city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of the above island. Pop. 6000. Lat. 36. 26. N. Long. 28. 12. E. The advantageous situation, at the extremity of a promontory, the disposition of its buildings in the form of an amphitheatre, the strength of its walls, and its towers, situated on rising rocks, give to this city an idea of strength and grandeur. On entering the city, scarcely anything corresponds with the expectations thus excited: the streets are narrow, winding, devoid of regularity and elegance; half the houses are in ruins, and half those in the suburbs uninhabited. The principal public

edifices that remain are, the church of St. John, the palace of the grand masters, and a convent, all massive buildings in the Gothic style. The churches are converted into mosques; and a large hospital is used by the Turks for the purpose of a granary. Of the modern streets, the best and widest are in the Jews' quarter. Around the city is an immense Turkish burying-ground, containing many small altars, with inscriptions. The suburbs, occupied by the Greeks, are beautiful, consisting of stone houses and gardens well stocked with all the fruits of the climate. On the declivity of the hills are numerous country-houses, finely situated. Rhodes has two good harbours, which are separated only by a mole running obliquely into the sea, the largest of which is called Mandraici. The two extremities are defended by towers, and in the centre is a square tower 120 feet high. There is a dock where one caravel in about three years is built for the use of the grand seignior.

RHODEZ, or Rodez, tn. s. of France, cap. depart. Aveyron, prov. Guyenne, near the river Aveyron; 70 m. NE. of Toulouse. Pop. 6500. Lat. 44. 21. N. Long. 2. 34. E. It was formerly the cap. of the prov. of Rouergue, and is built in an antiquated style, with narrow dark streets. It has two squares, and a cathedral well built, with a remarkably high steeple. The other objects of interest are a lyceum, public library, a school, and an exchange. The manufactures are of coarse cloth, gloves, leather, and candles, and some copper. Rhodez is the see of a bishop.

RHODOSTO. See Rodosto.

RHODWYDDGEIDIO, par. Great Britain, hund. Menai, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £570. Pop. 316. Lanerch-y-Medd (P. T. 253). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor.

RHOE, Little, one of the Shetland Isles, Scotland, constituting part of the par. Delting, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Pop. with Delting.

RHOEZIA, city, Asia, kingd. Mingrelia, formerly the residence of the princes of that country. The only manufacture is of coarse handkerchiefs, made from the silk of the vicinity, which are brought to Rhoezia to be sold.

RHONE, riv. s. of Europe, rises in the centre of Switzerland, at the foot of mount Furca, 5 m. from the source of the Rhine. It flows in a W. direction, through a long valley of the Swiss canton of Valais, called from it the valley of the Rhone, after which, swelled by numerous mountain streams, its waters roll into Lake Geneva. Issuing from that lake, the Rhone flows S., and forms the boundary between France and Savoy, after which it turns to the W. and N., until, reaching Lyons, it joins the Saone. From Lyons the Rhone holds a course almost due S. to the Mediterranean, receiving a number of streams from E. to W. After a course of 500 m., the Rhone discharges itself by three mouths into that part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Lyons. It is the most rapid river in Europe. The navigation down its stream is with ease; the upward navigation can only be performed by draught or steam.

RHONE, depart. SE. of France, including Beaujolais, and Lyonnois, and bounded by the departs. of the Saone and Loire, the Ain, the Isere and the Loire. Area, 1050 sq. m. Pop. 416,000. Its surface is mountainous, its climate temperate. The S. part along the Rhone furnishes excellent fruit and wine. In the NE. part, along the borders of the Saone, are extensive meadows, and in the central part corn is produced. The manufactories, particularly in Lyons, are extensive. This department belongs to the diocese and jurisdiction of the royal court of Lyons. It is divided into two arrondissements—Lyons, the capital, and Villefranche.

RHONE, Mouths of the (Bouches du Rhone), depart. SE. of France, formed of a part of Provence, and bounded by the Mediterranean and the departs. of Gard, the Vaucluse, and Var. Area, 2000 sq. m. Pop. 326,000. The climate is mild. The products are wine, fruit, olives, sumach, and silk worms, and along the coast salt. The culture of olives was formerly very extensive, but is much reduced. The department has pasture for sheep, but little for large cattle. Butter is almost unknown, its place being supplied by olive oil. It belongs to the diocese and jurisdiction of Aix, and is divided into three arrondissements—Marseilles, the capital, Aix, and Tarascon.

RHOS-COLYN, par. Great Britain, hund. Menai, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £648. Pop. 967. Holyhead (P. T. 260). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bangor. There is a vein of marble of the *verde antico* species beneath this parish, and in it is contained green amianthus or brittle asbestos.

RHOS-DU, par. Great Britain, hund. Ilar, upper div. co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £280. Pop. 152. Aberystwith (P. T. 208). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £88.

RHOS-GYLYDDWR, or Rhoscrowther, par. Great Britain, hund. Castle-Martin, co. Pembroke, N. Wales. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £1629. Pop. 231. Pembroke (P. T. 264). Liv. a rect. in dioc. St. David's.

RHOS-MARKET, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Rhôs, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £993. Pop. 456. Milford (P. T. 273). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £77.

RHOS-PEIRIO, par. Great Britain, hund. Twr Celyn, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Pop. 32. Amlwch (P. T. 260). Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Bangor.

RHOS-SILI, or Rosilly, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Swansea, co. Glamorgan, South Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £575. Pop. 302. Swansea (P. T. 206). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £102.

RHOTAS (Rahata), dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, situate between rivs. Sone and Caramnasa.—*Rhotas*, tn., cap. of preceding district; 81 m. SE. of Benares. Lat. 24. 38. N. Long. 83. 50. E. The fortress of Rhotas stands on the level top of a mountain, and the only entrance is by a narrow road of very steep ascent. The fortified part contains more than 10 sq. m., including the town, but the mountain is now overgrown with jungle. The riv. Sone runs along the N. side, and, uniting with another stream, form the mountain into a triangular peninsula, so that it is almost impregnable. All the remains of antiquity are of Mahomedan origin, except two Hindoo temples. Shere Shah, the Afghan, took the fortress from raja Chintamun, and made it the depôt for his family and treasures; but it must have afterwards reverted to the Hindoos, as it was captured from the raja by

the emperor Acber in 1575. It was taken by the British in 1764, and has been recently converted into stables, the situation being abandoned as unhealthy.

RHUDD-DRE, par. Great Britain, hund. Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 800. Real prop. £1806. Pop. 276. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a chap. held *in commendam* with the bishoprick of Llandaff.

RHUDDLAN, hund. Great Britain, co. Flint, N. Wales. Pop. 9276. Comprehends eight parishes, the town of Rhuddlan, and part of St. Asaph.

RHUDDLAN, tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. of the same name, part of the par. being also within the hund. Prestatyn, co. Flint, North Wales. Real prop. £5715. Pop. 1506. St. Asaph (P. T. 208). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph. Fairs, February 2, March 25, and September 8. It is a place of great antiquity, though now but inconsiderable, and stands on the banks of the river Clwyd, which is here crossed by a good stone bridge, and which is navigable by flats of 70 tons burthen up to the town. The noble castle of Rhuddlan is still tolerably perfect. It was founded by Llewellyn ap Sitsyllt, prince of Wales, at the beginning of the eleventh century, but rebuilt in its present substantial and defensive style by Henry II. of England. Rhuddlan was made a free borough by Edward I., and it is now contributary with Flint in returning a representative to parliament. The marsh, on Morfa Rhuddla, is celebrated in history as having been the field of a bloody conflict between the Saxons and the Welsh in 795, when Caradoc, king of Wales, was slain.

RHUISTORE, vil. Scotland, par. Assint, sh. Sutherland. Pop. with par. Dingwall (P. T. 174). A church was erected here by the commissioners under the Act of Parliament for building new churches in the Highlands of Scotland.

RHULEN, par. Great Britain, hund. Colwyn, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £496. Pop. 119. Buallt (P. T. 173). Liv. a chap. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £16.

RHUTHYN, bor., tn., and par. Great Britain, hund. Rhuthyn (but having a separate jurisdiction), co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Acres, 300. Real prop. £6281. Pop. 3376. London, 195 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. St. Asaph. Mkt.-days, Monday and Saturday. Five annual fairs. The town consists of several avenues, all leading up to the market-place. The principal buildings are the town-hall, or market-house, the county court-house, the church, which is architectural and handsome, and four chapels for Dissenters. This is a contributary borough with Holt and Denbigh in returning a representative to parliament. The government of the town is vested in 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, &c. Here are held the assizes for the county, quarter sessions alternately with Denbigh, courts-leet twice in each year, and a court for the recovery of small debts, and the trial of real and personal actions once a fortnight. Christ's Hospital, founded by Gabriel Goodman, D. D., consists of a warden and 12 decayed housekeepers, viz., 10 men and 2 women. Here is a free grammar-school.

RHUTHYN, hund. Great Britain, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Pop. 11,129. Containing 18 parishes.

RHYD-Y-BRIW, par. Great Britain, hund. Defynoc, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Pop. (with Llywel) 202. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a chap. in dioc. St. David's.

RHYL, watering-place and vil. Great Britain, par. Rhuddlan, hund. Prestatyn, co. Flint, North Wales. Pop. with par. St. Asaph's (P. T. 208). Liv. a chap. in dioc. St. Asaph.

RHYND, par. Scotland, sh. Perth, on the riv. Tay, about 4 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth. Real prop. £5854. Pop. 400. Perth (P. T. 40½). Liv. in presb. of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Here is a parochial school, with a salary for the master.

RHYNIE AND ESSIE, united pars. Scotland, dist. Alford, sh. Aberdeen, forming nearly a quadrangle of 30 sq. m. in extent. Real prop. £1502. Pop. 1018. Clatt (P. T. 130). Liv. in presb. of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray.

RIANS, tn. France, depart. Var, prov. Provence; 36 m. NW. of Toulon. Pop. 3200. It has some manufactures of woollens, and in the neighbourhood are quarries of mill-stones.

RIAZAN, gov. European Russia. Lat. 53. 40. to 55. 0. N. Long 38. 25. to 41. 45. E. It has the gov. of Vladimir N. of it, and that of Moscow W. Area, 13,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000. It is a level country. The N. contains a number of woods and marshes, but the soil of the rest produces wheat, oats, barley, also hemp, flax, all of which are articles of export. The number of cattle is rather below the average proportion in Russia, but the breed of horses is good, and great attention is paid by the peasantry to bees. Woollens and linen are made for domestic use and iron, canvas, glass, and leather are exported. The imports are very limited, the only one being salt. This government, in former ages an independent duchy, became a province of the Russian empire under the name of Pereslavl-Riasanskoi, and received its present name from Catherine II. It is divided into 12 circles.

RIAZAN, cap. of the above gov., on the riv. Oka; 123 m. SSE. of Moscow. Pop. 5000. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has an unusual number of churches. The episcopal residence was formerly the mansion of its dukes; but the best building is that in which the government and courts of justice hold their sittings. The manufactures are linen, woollen, leather, needles, and glass; there are also iron forges.

RIBBESFORD, par. England, lower div. hund. Doddingtree, co. Worcester. Acres, 4330. Real prop. £1778. Pop. 4003. Bewdley (P. T. 129). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford.

RIBBEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kirkham, hund. Amounderness, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £1905. Pop. (with Wray) 482. Kirkham (P. T. 225). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £75.

RIBCHESTER, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Blackburn, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 7560. Real prop. £4340. Pop. 4283. Blackburn (P. T. 212). Liv. a rect. and disch. vic. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £140.

RIBE, RIPEN, or RYPEN, ancient tn. Denmark, W. coast of Jutland, on riv. Nibgaae; 120 m. N. of Hamburg. Pop. 2600. Lat. 55. 21. N. Long. 8. 46. E. It is the chief town of a bailiwick, and see of a bishop. Its trade in grain, cattle, and horses, is considerable.

RIBEAUVILLER, or RAPPOLSWEILER, tn. E. of France, depart. Upper Rhine, prov. Alsace, on riv. Strengbach; 9 m. NW. of Colmar. Pop.

4700. It has some manufactures of linen and leather; and near it is a ruinous castle.

RIBEMONT, tn. NE. of France, depart. of the Aisne, prov. Isle of France, on riv. Oise; 21 m. NW. of Laon. Pop. 2400. It has some manufactures of woollen and linen, and was the birthplace of Condorcet.

RIBNIK, tn. European Turkey, prov. Walachia, on riv. Ribnik; 100 m. S. of Jassy. Lat. 45. 36. N. Long. 27. 4. E. Here the Austrians, under the prince of Saxe Cobourg, and the Russians under Suwarrow, obtained a victory over the Turks in 1789.

RIBY, par. England, E. div. wapentake Yarborough, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £3457. Pop. 163. Great Grimsby (P. T. 165). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £65.

RICCALL, par. England, partly in lib. of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2170. Real prop. £2278. Pop. 705. Selby (P. T. 181). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York. Ann. val. £50.

RICCARTOUN, or RICCARTON, or RICHARDTOWN, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. Kyle, sh. Ayr. Acres, 4736. Real prop. £10,178. Pop. 2409. Kilmarnock (P. T. 65). Liv. in presb. of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Limestone is abundant, and the parish is well supplied with coal. The weaving of carpets and cottons is carried on here. There is a parochial school, with a salary for the master.

RICEYS, LES, tn. France, depart. Aube, prov. Champagne, on riv. Laigne; 26 m. SE. of Troyes. Pop. 4000. It consists of three distinct but adjacent places, Ricey-Haut, Ricey-Hauterive, and Ricey le Bas. The environs are noted for good wine.

RICHARD'S CASTLE, par. England, partly in hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford, and partly in that of Munslow, co. Salop, cos. Hereford and Salop. Acres, 4320. Real prop. £4284. Pop. 586. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford.

RICHARDSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Acres, 685. Pop. 537. Ardee (P. T. 43). Liv. a vic. in dioc. and archdioc. Armagh.

RICHELIEU, tn. France, depart. Indre and Loire, prov. Touraine, on riv. Amable; 35 m. SW. of Tours. Pop. 3200. It has a castle, and some manufactures of serges, woollen stuffs, and linen. Wine is cultivated in the neighbourhood.

RICHFIELD, tn. N. America, U. S., Otsego co., New York; 72 miles W. from Albany. Pop. 1752.

RICH-HILL, tn. Ireland, par. Killmore, bar. O'Neiland West, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 937. Dublin, 81 m. The linen market is in a thriving state, the weekly averaging £1500. Here is a handsome market-hall.

RICHLAND, dist. N. America, U. S., South Carolina, on a peninsula between rivs. Wateree and Congaree. Length, 40 m.; breadth, 12 m. Chief town, Colombia.—*Richland*, co., Ohio. Area, 30 sq. m. Pop. 24,007. Chief tn. Mansfield.—*Richland*, tn., Oswego co., New York; 55m. NW. of Utica. Pop. 2733.

RICHLIEU, CHAMBLY, or SORREL RIVER, riv. Lower Canada. It flows from lake Champlain in a N. course, and joins the St. Lawrence. Its banks are between 8 and 12 feet high, and it has farms and settlements on each side. The navigation is carried on by boats, canoes, and rafts. From its junction with St. Lawrence decked vessels of 150 tons may ascend from 12 m. to 14 m. The passage downwards for loaded boats, &c., is in general quick and unattended with the smallest difficulty, except what is occasioned by the rapids. Upwards to Chambly nothing more than ordinary care is required to avoid the shallows, but from St. John's the ascent is attended with more labour, from the narrowness of its course and number of islands.

RICHLIEU ISLANDS, cluster of islands in riv. St. Lawrence. Lat. 42. 22. N. Long. 71. 7. W. Situate at the entrance of lake St. Peter; nearly 100 in number. They abound with a variety of wild fowl.

RICHMOND, vil. and par. England, first div. hund. Kingston, co. Surrey. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £25,767. Pop. 7243. London, 9m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Winchester. The lordship or manor of Richmond, which includes only the parish of Kew, has belonged to the crown since the reign of Edward I. Edward II. also resided here, and founded a convent of Carmelite friars, which was afterwards removed to Oxford. Edward III. either erected or improved a royal palace here, where he often resided, and in which he died in 1377. Here also Ann of Luxemburg, the first wife of Richard II., died; he was so much affected by this misfortune, that he abandoned the palace, and suffered it to fall into decay. Henry V. restored it, and erected near it a Carthusian monastery, which was richly endowed. Edward IV. also resided here; and it was the favorite residence of Henry VII., in whose reign a grand tournament was held at Richmond in 1492. A few years afterwards it was burnt down, and the king having rebuilt it gave it the name of Richmond, from the title of nobility borne by him before his accession to the crown. In the reign of Charles II. it was nearly all pulled down, and a number of houses have been erected on the site. The Old Park extends from Kew along the border of the Thames to Richmond, including the royal gardens and a dairy farm. In the park is an observatory, built by Sir William Chambers in 1769, containing, besides astronomical instruments, interesting models, an extensive philosophical apparatus, and a collection of subjects in natural history. The Great Park is situated S. of Richmond, on the summit of the hill, extending to Kingston, and comprises 2253 acres, of which scarcely 100 are in the parish of Richmond, the remainder being in those of Mortlake, Petersham, Putney, and Kingston. The whole is encircled by a brick wall about 8 miles in circumference. The church is a brick building, with a low square tower at the W. end: it was enlarged in 1750. Thomson, the poet of the "Seasons," who passed the latter part of his life at a house in Kew Foot-lane, where he died in 1748, was interred in this church, and a brass tablet, with an inscription by David, earl of Buchan, was erected to his memory in 1792. St. John's chapel has been lately erected by subscription. Here are four Dissenting chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, the Huntingtonians and Baptists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A charity school was founded in 1713 by voluntary contribution, and afterwards endowed. There are almshouses called Queen Elizabeth's,

founded by Sir George Wright in 1600, the income amounting to £132 a-year, which afford support to 8 poor women. On Richmond-hill are almshouses for 10 widows, founded by Brian Duppa, bishop of Winchester, in 1661, endowed with £206 a-year. Michel's almshouses, for 10 poor men, were founded in 1696; and in 1758, almshouses were founded by Rebecca and Susanna Houblon, with an endowment for 10 poor women. Here is a most commodious workhouse for the use of the parishes of Richmond and Kew, the gift of George III. Few places in the kingdom have been more generally admired than Richmond, which, from its site on the declivity of a hill, overlooking the Thames in its course through a fertile country, interspersed with farms, villages, and mansions, with hills fading in the distance, exhibits a scene of the greatest picturesque beauty. The village, which in size resembles a town, has a green area in the centre, the N. side having an avenue. The main street extends parallel to the western side of the green. Here is a neat theatre, erected about 30 years ago, usually opened three or four nights in a week during summer. There are several good inns, particularly one called the Star and Garter, on the summit of a hill. The Thames is crossed at Richmond by a fine bridge of five arches. The town is supplied with water by water-works and by two public pumps. It is lighted by gas, which is brought from Brentford over Kew-bridge. A savings' bank was established here in the year 1828.

RICHMOND, borough, market-tn., and par. England, W. div. of the wapentake of Gilling, but having a separate jurisdiction, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2310. Real prop. £9452. Pop. 3900. London, 233 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chester. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Three ann. fairs. Members of parliament, two. The tn. stands on the E. declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the river Swale, encircling half of the town. It appears to have been founded subsequently to the conquest of England, by William the Norman, who granted the territory of Richmondshire to his nephew, Alan of Bretagne, styled earl of Richmond, who built on the eminence a strong castle, of which there are still some remains. The town was incorporated in the nineteenth year of Elizabeth, and a charter granted in 1668 by Charles II., under which the government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, four aldermen, 12 councillors, with a town-clerk, and other officers. Sessions for the borough are held quarterly in the town-hall, and a court of record is held every Tuesday; a court-leet for the manor takes place at Easter and Michaelmas, and there are petty sessions for the borough every Monday. This borough has returned members to parliament ever since the 27th of Elizabeth. Richmond gives title to an archdeaconry, in the patronage of the bishop of Chester; and an ecclesiastical court is held here once a month. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry III., but many additions and alterations have since been made, so that there are few traces of its original architecture. In the centre of the town is a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which formerly belonged to St. Mary's abbey at York, which having become ruinous, was repaired in 1741, at the expense of the corporation. Here are also places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, together with a Roman Catholic chapel, in which is a painting representing the Crucifixion of Christ. A free grammar-school was founded and endowed in the reign of Elizabeth by the burgesses. There are also Sunday-schools, founded in 1825, and a school of industry. Among the charitable institutions are three hospitals for poor widows. The town consists of several streets, and is lighted with gas; the houses are neatly built of stone; in the market-place are several handsome shops, and in the centre a column, beneath which is a reservoir of water for the supply of the town, brought by pipes from a spring at Aislebeck. The river Swale is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches, built in 1789. The principal trade carried on is in corn, and lead from the mines of Lancashire. There is a paper-mill, and ropes, twine, and oil-cloth are manufactured here. A literary and scientific society has been established in this town; and also a mechanics' institution, to which is attached a library. The remains of the castle, overhanging the river, consist of part of the walls and the donjon tower, or keep, in tolerable preservation. North of the town are the ruins of a convent of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, including a rich tower in the pointed style of architecture. St. Nicholas's hospital, founded as early as the reign of Henry II., still exists, having been rebuilt after the Reformation. The ruins of the priory of St. Martin, near the town, founded in 1100, exhibit some arches characteristic of Norman architecture. The country around Richmond is romantic. This place gives the title of duke to the family of Lennox.

RICHMOND, city, North America, U. S., Henrico co., cap. of Virginia, N. side of the river James, 60 m. above City point, and opposite Manchester, with which it is connected by two bridges; 20 m. N. of Petersburg. Pop. 16,085. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 77. 31. W. The situation is picturesque, salubrious, and favourable for commerce, it being the natural depôt of tobacco, wheat, and hemp, raised in the populous country watered by the river. Richmond contains 13 public buildings, and 8 churches, for different denominations of Christians. Here is a number of respectable manufactories. The Capitol, the Penitentiary, and the church raised on the ruins of the theatre, are beautiful erections. The new Court-house is also an elegant building. The Virginia Armory is an extensive establishment. The river has been rendered navigable for boats 220 m. above the city.—*Richmond*, co. N. Carolina; length, 45 m. Chief tn. Rockingham. Pop. 9326.—*Richmond*, co. Georgia. Chief tn. Augusta. Pop. 11,644.—*Richmond*, co. Virginia. Pop. 6056.

RICHTENSCHWEIL, mkt.-tn. Switzerland, S. side of lake Zurich; 11 m. S. of Zurich. Pop. 2400. It has a harbour and some trade, as well as manufactures of silk, cotton, and knives.

RICKINGHALL INFERIOR, par. England, hund. Blackbourn, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £2107. Pop. 465. Bury St. Edmunds (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

RICKINGHALL SUPERIOR, par. England, hund. Hartesmere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £1890. Pop. 774. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

RICKLING, par. England, hund. Uttlesford, co. Essex. Acres, 2180. Real prop. £1865. Pop. 447. Stansted Mountfitchet (P. T. 33). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £138.

RICKMANSWORTH, or RICKMERESWORTH, market-tn. and par. England, hund. Cashio, co. Hertford. Acres, 9740. Real prop. £16,737. Pop. 4574. London, 18 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. London. Market-day, Saturday. Three annual fairs. In the tn. and vicinity are several flour, cotton, silk, and paper-mills, and the manufacture of straw-plat furnishes additional employment, particularly to females. The town is governed by two constables and two headboroughs.

RIDDLES, or RIDDEL'S QUARTER, township, England, par. Longhorsley, W. div. Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 200. Morpeth (P. T. 288). Here are coal and lime-works.

RIDDLESWORTH, par. England, hund. of Gilt Cross, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1250. Real prop. £673. Pop. 76. East Harling (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

RIDE, or RYDE, chap. England, par. Newchurch, hund. East, Medina lib., in the Isle of Wight, consisting of two divs., called Upper and Lower Ride, co. Southampton. Pop. (with Newchurch) 4928. Newport (P. T. 89). Liv. a cur. dioc. Winchester. It is much frequented as a watering-place, and is the principal thoroughfare between the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth.

RIDGE, par. England, hund. Cashio, co. of Hertford. Acres, 3520. Real prop. £4756. Pop. 347. Barnet (P. T. 11). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £110.

RIDGEFIELD, tn. N. America, U. S., Fairfield co., Connecticut; 13 m. N. of Norwalk. Pop. 2322. It stands in an elevated situation, commanding a view of Long Island Sound.

RIDGEMONT, par. England, hund. Redborne-Stoke, co. Bedford. Acres, 2248. Real prop. £3103. Pop. 992. Woburn (P. T. 41). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £39.

RIDGWELL, co. Essex. See REDGWELL.

RIDINGS, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Alfreton, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Pop. with par. Alfreton (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

RIDLEY, par. England, hund. Axton, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 660. Pop. 91. Wrotham (P. T. 24). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Rochester.

RIDLINGTON, par. England, hund. Tunsted, co. Norfolk. Acres, 560. Real prop. £682. Pop. 205. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

RIDLINGTON, par. England, hund. Martinsley, co. Rutland. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £3293. Pop. 262. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Peterborough.

RIDMARLEY D'ABITOT, par. England, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 3580. Real prop. £4982. Pop. 1028. Ledbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Worcester.

RIDWARE MAVESYN, par. England, N. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 2150. Real prop. £3271. Pop. 576. Rudgeley (P. T. 126). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here is a free school, supported by subscription.

RIDWARE PIPE, par. England, N. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 710. Real prop. £1012. Pop. 111. Rudgeley (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Ann. val. £52.

RIED, or RIEDT, market-tn. Upper Austria, circle of the Inn; 18 m. S. of Passau. Pop. 3000. The only manufactures are of linen and woollen. In 1805 an action took place here, in which the French gained an advantage over the Austrians.

RIEDESEL, princip. Germany, grand duchy of Hesse. Area, 70 sq. m. Pop. 9200. It was deprived of its authority in 1806, and is now shared among the three branches of the ancient family of Riedesel.

RIESENGEBIRGE, a name sometimes applied to the range of mountains which separates Bohemia and Moravia from Silesia, but it more properly belongs to that part which lies between the sources of the Neisse and the Bober. This track is not extensive, but contains some of the highest mountains in N. Germany, being generally 3000 feet above sea-level.

RIETBERG. See RITTBERG.

RIETI, deleg. of Italy, States of the Church, NE. of Rome. Pop. 66,000.

RIETI, tn. Italy, States of the Church, cap. of delegation of Rieti, on the riv. Velino; 37 m. NNE. of Rome. Pop. 6500. The town is old and ill-built, but is the see of a bishop, and has, besides the cathedral, several churches and convents. It has some manufactures of woollens on a small scale, and the cultivation of woad, a plant used in dyeing, is much attended to in the environs. In 1785 this town was much damaged by an earthquake.

RIEZ, tn. France, depart. Lower Alps, prov. Provence, on the river Colostre; 40 m. NE. of Aix. Pop. 2900. It is a gloomy place, affording nothing interesting to the traveller but its antiquities, the principal of which are some magnificent columns, some mosaics, and a rotunda. It has some manufactures of woollen-stuffs, and leather.

RIG, ham. Scotland, par. Graitney or Gretna, sh. Dumfries. Pop. with par. Annan (P. T. 79). This being the first stage in Scotland, on the road from England to Edinburgh by Moffat, has often been the scene of clandestine nuptials, which are here usually celebrated by the keeper of an alehouse. See GRAITNEY.

RIGA, city, European Russia, cap. of gov. Livonia, on the river Dwina, 9 m. from the sea; 285 m. WSW. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 36,000. Lat. 56. 5. N. Long. 24. 7. E. It was, in regard to commerce, the second city in Russia before the rapid increase of Odessa. The town stands on the right, the suburbs on the left bank of the river. Without being a fortress, Riga has considerable strength, being surrounded with an earthen mound and moat, and having a citadel. The entrance of the river is guarded by the fortress of Dunamunde. Though the houses are in general of stone, the town is not handsome, the streets being narrow and crooked. Of the public buildings, the principal are, the town-house, the exchange, the house of assembly for the states of Livonia, the arsenal, the hospital of St. George, and the Catharinenhof. The church of St. Peter is remarkable for its fine tower, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour. The Baltic being frozen in winter, vessels in Riga are necessarily laid up in dock

for several months. The Dwina is crossed by a bridge of pontoons, which rises and falls with the tide, and is loosely attached to piles. Its breadth is 40 feet, and its length 2600 feet, forming a fashionable walk in summer. At the beginning of winter the pontoons are removed, the river being passed on the ice. The export trade is chiefly managed by English and Scotch houses. The articles are, timber, flax, hemp, and corn, all brought from a great distance by water conveyance; the rye and barley of the neighbouring country form also articles of export. The manufactures of Riga are, of starch, a sugar-refinery, and other small articles. The imports comprise groceries of all kinds, printed cottons, woollens, silks, and wine; also bay-salt and fish. Here is a lyceum and a high school, with a provision for maintaining and educating poor children, a public library, a cabinet of natural history, and a literary society, all formed within the present century. Riga has, at different times, suffered both by fire and sieges. Of the latter, the most remarkable were those sustained from the Russians in 1656; from the Saxons and Poles in 1700; from the Russians in 1701; and from the French in 1812, when its suburbs were burned.

RIGA, Gulf of, a considerable bay of the Baltic, between the coasts of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia. It takes its name from the town of Riga, but is sometimes called the gulf of Livonia.

RIGOLETS, river, N. America, being the channel communicating between lakes Ponchartrain and Borgne; from 8 to 10 m. in length.

RIGSBY, par. England, Wold div. hund. of Calceworth, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £961. Pop. (with Ailsby) 99. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

RILLINGTON, par. and township, England, wapentake of Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 5300. Real prop. £2448. Pop. 955. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £130. Here are places of worship for Independents and Methodists.

RILSTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Burnsall, E. div. wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. of York, W. riding. Acres, 2540. Real prop. £1859. Pop. 115. Skipton (P. T. 216). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York.

RIMA-SZOMBATH, or Gross-Steffelsdorf, tn. NW. of Hungary; 14 m. ESE. of Altsohl, on the river Rima. Pop. 3000. Lat. 48. 23. N. Long. 20. 2. E.

RIMINGTON, tnshp. England, par. Gisburn, W. div. wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3090. Real prop. £2861. Pop. 701. Clitheroe (P. T. 217). Here is a rich vein of lead-ore, which has yielded a considerable portion of silver.

RIMINI, tn. Italy, States of the Church, on the river Marecchia, near its influx into the Adriatic; 28 m. SSE. of Ravenna. Pop. 8000. Lat. 44. 3. N. Long. 12. 32. E. It had formerly a good harbour, but the sea has now retired to the distance of a mile and a half, so that Rimini is surrounded by a plain. The town is extensive, but dull and deserted. Its streets are straight, and contain several churches and family mansions of Istrian marble. It has several squares, in the principal of which is a marble fountain, with a statue of pope Paul V. In the middle of the market-place is a pedestal, from which it is said, in tradition, that Cæsar harangued his army, after the passage of the Rubicon. The church of St. Francis, a fine edifice of the 15th century, has a profusion of sculptures, statues, and bas-reliefs, and is remarkable as being one of the first buildings in which the Gothic architecture gave place to the modern Roman. At the entrance, on the side of Pesaro, stands a triumphal arch of Augustus, adorned with Corinthian columns, and said to be the best preserved of any extant. From this arch a broad street extends to an elegant bridge over the Marecchia, begun by Augustus, and completed by Tiberius. Rimini, called formerly Ariminum, from the river Ariminus, which washed its walls, is very ancient, and formed at one time a small independent republic. At present it communicates with the Adriatic by a canal; but the entrance is so choked up with mud and sand, as hardly to admit even a small bark. The chief trade consists in supplying the interior with fish. It is the see of a bishop.

RIMNIK. See Ribnik.

RIMPTON, par. England, hund. Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. Somerset. Acres, 670. Real prop. £2075. Pop. 208. Yeovil (P. T. 122). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells.

RINAGONAGH, or Ringoonagh, par. Ireland, bars. Decies within and Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Pop. 4014. Dungarvan (P. T. 122). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lismore, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £147.

RINCORAN, or Rincurran, par. Ireland, bars. Kinnalea and Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 3815. Kinsale (P. T. 186). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Cork, and archdioc. Cashel.

RINGEY, chap. England, par. Bowdon, E. div. hund. Bucklow, co. pal. of Chester. Pop. with par. Nether Knutsford (P. T. 172). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £100.

RINGFIELD, or Ringsfield, par. England, hund. Wangford, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 1920. Real prop. £1846. Pop. 315. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

RINGLAND, par. England, hund. Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £674. Pop. 350. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £59.

RINGLEY, ham. and chap. England, par. Prestwich, hund. Salford, co. pal. Lancaster. Pop. with par. Manchester (P. T. 182). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Here is an endowed free-school.

RINGMER, hund. England, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 13,200. Pop. 2375. Containing four parishes.

RINGMER, par. England, hund. Ringmer, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 6100. Real prop. £7822. Pop. 1271. Lewes (P. T. 50). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar in dioc. Canterbury.

RINGMORE, par. England, hund. Ermington, co. Devon. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £1819. Pop. 309. Modbury (P. T. 208). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

RINGRONE, vil. and par. Ireland, bars. Courceys, Kinsale, and E. Carbery, E. div. co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 4968. Kinsale (P. T. 186). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Cork, and archdioc. Cashel.

RINGSEND, vil. and par. Ireland, half bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop.

not specified. Dublin, 2 m. Liv. a chap. in dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Here are rope-walks, a glass-house, and an iron-foundery.

RINGSHALL, par. England, hund. Bosmere and Claydon, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £2458. Pop. 337. Needham (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

RINGSLOW, or The Isle of Thanet, hund. England, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 25,880. Pop. 26,090. Containing 8 pars.

RINGSTEAD, par. England, hund. Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton. Acres, 2140. Real prop. £2133. Pop. 620. Thrapston (P. T. 73). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Peterborough. Here are two dissenting places of worship.

RINGSTEAD, Great, vil. England, pars. St. Andrew and St. Peter, hund. Smithdon, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3080. Real prop. £3939. Pop. 524. Burnham Westgate (P. T. 117). Liv. (St. Andrew) a disch. rect., and (St. Peter) a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

RINGSTEAD, Little, or Barrett, par. England, hund. Smithdon, co. Norfolk. Pop. (with Ringstead, St. Peter) 521. Burnham Westgate (P. T. 117). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £50.

RINGWOLD, par. England, and member of tn. and port of Dover, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £1470. Pop. 566. Deal (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Canterbury.

RINGWOOD, hund. England, co. Southampton. Acres, 10,750. Pop. 3771. Containing two parishes.

RINGWOOD, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, hund. of same name, co. Southampton. Acres, 10,550. Real prop. £15,772. Pop. 4186. London, 90 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Two annual fairs. It is of great antiquity., and is named Regnum by Antoninus, and afterwards Regnewood, or the Wood of the Regni, by the Saxons. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths and stockings, and in making strong beer and ale, considerable quantities of which are exported. Manorial courts are held twice a-year. Here are places of worship for Independents and Unitarians, and a small endowed free-school. The petty sessions for the New Forest. W. div., are holden here.

RINNS, or Rhyns of Galloway, dist. Scotland, consisting of the peninsula formed by the bays of Loch Ryan and Glenluce, and including the pars. Glenluce, Inch, Kirkcolm, Kirkmaiden, Leswalt, Port Patrick, Stonykirk, Stranraer, and the moorland par. of New Luce, sh. Wigton. Pop. with the several pars.

RINTELN, tn. Germany, cap. of that part of the co. of Schaumberg which belongs to Hesse-Cassel, on riv. Weser; 10 m. SE. of Minden. Pop. 2700. It had formerly a small university, which is now converted into a gymnasium. The river is crossed by a bridge of boats.

RIO GRANDE, dist. S. America, one of the ten capitanias or provinces into which the empire of Brazil is now divided. It is bounded N. by the capitania of St. Paul's, W. by Matto Grosso, and S. by the Spanish territories between it and the Rio de la Plata. Pop. 250,000. The climate is fine, and the soil very productive. The wheat here is shipped to all the ports on the coast where bread is used. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are the breeding of cattle, for which the pasture land is well adapted; the dyeing and preparing of hides, and making charque, or what is called jug beef, which is beef salted and dried in a peculiar manner. This constitutes the general food for sailors, and forms part of every cargo sent from this province. A great number of hides are also exported from hence. Tallow also forms a considerable article of commerce. The imports are rum, sugar, tobacco, cotton, rice, mandioca, sweetmeats, &c. Of European merchandise, wine, olives, glass, and iron, baizes, coatings, woollens, printed cottons, calicoes, muslins, silk, and worsted hosiery, hats, flannels, sail-cloth, cordage, anchors, tar, paints, fowling-pieces, hardware, slaughter knives, plated ware, and fancy articles. The goods are carried by horses, where they go from house to house for sale. The neighbourhood of the capital is unpleasant, being surrounded by sand hills, and the high winds blow the sand so as to make it disagreable. The river Uruguay rises in this capitania, and empties itself into the river Plata a little above Buenos Ayres. There are many others of less consequence, the banks being well stored with wood. In some parts jaguars and other beasts of prey are very common. Among the granivorous animals are capivaras of great size, deer in great numbers, and armadillos, which are excellent for eating when roasted. Of birds there are ostriches, eagles, hawks, vultures, cranes, storks, wild turkeys, ducks, partridges, goat suckers, owls, parrots, cardinals, humming birds, &c. The inhabitants are athletic, robust, and excellent horsemen. Neither butter or cheese is made, except on particular occasions, nor is milk to be had at all times. In some places grapes are very good.—*Rio Grande*, the principal town of the above capitania, is defended by forts, some of which are upon islets. The port is situate about 30. 0. S. Lat. It is dangerous to enter, from its being shoal water, and from the violent sea always running.

RIO GRANDE, riv. S. America, empire Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic in Lat. 15. 50. S.

RIOM, tn. Central France, depart. Puy de Dome, prov. Auvergne; 50 m. SbW. of Moulins. Pop. 13,500. Lat. 45. 51. N. Long. 3. 6. E. It is situated on a declivity, enjoying a delightful view of the plain called the Limagne d'Auvergne. Though not the capital of the department it has a provincial court of appeal. The town is regularly built, traversed by two streets, which cross each other in the central part: these are all paved with basalt, and the town built of that material, which gives it a gloomy appearance. Riom was formerly a place of strength, and has a small arsenal, but its earthen mound is now planted with trees. It has a theatre and fountains. Its trade is in hardware, linen, groceries, and the products of the surrounding country.

RIOPAR, tn. Spain, prov. La Mancha; 17 m. SbW. of Alcaraz. Pop. 4600. It is situate among the mountains, and in the vicinity are rich mines of calamine, not far from the source of the Mundo.

RIPE, or Ecklington, par. England, hund. Shiplake, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £2122. Pop. 360. Hailsham (P. T. 59). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Chichester. Here is a powerful chalybeate spring.

RIPLEY, chap. England, par. Pentrich, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Real prop. £7426. Pop. 1997. Alfreton (P. T. 139). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry, endowed with £2200 parliamentary grant. Two annual fairs for horses and horned cattle. Here are places of worship for Methodists and Unitarians, and a free-school supported by voluntary contributions. At Hartshay, in this township, are extensive collieries.

RIPLEY, tithing and chap. England, par. Send, hund. Woking, co. Surrey. Pop. with par. Guilford (P. T. 29). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester.

RIPLEY, mkt.-tn. and par. England, upper div. wapentake Claro, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 7080. Real prop. £1005. Pop. 1219. London, 215 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Chester. Mkt.-day, Friday. Three annual fairs for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and linen. It is noted for its abundant produce of liquorice. Here is a free-school for the use of all the children in the parish, founded in 1702; and another school, at Burn Yates, founded and endowed in 1760, with a bequest now producing £200 per annum. There are also other charitable bequests.

RIPLEY, co. N. America, U. S., Indiana; 27 m. long, by 16 m. broad. Pop. 3957. It is an elevated track, from which the streams flow in various directions into Ohio and Wabash rivers. Chief town, Versailles.

RIPON, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, lower div. wapentake Claro, forming a distinct lib. under a separate jurisdiction, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 48,980. Real prop. £11,430. Pop. 14,602. London, 212 m. Liv. a perpet. cur. in a peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of York. Six annual fairs. Sends two members to parliament. The town is agreeably situate near the confluence of the rivers Ure and Skill. Ripon was anciently the see of a bishop, and it is now a deanery in the patronage of the king. Here was a college of prebendaries before the Reformation, which was refounded in 1604 by James I.; and the present establishment consists of a dean, a subdean, and six prebendaries, with inferior officers. In ancient chronicles it is called Hrypurre, and it is recorded that a monastery was founded here in the seventh century by Eata, abbot of Melrose. A quantity of Saxon coins have been found here of great value. The town, then inconsiderable, was given by Aldfrid, king of Northumbria, to Wilfred, who held the see of York. The place is said to have been destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century, but was soon restored, being made a borough by Alfred the Great. It was destroyed a second time in the war by Edred against the Danes, and being again rebuilt, continued to be a place of importance, though it was plundered by Robert Bruce when he invaded England in the reign of Edward II. Henry IV. fixed his residence here when driven from London by the plague. In the civil war, under Charles I., the town was occupied by the parliamentarians, under Sir Thomas Mauleverer, until they were expelled by Sir John Mallory. A charter of incorporation was granted this town by James I. in 1604, which being surrendered, a new charter was given by James II. in 1687. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, a recorder, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, town-clerk, and other officers. There is a court for the recovery of debts, the officers of which are appointed by the archbishop of York, who also appoints justices of the peace for the liberty of Ripon. The mayor and recorder hold sessions for the borough and liberty; petty sessions are also held in the town-hall weekly. Dr. Beilby Porteus, afterwards bishop of London, was born at Ripon in 1731. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious structure, with a square tower in the centre, and one at each angle of the W. end. The bishop's throne and stalls are carved, and the E. window embellished with armorial bearings in stained glass. On the S. side of the choir is the chapter-house, with a library, in which are royal portraits. Beneath the nave is a crypt, called St. Wilfred's Needle. There is another church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, built in 1826. It is a handsome freestone edifice, in the later pointed style, with a tower and spire: it is called the Tron church. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. A free grammar-school was founded in 1553, and endowed by Philip and Mary. An hospital, for the support and education of 20 boys, the children of poor freemen, was founded and endowed by Zachariah Jepson in 1672. There are also national schools for both sexes. The hospital of St. Mary Magdalen was founded and endowed by the archbishop of York in the twelfth century, and rebuilt in 1674 for a master and six poor widows. The hospital of St. Anne, for 8 poor women, is under the control of the mayor and aldermen. The streets in general are narrow and irregular; the houses are of brick, and well built. The town is paved, and lighted with gas. The market-place is a spacious quadrangle; in the centre is an obelisk, 90 feet in height. The town-hall is a large freestone structure, erected in 1801, comprising assembly rooms, as well as rooms for magistrates. A theatre, which was built in 1792, has been turned into a riding-school. Near the town is a handsome bridge of 17 arches, over the river Ure; and within a mile there are five bridges over the Skill. Ripon was formerly famous for the manufacture of spurs and woollens, both of which are extinct: the articles of commerce are linens, saddle-trees, and malt. The Ure is navigable to Hull, York, and other towns. A weekly market for wool is held during the season. At the E. end of the town is an ancient conical eminence called Alla's-hill, supposed to have been raised in commemoration of Alla, a Northumbrian king, who was killed in battle with the Danes in 867.

RIPPINGALE, par. England, wapentake of Aveland, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2740. Real prop. £4974. Pop. 658. Bourne (P. T. 97). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

RIPPLE, par. England, hund. Cornilo, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £1230. Pop. 209. Deal (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Canterbury. Near the church is a Roman military work, attributed to Julius Cæsar.

RIPPLE, par. England, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 4140. Real prop. £6009. Pop. 972. Upton-upon-Severn (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Worcester. The river Severn passes through this parish, in which limestone abounds.

RIPPLESMERE, hund. England, co. Berks. Acres, 17,430. Pop. 5667. Containing three parishes, exclusive of the borough of Windsor, which gives a distinct return.

RIPPONDEN, ham. and chap. England, par. Halifax, wapentake Morley, co. York, West riding. Pop. with par. Halifax (P. T. 197). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £141.

RIPTON, Abbot's, parish, England, hund. Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 5400. Real prop. £4560. Pop. 365. Huntingdon (P. T. 59). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

RIPTON, King's, par. England, hund. Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £1570. Pop. 279. Huntingdon (P. T. 59). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

RISBOROUGH, Monk's, parish, England, hund. Aylesbury, co. Buckingham. Acres, 3220. Real prop. £2497. Pop. 1018. Great Missenden (P. T. 31). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar, in dioc. Canterbury. This parish contains an antiquity similar to that of the White Horse in Berkshire: it is a cross formed in the same manner, on the side of a high and steep chalk hill, and is a distinct and principal object to the SW. part of the county; its perpendicular height is about 100 feet, its greatest breadth 50 feet, but it decreases gradually upwards, and the top does not exceed 20 feet, and the transverse line is nearly 70 feet long and 20 feet broad.

RISBOROUGH, Prince's, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Aylesbury, co. Buckingham. Acres, 4710. Real prop. £2467. Pop. 2122. London, 37 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £78. Fair, May 6, for cattle. Mkt.-day, Thursday. The town of late has been greatly improved, but is neither paved nor lighted. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Methodists, and a charity for annually clothing 24 poor women.

RISBRIDGE, hund. England, co. Suffolk. Acres, 59,160. Pop. 16,215. Containing 30 pars.

RISBY, par. England, hund. Thingoe, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2620. Real prop. £2500. Pop. 332. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £94.

RISCA, par. England, hund. Wentlloog, upper div. co. Monmouth. Acres, 1690. Real prop. £708. Pop. 742. Newport (P. T. 148). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £50.

RISE, par. England, N. div. wapentake Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1920. Real prop. £2353. Pop. 164. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York. The petty sessions for this div. of the wapentake are holden here.

RISEBY, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Manley, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 5100. Real prop. £5106. Pop. (with Roxby) 373. Glanford Bridge (P. T. 156). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

RISEHOLME, par. England, E. div. wapentake Lawres, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £1370. Pop. 62. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £16.

RISELY, par. England, hund. Stodden, co. Bedford. Acres, 2980. Real prop. £2879. Pop. 871. Kimbolton (P. T. 63). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £124.

RISHANGLES, par. England, hund. Hartesmere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £582. Pop. 242. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

RISHWORTH, tnshp. England, hund. Halifax, wapentake of Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 6190. Real prop. £2058. Pop. 1536. Halifax (P. T. 197). Here is a free-school for poor children, founded in 1724 by John Wheelwright, Esq.

RISLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, partly in the par. Sandiacre, and partly in that of Sawley, hunds. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Real prop. £2160. Pop. 252. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Ann. val. £85. Here is a handsomely endowed school for the education of 70 boys and 50 girls.

RISSINGTON, Great, par. England, lower div. hund. Slaughter, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £3700. Pop. 468. Stow-on-the-Wold (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Gloucester.

RISSINGTON, Little, par. England, lower div. hund. Slaughter, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £2264. Pop. 231. Stow-on-the-Wold (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Gloucester.

RISSINGTON, Wick, par. England, lower div. hund. Slaughter, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £2724. Pop. 219. Stow-on-the-Wold (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Gloucester.

RISTON, par. England, N. div. wapentake Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 3490. Real prop. £1843. Pop. 379. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

RISTON, or Ruston, East, par. England, hund. Happing, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £2720. Pop. 730. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

RISTON, or Ruston, West, par. England, hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 330. Real prop. £644. Pop. 26. Downham Market (P. T. 84). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £50.

RITTBERG, princip. Prussia, gov. Minden, belonging to count Kaunitz, on riv. Ems. Area, 65 sq. m. Pop. 12,000.—*Rittberg*, or *Rietberg*, chief tn. of preceding princip.; 38 m. SSW. of Minden. Pop. 1400. It is surrounded N. and E. by the Ems, and on the other sides by a wall.

RITZEBUTTEL, bailiwick, Germany, belonging to the city of Hamburg, between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser. Area, 20 sq. m. Pop. 4000. It is fertile, but its importance is derived from the harbour of Cuxhaven.

RITZLIHORN, mntn. Switzerland, canton Berne; 10,500 feet above sea level.

RIVA, or Reiff, tn. Austrian empire, princip. Trent, co. Tyrol, on lake Garda; 17 m. SW. of Trent. Pop. 3100. The environs produce olives, lemons, and oranges. The manufacture of Jews' harps is carried on to a great extent. It has a good harbour, and a brisk carrying business on the lake.

RIVE DE GIER, tn. France, depart. Loire, prov. Lyonnois, on river Gier; 23 m. SW. of Lyons. Pop. 4300. It has manufactures of iron, steel, and glass, and in the neighbourhood are extensive coal pits, but most of the produce is sent to Lyons.

RIVELLO, tn. Italy, prov. Basilicata, kingd. Naples; 10 m. EBS. of Policastro. Pop. (including the village of Bosco) 5400.

RIVENHALL, par. England, hund. Witham, co. Essex. Acres, 3240. Real prop. £4981.

Pop. 653. Witham (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

RIVER, par. England, hund. Bewsborough, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £1771. Pop. 560. Dover (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Canterbury.

RIVERHEAD, or Retherred, lib. England, par. Seven Oaks, hund. Codsheath, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 1910. Pop. with par. Seven Oaks (P. T. 23). Here is a small endowment for educating poor children.

RIVERHEAD, tn. N. America, U. S., Suffolk co., New York, on Long Island Sound; 90 m. E. from New York. Pop. 2016. It comprises several villages, the county buildings, some manufactories, and four or five places of public worship for Congregationalists and Presbyterians.

RIVINGTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Bolton, hund. Salford, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 2630. Real prop. £2650. Pop. 537. Chorley (P. T. 208). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. It is noted for a lofty elevation, which is 1545 feet above sea level, and anciently had a beacon on the summit called Rivington Pike. Here is a well endowed free grammar-school.

RIVOLI, tn. NW. of Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia; 9 m. W. of Turin. Pop. 5100. It is situate at the foot of the Alps, on the road from mount Cenis into Savoy. On an eminence near it stands a castle, in which Victor Amadeus II. of Sardinia died a state prisoner. The view of Turin from this spot is very fine.

RIVOLI, tn. Austrian Italy, Lombardo-Venetian kingd., on riv. Adige; 12 m. NW. of Verona. Near this town Bonaparte gained one of his most remarkable victories over the Austrians, in 1797.

ROA, tn. Spain, prov. Burgos, N. side of the Douro; 25 m. N. of Segovia. Pop. 2500. It is defended by a castle, and has a splendid mansion belonging to the counts of Sizuela. Cardinal Ximines died here in 1517.

ROACH, or Roche, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Acres, 271. Pop. 1426. Dundalk (P. T. 51). Liv. a cur. in dioc. and archdioc. Armagh.

ROADE, par. England, hund. Cleley, co. Northampton. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £1283. Pop. 553. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £48.

ROADE, par. England, hund. Frome, co. Somerset. Acres, 1010. Real prop. £3722. Pop. 954. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Here is a considerable manufacture of woollen cloths. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship.

ROANE, co. N. America, U. S., Tennessee; 30 m. in length by 20 m. in breadth. Pop. 11,340. The two great branches of the Tennessee—Holston and Tennessee proper, unite in this county.

ROANNE (the Rodumna of Ptolemy), tn. France, depart. Loire, prov. Lyonnois, on riv. Loire; 40 m. NW. of Lyons. Pop. 7000. It owes its importance entirely to its situation on a navigable river, which makes it the entrepôt for goods sent from S. of France to Orleans, Nantes, Paris, &c. It is very irregular, the streets branching out in various directions into the open country. It has some manufactures of linen, cotton, small iron-wares, &c.

ROANOKE, island, N. America, in the Atlantic off the coast of North Carolina, U. S., at the entrance of Albemarle Sound. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 76. 0. W. With a town of the same name.

ROANOKE, riv. N. America, U. S., North Carolina, formed by the union of the Staunton and the Dan, and flowing into Albemarle Sound. Lat. 35. 58. N.

ROARING-WATER BAY, bay, Ireland, bar. Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster.

ROATH, par. Great Britain, hund. Kibbor, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 147. Real prop. £2161. Pop. 272. Caerdiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £49.

ROATUN. See Ruatun.

ROBEEN, par. Ireland, bar. Killmaine, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 3193. Hollymount (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. and archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £147.

ROBERT BAY, bay, island of Martinique, formed by two points, the E. called La Rosa, and the W. Los Galeones. At the entrance are two small islands, which make the harbour secure.

ROBERTON, or Robertoun, par. Scotland, upper ward (united to the par. of Wiston in 1792), sh. Lanark. Real prop. £4162. Pop. (with Wiston) 940. Biggar (P. T. 27½). Liv., formerly a vic., is in the patronage of the noble family of Douglas.

ROBERTON, or Robertown, par. Scotland, partly in dist. Hawick, shs. Roxburgh and Selkirk. Real prop. £5821. Pop. 730. Hawick (P. T. 47). Liv. in presb. Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale. It is about 13m. in length and 6 m. in breadth, and is watered by the rivs. Borthwick, Ale, &c., abounding with excellent trout. A considerable number of sheep are fed here. The ancient parish of Borthwick is now comprehended in that of Roberton, and near the site of its old church is the cemetery, still used as a burial place. Here are several remains of ancient camps and other military works.

ROBERTSON, co. N. America, U. S., Tennessee; 40 m. in length by 15 m. in width. Pop. 13,302. Chief tn., Springfield.

ROBERTSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. not specified. Rathcormac (P. T. 141). Liv. a chap. in dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel.

ROBERTSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 1619. Pop. with Killbeg. Nobber (P. T. 42). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh.

ROBESON, co. N. America, U. S., South Carolina; 33 m. long by 25 m. broad. Pop. 9355. Chief town, Lumberton.

ROBESTON-WATHAN, ham. and parish, Great Britain, hund. Narberth, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £801. Pop. 421. Narberth (P. T. 255). Liv. a chap. connected with the rect. of Narberth.

ROBESTON-WEST, parish, Great Britain, hund. Rhôs, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1322. Pop. 112. Milford (P. T. 258). Liv. a rect. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £104.

ROBIN-HOOD'S-BAY, ham. England, par. Whitby, lib. Whitby Strand, co. York. N. riding. Pop. with par. Whitby (P. T. 236). It is a small fishing-town, which was thus named from a tradition that it was the retreat of that famous outlaw.

ROBLEDO, tn. Spain, prov. La Mancha, New Castile; 33 m. SbE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 6400. It is remarkable for the breed of sheep producing the Merino wool, which forms the chief article of traffic.

ROBOROUGH, hund. England, co. Devon. Acres, 57,870. Pop. 10,896. Containing 15 parishes.

ROBOROUGH, par. England, hund. Freemington, co. Devon. Acres, 4830. Real prop. £1741. Pop. 584. Great Torrington (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

ROCCA, Cabo da, cape, W. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura. Lat. 38. 46. N. Long. 9. 29. W. It is the most westerly land of Europe, and is called by the seamen the Rock of Lisbon.

ROCESTER, or Roucester-in-Dovedale, par. England, s. div. hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Acres, 2630. Real prop. £6374. Pop. 1040. Uttoxeter (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £70. Here is a large cotton-mill.

ROCHDALE, bor., (mkt.-tn., and par. England, hund. Salford (but extending into the wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding), co. Lancaster. Acres, 58,620. Pop. 74,427. London, 198 m. Liv. a vic. dioc. Chester. Mkt.-days, Monday and Saturday. Three annual fairs for cattle, &c. The tn. is situate in a valley bordering on the riv. Roche, and at the foot of a range of hills called Blackstone Edge, where coal, slate, and freestone are found in abundance. Roman coins and other antiquities have been discovered in the vicinity of this place, and the tnshp. of Castleton, now forming a part of the tn., is supposed to have been so called from a Saxon castle, the site of which is still distinguishable. The police of the tn. is under the control of the high constable, chosen annually in conjunction with the neighbouring magistrates and inferior officers. A court-leet is held twice a-year, by the lord of the manor, and also a court-baron every third week, for recovery of debts under 40s. It is a new bor., being enfranchised in 1832 by the Reform Act, and sends one member to parliament. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, stands on an eminence, the ascent to which, from the lower part of the tn., is by a flight of 122 steps. It is a spacious building, in the early pointed style, with an embattled square tower, ornamented with pinnacles; and in it is an ancient stone font. There is a chapel of ease to this church, called St. Mary's Chapel, which was erected in 1744. A district chapel was built in 1820 in the later pointed style, with an embattled tower. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Quakers, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians, and a chapel for Catholics. A free grammar-school was founded here by Archbishop Parker, in 1565, and endowed. The Moss-school, so called from its situation, was founded in 1769, by Jane Hardman, and endowed. A national school was established by subscription in 1814, and there are various Sunday schools. The benefactions for the relief of the poor are numerous. The tn. consists of several streets, which have in the last twenty years been greatly improved. More than £40,000 has been expended in widening the principal streets, the road from Yorkshire, and in erecting a market-place, a town-hall, and other public works. There is a stone bridge of three arches over the Roche which has been widened and improved, and a short distance E. of it an iron bridge has been built for foot passengers. Another bridge of stone has been erected a quarter of a mile W. of the preceding, on a new line of road. The houses are in general built of brick, but in the tn. there are many of freestone. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from reservoirs at Castleton. Adjoining the workhouse is the town-gaol, called New Bailey. Here are assembly-rooms, a theatre, billiard-rooms, a subscription library, and news-rooms. Races, which are much frequented, are held annually the first week in July. An horticultural society has been formed here and a dispensary, which has been recently established for the relief of the poor. The principal manufactures of Rochdale are baize, flannel, Bath coating, broad cloth, calicoes, and cotton goods. The spinning of cotton is carried on very extensively; and hat-making furnishes employment for a number of persons. Many of the factories are on a very large scale, and their number is increasing, in consequence of the advantages which the town enjoys through the Rochdale canal. The market, held on Mondays, is a great corn mart, and is noted for extensive sales of wool and manufactured articles; there is likewise a great market held once a month.

ROCHE, or Roache, par. England, E. div. hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 4930. Real prop. £3989. Pop. 1630. St. Columb Major (P. T. 246). Liv. a rect. dioc. Exeter.

ROCHE, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhôs, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 3500. Real prop. £1596. Pop. 791. Haverfordwest (P. T. 251). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. St. David's. Here is an endowed free school. There are two ruined chapels in this par., one at Hilton, the other at Trefrân, called Caradoc's chapel.

ROCHE, tn. Switzerland, canton of Vaud; 40 m. EbN. of Geneva. It has extensive salt-works, of which Haller, the German naturalist, was for many years superintendent. In the neighbourhood is a marble quarry.

ROCHE, La, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. of Liege, on riv. Ourthe; 33 m. S. of Liege. Pop. 1400. It was formerly a strong place, with earthen mounds, surrounded by the Ourthe, with a strong castle on a rock, in a commanding situation.

ROCHEFORT, tn. W. of France, depart. of Lower Charente, prov. Santoigne, on riv. Charente; 100 m. N. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 56. N. Long. 0. 57. W. Pop. 15,000. Its form is nearly semi-circular. The streets are broad, straight, and regular. The principal objects of interest are the square called Place d'Armes, the arsenal, cannon-foundry, barracks, magazines of naval stores, docks, civil and marine hospital, and the navigation school. The harbour is a naval station, and protected by five forts. The trade of Rochefort is confined to the coasting and colonial traffic. It has some manufactures of cordage, stoneware, oil, and sugar-refining. The ramparts, being planted with trees, form a pleasant walk, but the tn. is far from healthy.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, tn. France, depart. of Lower Charente, prov. Santoigne and Angoumois, on riv. Tardoire; 20 m. NE. of Angouleme. Pop. 2400. It has some manufactures

of leather and linen. Before the revolution, it conferred the title of duke.

ROCHELLE, La, tn. France, depart. Lower Charente, prov. Santoigne and Angoumois; 78 m. s. of Nantes. Pop. 17,500. Lat. 46. 9. N. Long. 1. 9. W. It is the cap. of the depart., and is situate on a plain at the bottom of a small gulf of the Atlantic. It is about three-quarters of a mile in length by half a mile in breadth; its fortifications, the work of Vauban, are still in good condition. On the side of the sea is a massy wall, flanked by antique towers. The streets are broad and straight, the houses spacious, with arcades in front. La Rochelle has several squares; the Place d'Armes, or Place du Chateau, is a spacious area, planted with trees, and commanding a view of the roadstead and shipping. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the hospital, orphan house, and exchange. The tn. contains a few scientific institutions, with a navigation-school and a cabinet of natural history. The port stretches into the interior of the tn., and though not large, is secure. Its entrance is defended by two Gothic towers of great height, and crossed by a great iron chain. The roadstead, formed by two projecting points, is tolerably secure. La Rochelle exports to the colonies wines, brandy, flour, and linen, taking in return sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. To ports in Europe the chief articles of export are brandy and bay-salt; its imports are trifling. Glass, stoneware, and sugar, are the articles of manufacture. La Rochelle is an ancient tn., and was for some time in possession of the English, previously to 1224, when it was retaken by the French. In the 16th century, it became a stronghold of the Protestants, and was governed for some time as a republic. In 1637 it was taken by Louis XIII., after a siege of thirteen months. The environs of La Rochelle are unhealthy, on account of the salt marshes. This tn. was the birth-place of the naturalist Reaumur.

ROCHELLE, New, tn. N. America, U. S., Westchester co., New York, on Long Island Sound; 21 m. NNE. of New York. Pop. 1274. It has an academy.

ROCHESTER, city and seaport, England, lathe of Aylesford, but having a separate jurisdiction, co. Kent. Acres, 6150. Pop. (including part of Chatham and Stroud), 9891. London, 29 m. Livs. two vics. dioc. Rochester. Mkt.-day, Friday and Tuesday. Two annual fairs. Members of parliament, 2. It is situate on the estuary of the Medway, and was probably founded by the Romans, being mentioned by Richard of Cirencester, under the name of Durobrivæ, as one of the principal towns of that people in Britain. Through it passed the ancient road called Watling Street, leading from the Rhutupian port to London, and thence across the island to Chester. It continued to be a place of importance after the conquest of the country by the Anglo-Saxons, who gave it the appellation of Hrovcestre; and about the beginning of the sixth century, a church was erected here by Ethelbert, and shortly after Rochester was made the see of a bishop. In 676, the city was ravaged and almost destroyed by Ethelbert, king of Mercia; and it suffered greatly during the invasions of England by the Danes, in the ninth century. William I. gave Rochester to his brother Odo. In 1130, the city suffered by a terrible conflagration. The castle was captured by king John in his wars with the barons. Henry III. repaired the castle, strengthened the walls, and improved the city, where he held a tournament in 1251. A few years after, the castle was made a royal garrison, and successfully defended by the Earl of Warren against the attacks of the Earl of Leicester. It was from Rochester that James II. embarked on his flight to France, at the revolution in 1688. This city was first incorporated by charter of Henry II. The government of the place is now vested in a mayor, a recorder, six aldermen, 18 councillors, a town-clerk, and other officers. Courts of session are held quarterly; a court of portmote takes place once a fortnight, in which sums of unlimited amount may be recovered; and a court of requests is held for debts not exceeding £5. The oyster-fisheries in the creeks and inlets of the Medway are under the jurisdiction of the corporation. Rochester has returned members to parliament ever since the 26th of Edward I. The see of Rochester is the smallest of the English bishoprics. The ecclesiastical establishment includes a bishop, dean, an archdeacon, six prebendaries, six minor canons, a chancellor, a registrar, eight choristers, and various other officers. The cathedral church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a fine edifice of Norman architecture, erected by bishop Gundulph, about 1080. It consists of a nave, choir, two transepts, and several chapels, with a central tower and spire. The W. front is a noble Norman doorway. The choir has a groined roof, supported by pillars of Petworth marble. Beneath the choir is a cript or subterraneous chapel, with a groined roof. On the N. side of the cathedral is a building called Gundulph's tower, one of the most entire examples of a Norman fortress existing in the kingdom. The church of St. Margaret is an ancient edifice; that of St. Nicholas, erected about 1620, is a structure in the pointed style. The church of St. Clement is desecrated, and the site occupied by dwellings. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Quakers, and Unitarians. A free grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., is connected with the cathedral, and under the direction of the dean and chapter. It affords education for twenty boys, who are eligible to certain exhibitions at either of the English universities. There is also a free school, founded in 1701, and endowed by Sir Joseph Williamson. Besides endowed national schools, there are Sunday schools supported by voluntary contributions. St. Catharine's Hospital, founded for lepers in 1316, is now appropriated as an almshouse, and supports twelve aged persons. This city is situate on a point of land bordered on three sides by the river Medway, over which there is a handsome bridge of eleven arches leading to the town of Stroud; it is 560 feet in length. The city within the walls consists of a spacious street intersected by others; on the E. is a range of houses connecting Rochester with Chatham. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, but the houses are antiquated. On the S. side the city is strongly fortified, being erected since 1802. Fort Pitt, extending from St. Margaret's parish to Chatham, is used as a military hospital, and

Fort Clarence, W. of St. Margaret's, is used as an asylum for soldiers. These fortresses, in connexion with Chatham lines, form defensive works, commanding the Medway from Gillingham fort to Rochester bridge. The town-hall is a brick edifice, built in 1687, supported by Doric columns. The open area beneath the hall serves as a market-place, and behind it is the city gaol. On the side of the ancient Guildhall is the clock-house, a neat building of brick, erected in 1706, at the expense of Sir Cloudesley Shovel. There is a small theatre; and there are baths for public use. A literary and philosophical institution has been established here. The trade of this place depends on the dock-yards and victualling-office at Chatham, and the occasional residence of persons connected with the army and navy. Ship-building is carried on to a small extent; and the oyster fishery is a source of considerable profit, oysters being sent not only to London, but also to Holland and Germany. The weekly market is well supplied with fish and provisions; there is a corn market, and a cattle market held monthly on Wednesdays. There are still some portions of the city wall remaining on the NE. angle. South of the city, at Boley-hill, is supposed to have been a Roman cemetery: on this hill, a court-leet for this small dist. is held by the corporation of Rochester. Rochester gave the title of earl to John Wilmot, one of the profligate favourites of Charles II., at whose death it became extinct, though it was subsequently held by the family of Hyde.

ROCHESTER, tn. N. America, U. S., Strafford co., New Hampshire, W. side of Salmon Fall river. Pop. 2155. Near the centre of the tnshp. is a village called Norway Plains, containing a church, court-house, and about forty dwelling-houses. There is also a cotton manufactory.—*Rochester*, tn. Ulster co., New York. Pop. 2420.—*Rochester*, tn. Windsor co., Vermont; 44 m. NW. of Windsor. Pop. 1392.—*Rochester*, tn. Monroe co., New York. at the falls of Genesee; 7 m. from Lake Ontario. Pop. 9269. Parts of the tn. are handsomely built. It has several public buildings and twelve churches. There are also thirteen flour-mills, some of them so large as not to be equalled elsewhere in the world. The water-power is almost inexhaustible. The aqueduct over the Genesee is one of the largest works on the canal line. At the N. extremity of the tn., the Genesee falls 90 feet; at Carthage, it falls 70 feet; at another cascade by this tn. is the place where the famous Patch made his last leap. Merchandise to and from Lake Ontario is raised or lowered down this great steep, by means of an inclined plane. The tn. has two banks, a museum, an arcade, an athenæum, several literary institutions, two daily, and several weekly newspapers. From the observatory, in a clear day, may be seen the waters of Lake Ontario.—*Rochester*, tn. Plymouth co., Massachusetts; 48 m. S. of Boston. Pop. 3556.

ROCHESTOWN, or Ballywilliam, par. of Ireland, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 190. Six-mile-bridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a vic. dioc. Emly and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £60.

ROCHESTOWN, par. Ireland, bars. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 924. Pop. 411. Cahir (P. T. 112). Liv. a rect. entire, dioc. Lismore, and archdioc. of Cashel.

ROCHFORD, hund. England, co. Essex. Acres, 57,980. Pop. 13,334. Containing 26 parishes.

ROCHFORD, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Essex. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £4465. Pop. 1256. London, 40 m. Liv. a rect. dioc. London. Here is a national school for educating an unlimited number of children of both sexes, and also almshouses, endowed by Lord Rich. The unfortunate Anne Boleyn was born here.

ROCHFORD, par. England, hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £1524. Pop. 235. Tenbury (P. T. 130). Liv. a cur. dioc. Hereford.

ROCK, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Embleton, S. div. Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland. Real prop. £2527. Pop. 206. Alnwick (P. T. 308). Liv. a cur. dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £46. Here is a small endowed free school.

ROCK, par. England, lower div. hund. Doddingtree, co. Worcester. Acres, 8240. Real prop. £6838. Pop. (with Alton, &c.), 1307. Bewdley (P. T. 129). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford.

ROCKBEARE, par. England, hund. East Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 2290. Real prop. £3799. Pop. 530. Ottery St. Mary (P. T. 161). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Exeter.

ROCKBOURNE, par. England, hund. Fordingbridge, New Forest, W. div. co. Southampton. Acres, 3800. Real prop. £2539. Pop. 517. Fordingbridge (P. T. 92). Liv. a donative, dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £200.

ROCKCLIFFE, Church, par. and tnshp. of England, Cumberland ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 3880. Real prop. £2671. Pop. 885. Carlisle (P. T. 301). Liv. a cur. dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £33. A little below this place, and within reach of the tide, is a remarkable mineral spring, bearing a thick scum, which turns paper to a most beautiful gold colour.

ROCKFIELD, par. England, lower div. of hund. Skenfreth, co. Monmouth. Acres, 2390. Real prop. £2160. Pop. 279. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £16.

ROCKHAMPTON, par. England, lower div. hund. Langley and Swineshead, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £1944. Pop. 220. Thornbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Gloucester.

ROCKINGHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Corby, co. Northampton. Acres, 890. Real prop. £790. Pop. 296. London, 83 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough. Ann. val. £107.

ROCKINGHAM, tn. North America, U. S., Windham co., Vermont, on riv. Connecticut; 18 m. S. of Windsor. Pop. 2272.—*Rockingham*, co. SE. of New Hampshire. Pop. 44,452. Chief towns, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Concord.—*Rockingham*, co. in centre of Virginia. Pop. 20,693. Chief tn., Harrisonburg.—*Rockingham*, co. N. of North Carolina. Pop. 12,920. It is watered by the Dan, and has a mineral spring much resorted to. Chief tn. Wentworth.

ROCKLAND, or Abbots, vil. England, containing the pars. of St. Margaret and St. Mary, hund. Henstead, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 1250.

Real prop.' £1246. Pop. 437. Norwich (P. T. 108). Livs. are rects. dioc. Norwich.

ROCKLAND, All Saints, or Minor, par. England, hund. Shropham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1690. Real prop. £2284. Pop. 322. Attleburgh (P. T. 94). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. of Norwich.

ROCKLAND, St. Andrew, or Major, par. England, hund. Shropham, co. Norfolk. Real prop. £2284. Pop. 136. Attleburgh (P. T. 94). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

ROCKLAND, St. Peter, par. of England, hund. Wayland, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 1010. Real prop. £1147. Pop. 298. Attleburgh (P. T. 94). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich.

ROCK RIVER, riv. N. America, rises in the NW. territory, runs through the NW. part of Illinois, and flows into the Mississippi, 160 m. above the Illinois. Length, about 200 m.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, or Stony Mountains, a range of mountains, N. America, running the whole length of it in Long. 112. 0. W., and dividing the waters that flow into the Atlantic from those which flow into the Pacific. The country along these mountains, where it was explored by captains Lewis and Clarke, is a high level plain, fertile and covered with tall long-leafed pine. The air is pure and dry, and the climate as mild as the same parallels of latitude in the Atlantic states. The savage tribes who range these mountains are stout, well-formed, and active; their character is placid and gentle, rarely moved into passion, yet not often enlivened by gaiety. The animals in this district are, the buffalo, deer, elk, antelope, and the bear. Among the reptiles are two species of innocent snakes and the rattle-snake, the black and horned lizard. Towards the N. vegetation is stunted by the severity of the climate, but the rein-deer, which supply both food and clothing, are satisfied with the produce of the hills, though they bear nothing but a short curling moss, on a species of which that grows on the rocks the people also subsist when famine invades them.

ROCKY RIVER, stream, N. America, U. S., Louisiana, flowing into the Mississippi; it is navigable for 300 m.

ROCROY, tn. France, depart. of Ardennes, prov. Champagne; 44 m. SE. of Mons. Pop. 2900. It is fortified, and has some woollen manufactures. In 1643 it was the scene of a victory gained by the French over the Spaniards.

RODBORNE, tithing and chap. England, par. St. Paul, bor. Malmsbury, hund. Malmsbury, co. Wilts. Pop. 155. Malmsbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Salisbury.

RODBORNE, Cheney, par. England, hund. Highworth, co. Wilts. Acres, 2770. Real prop. £4711. Pop. 574. Swindon (P. T. 83). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £70.

RODBOROUGH, tithing and chap. England, par. Minchin Hampton, hund. Longtree, co. of Gloucester. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £3668. Pop. 2141. Stroud (P. T. 101). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Gloucester. Here is a well-endowed free school.

RODDANSTOWN, or Roddinstown, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 982. Pop. 651. Kilcock (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. See Balrodden.

RODDEN, par. England, hund. Frome, co. Somerset. Acres, 990. Real prop. £1699. Pop. 295. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £39.

RODE HUISH, chap. England, par. and ham. Carhampton, co. Somerset. Pop. with par. Dunster (P. T. 162). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dean of Bath and Wells.

RODEZ. See Rhodez.

RODINGTON, par. England, Wellington div. hund. Bradford South, co. Salop. Acres, 2590. Real prop. £2007. Pop. 423. Wellington (P. T. 142). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

RODMAN, tn. N. America, U. S., Jefferson co., New York; 160 m. NW. of Albany. Pop. 1901.

RODMARTON, par. England, hund. Longtree, co. Gloucester. Acres, 4010. Real prop. £4004. Pop. 369. Cirencester (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Gloucester. Here is a school supported by subscription for the education of 60 children.

RODMELL, or Radmill, par. England, hund. Holmstrough, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £2331. Pop. 350. Lewes (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chichester.

RODMERSHAM, par. England, hund. Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £1206. Pop. 311. Sittingbourne (P. T. 40). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £96.

RODOSTO, tn. European Turkey, prov. Romania, near the Sea of Marmora; 68 m. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 58. N. Long. 27. 25. E. Pop. 16,000. It has a good harbour, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil.

ROEHAMPTON, ham. and chap. England, par. Putney, hund. Brixton, co. Surrey. Pop. with par. London, 5½ m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Winchester.

ROGART, par. Scotland, sh. of Sutherland. Real prop. £2040. Pop. 1805. Golspie (P. T. 228). Liv. in the presb. Dornock, and syn. of Sutherland and Caithness. Throughout the par. are camps, tumuli, and other vestiges of the ancient Pictish population. The prevalent language is the Gaelic.

ROGASEN, tn. Prussian Poland, gov. Posen, on a lake; 24 m. NE. of Posen. Pop. 3500; of which one-third are Jews. The chief occupation is the weaving and sale of woollens.

ROGATE, par. England, hund. Dumpford, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 4700. Real prop. £3222. Pop. 901. Petersfield (P. T. 54). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Chichester.

ROGEAT, par. England, lower div. hund. Caldicot, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £475. Pop. 40. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £117.

ROGERI-CALVI, par. Ireland, united bars. Condons and Clongibbons, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. not specified. Doneraile (P. T. 156). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel.

ROGERSVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of Hawkins co., Tennessee, on the riv. Holston; 65 m. ENE. from Knoxville. It is pleasantly situated in Carter's valley, and contains a courthouse, a bank, an academy, and a printing-office.

ROGGEVELD, Upper, Middle, and Little, three dists. Cape of Good Hope, northern part, occupying a table land at the summit of a range

of mountains, 3000 feet above sea-level. It is remarkable for an excellent breed of horses, but the inhabitants are driven into the valleys by the cold for three or four months.

ROHILCUND, territory, Hindoostan, called in Sanscrit Kuttair, E. of the river Ganges, between Lat. 28. 0. to 29. 0. N. Long. 78. 0. to 80. 0. E. Bounded N. by the Sewalic and Kumaon hills, S. by the dominions of Oude. The principal rivers are the Ganges and Ramgunga; the latter, traversing Rohilcund in nearly its whole extent, unites with the Ganges near Kanoje. The surface of the country is flat, being part of the great plain reaching from the N. hills to the sea; through it flows the Ganges. The toddy and date-palms are common here, while walnuts, strawberries, grapes, apples, and pears, also thrive. The hot winds are not much felt; and, on the whole, this is one of the most favoured districts in Upper Hindoostan. The bread here is very good, and is said to have been made from wheat brought from England. In the early period of the Mogul empire Rohilcund was in a very flourishing state, and of great political importance. The Rohillahs were originally a colony of the Yusefzei Afghan tribe. They are a courageous, hardy race, and one of the few Mahomedan tribes who exercise the profession of agriculture as well as arms. In 1774 the forces of the Rohillahs were defeated by the British troops at the battle of Cutterah, when Hafez Rehmet, their chieftain, was slain, after which the Rohillah sway in Hindoostan terminated, the country being transferred to the Oude government. From this period may be dated the decline of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of Rohilcund. The staple commercial articles in Rohilcund are cotton, cloths, and sugar. In remote times the cultivation of the sugar-cane was carried on to a great extent. The articles brought from the hills are, borax, bees'-wax, musk, cow-tails, copper, and iron; the returns are made in cloths, tobacco, and sugar. Bamboos, tissoo, saul, toon, and other trees are in plenty; from the bamboo is procured the bause bochun, used by native doctors. Elephants are found in Pillibeet. At present this valuable country is subdivided into the separate jurisdictions of Bareily and Moradabad, the residence of a joint magistrate, subordinate to Bareily.

ROKEBY, par. England, wapentake of Gilling West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £2295. Pop. (with Egglestone Abbey) 211. Greta Bridge (P. T. 242). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £100. In Rokeby park are the remains of a Roman station; and about a mile distant, amidst luxuriant foliage, are the venerable remains of Egglestone Abbey. The beauties of this vicinity have been commemorated by the muses of Mason and Sir Walter Scott.

ROLLE, tn. Switzerland, canton of Vaud; 18 m. NNE. of Geneva. Pop. 2400. Manufacture, watches.

ROLLESBY, par. England, hund. W. Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £2038. Pop. 717. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

ROLLESTON, or Rolveston, chap. England, par. Billesdon, hund. Gartree, co. of Leicester. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £1859. Pop. 41. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln.

ROLLESTON, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £3297. Pop. 272. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. York.

ROLLESTON, or Rolveston, par. England, N. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 3940. Real prop. £2896. Pop. 863. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 125). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here are a well-endowed free school, and various almshouses and benefactions for the poor.

ROLLESTONE, par. England, hund. Elstub and Everley, co. Wilts. Acres, 910. Real prop. £514. Pop. 39. Amesbury (P. T. 77). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Salisbury.

ROLLRIGHT, Great, par. England, hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford. Acres, 2360. Real prop. £2811. Pop. 438. Chipping-Norton (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Oxford.

ROLLRIGHT, Little, par. England, hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford. Acres, 780. Real prop. £1104. Pop. 29. Chipping-Norton (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £134.

ROLVENDEN, hund. of England, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 12,450. Pop. 3170. Containing two pars.

ROLVENDEN, par. England, hund. of the same name, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 5670. Real prop. £7159. Pop. 1507. Tenterden (P. T. 55). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £97.

ROMA, island of the Eastern seas. Lat. 7. 35. N. Long. 127. 20. E. It is about 40 m. in circumference, and is subject to the Dutch residing at Coopang, on the island of Timor. The principal commodities to be procured here are wax, sandal-wood, and edible birds' nests.

ROMA, Campagna di. See Campagna.

ROMAGNA, formerly prov. E. of Italy, States of the Church; 45 m. by 30 m. Its pastures are good, and it produces corn, wine, olives, and silk. Cap. Ravenna.

ROMALD KIRK, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Gilling West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 54,760. Real prop. £1034. Pop. 2507. Barnard Castle (P. T. 246). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chester.

ROMANIA, or Rumelia, prov. of European Turkey, formerly comprising the greater part of the Turkish possessions on the continent. It is bounded on the N. by the Danube, on the E. by the Black Sea, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Adriatic, Dalmatia, and Bosnia. Area, 120,000 sq. m. Pop. 6,000,000, exclusive of Bulgaria and Servia, which are by some considered distinct provinces. The whole of this country, comprising Thrace, Macedon, and anc. Greece, is in a very backward state of civilization. Many parts of it present large uncultivated wastes. For climate, soil, manners of inhabitants, &c., see Turkey in Europe. The territorial division, including Bulgaria and Servia, comprises 28 sangiacs, as follow:—1. Visa, a part of Thrace; 2. Kirkilissa, Thrace; 3. Silistria, Bulgaria; 4. Nicopoli, Bulgaria; 5. Vidin, Bulgaria; 6. Csirmen, Bulgaria; 7. Sophia, Bulgaria; 8. Gallipoli, Thrace; 9. Salonica, Macedon; 10. Kostendil, Macedon; 11. Uskub, Macedon; 12. Tirhala, Thessaly; 13. Egribos, the island of Eubœa, and the E. part of Livadia; 14. Tripolizza, W. part of the Morea; 15. Misitra, E. part of the Morea; 16. Ainabachte, W. part of Li-

vadia; 17. Karli-Ili, Epirus; 18. Joannina, Epirus; 19. Delvino, part of Albania; 20. Avlona, part of Albania; 21. Ilbessan, part of Albania; 22. Scutari, part of Albania; 23. Ochri, parts of Albania and Macedon; 24. Perserin, Servia; 25. Usiterna, Servia; 26. Dukagin, Servia; 27. Aladschahissar, Servia; 28. Semendria, Servia. A considerable portion of this ter. is now wrested from the Turks, and incorporated with the new kingd. of Greece. See GREECE.

ROMANOV, tn. European Russia, gov. of Jaroslav, on the river Wolga; 16 m. WNW. of Jaroslav. Lat. 57. 46. N. Long. 39. 40. E. Pop. 4200. It has seven churches, with manufactures of linen, silk, and leather.

ROMANS, tn. France, depart. Drome, prov. Dauphiny, on the river Isere; 11 m. NE. of Valence. Pop. 6500. The neighbourhood is fertile, and produces the wine called hermitage. The town has some manufactures of woollen and silk, presses for making olive oil, and tanneries. It suffered greatly by the civil wars.

ROMANSLEIGH, par. England, hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon. Acres, 1950. Real prop. £1410. Pop. 217. South Molton (P. T. 178). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

ROME, city, Italy, anciently cap. of the Roman empire, on the riv. Tiber; 600 m. SE. of Paris. Pop. 139,000, of which 9000 are Jews. Lat. 41. 54. N. Long. 12. 30. E. It is now the cap. of the States of the Church, and, with the territory around it, forms one of the delegations into which these States are divided. The city stands chiefly on the eastern bank of the river, the space inclosed by the walls being nearly a square of 3 m. The circumference of the walls is nearly equal to that of the ancient city in its splendour, but the great difference is, that the hills on which it stood, Mons Aventinus, Palatinus, Cœlius, and in part Esquilinus, Viminalis, and Quirinalis are now covered with vineyards, corn-fields, or villas, the close population being confined to the level track near the river, and little more than one-third of the space inclosed by the walls. The most regularly built part of Rome is that near the northern gate, Porta del Popolo, and the quarter of Borgo to the right of the river. The great drawbacks to the beauty of the city are the mixture of fine buildings with miserable hovels, and the mean appearance of the shops. The points from which Rome can best be viewed are Mount Janiculum, the tower of the Capitol, and the tops of the Trajan or Antonine columns. The streets of Rome are long, straight, and narrow, often terminated by an obelisk, fountain, or church; they have seldom any foot pavement. Three of the finest are those diverging from the Piazza di Popolo; viz. the Corso, the great promenade of Rome, and the scene of the Carnivals; the Strada del Babbuina; and the Strada di Ripetta. In the thinly inhabited part of the city, there are some fine streets or rather roads between gardens and villas. The houses of Rome are generally of brick covered with straw. The squares are numerous but small, generally adorned with obelisks, fountains, &c. The Piazza di Navona, in the centre of the city, is the largest except St. Peter's, and stands on the ruins of the Circus Agonalis. It is adorned by the church of St. Agnes, and the most elegant fountain in Rome. The Piazza di Spagna, so called from its being the residence of the Spanish ambassador and other foreigners, is noted for an elegant flight of steps leading to the church and square of Trinita di Monte. The space between the two heights of the Capitol forms a small square ornamented with an equestrian statue in bronze of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the ascent to which is by a staircase adorned with ancient statues. The Roman forum was anciently bordered with temples and lined with statues, but these have disappeared from the modern Piazza, and a few scattered porticos, or an insulated column standing amidst fragments of capitals and cornices, are the only memorials of the Roman forum. The Piazza di Campo Marzio, takes its name from the ancient Campus Martius, but it is small, the greater part of the ground having been covered with buildings. The Piazza di Monte Cavallo, or Mount Quirinal, is one of the finest in the city, both for situation and buildings. It is named from two small houses placed on its summit, said to be the work of Phidias and Praxiteles. An Egyptian obelisk of granite, 45 feet high, stands between them. The wall which surrounded Rome in the time of the emperors is still in good preservation in some places, and forms the boundary between the town and country. Among the numerous churches for which Rome is celebrated, that of St. Peter's stands pre-eminent. The space in front of this splendid pile of building is an oval surrounded by an elegant colonnade, the work of Bernini. The present erection was undertaken by Nicolas V., but prosecuted slowly till the reign of Julius II., and stands on the site of an older one, built by Constantine. The most celebrated architects of the time contributed to its beauties: the whole expense must have been £12,000,000. The front of the building extends 400 feet in length, and 180 feet in height, crowned by a majestic dome which rises to 424 ft. The interior is finished and ornamented in the most magnificent style. The immense hall, 600 feet in length, is adorned with elegant festoons, wreaths, &c. A good staircase makes the access to the dome easy. The vestry or sacristi is the most modern part of the building, and forms a church of itself, connected with the other parts by a handsome gallery. The Pantheon, built in the reign of Augustus, and called from its circular form the rotunda, contains numerous busts of eminent characters. Of the cathedrals, Santa Maria Maggiore, a noble building on the Esquiline mount, has two modern fronts. St. Giovanni in Laterano is the regular cathedral of the bishop of Rome. That of Santa Croce was built by Constantine, on the ruins of a temple of Venus. The oldest church, St. Clement, is the best model of the original Christian churches. St. Piedro di Vincoli is a noble hall, supported by 20 pillars of Parian marble. St. Piedro in Montorio contains the picture of the Transfiguration, by Raphael. Santa Maria Egizinea is supposed to be the ancient temple of Fortuna Virilis, and that of Ava Cœli is said to occupy the site of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Of the public places of amusement, the Coliseo, or amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most imposing object; it is an oval 581 feet in length, by 481 feet in breadth; it is so entirely dilapidated, that there remains only enough of the outer walls to show the general form and construction. Not far from the Coliseo stand the remains of the immense baths of Dioclesian,

now converted into a convent. The mausoleum of Adrian is converted into the fort of St. Angelo. Of the triumphal arches only one remains entire, the arch of Constantine, with its pillars and ornaments of marble. The arches of Titus and Septimus Severus are much impaired. Trajan's pillar is covered with bas reliefs, representing his expedition against the Dacians, in tolerable preservation. It is of marble, 133 feet high, and served as a model for Bonaparte's pillar in the Place Vendôme. The pillar in honour of Marcus Aurelius is higher, but inferior in execution. Several of the Roman roads are still used. The catacombs are excavations made in digging for the earth used for bricks, but since used for burial places: they are said to extend several miles. Of the palaces, three belong to the Pope, the Lateran, Quirinal, and the Vatican. The latter is situate on an eminence NW. of the city near St. Peter's. Having been erected by different architects at different periods, it forms not one, but an assemblage of buildings, and has neither grandeur nor symmetry. It is of immense extent; the number of rooms is said to exceed 10,000. It contains numerous collections of medals, vases, candelabras, but especially the celebrated statues of Apollo Belvedere, the Laocoon, and the Antinous. The hall of the muses contains statues of orators, sages, and poets of Greece as well as Rome. The Sala Rotunda is a lofty dome supported by marble pillars, and the floor paved with ancient mosaic. Of the family mansions, the Palazzo Doria is one of the largest and finest. The Palazzo Farnese is extensive, occupying one side of a handsome square. The Borghese palace is remarkable for its porticos, columns, and paintings. In the Palazzo Spada stands the celebrated statue of Pompey, at the foot of which Cæsar is said to have fallen. Of the ancient aqueducts only two remain, Fontana Felice and Fontana di Trevi, but the supply of water is ample. The sewers of ancient Rome are now much obstructed, but Cloaca Maxima still deserves attention. The baths of Caracalla are in a ruinous state, but those of Titus are in tolerable preservation. The city is well supplied with hospitals; the largest, called Spedale di St. Spirito, is open to poor of both sexes, as well as to the insane and foundlings. The Ospizio de St. Michele is appropriated to the education of poor children, but also receives the aged and sick. The river Tiber, though deep, is not more than 200 feet broad: it is used for conveyance of provisions and other articles of consumption. Here are four bridges, that of St. Angelo, erected on the remains of Pons Œlius of Adrian, the Ponte Sisto, so named from Sixtus IV., and two smaller ones. Rome is the seat of several seminaries, a university, a Greek and a Jesuit's college, besides the Propaganda. It has also some literary associations: the Arcadian academy, the archæological, the academia Tiberiana, and the academy of the fine arts. This city has long been the resort of painters, sculptors, architects, &c. from all parts of Europe and of the world. The Vatican is the largest library in Rome, but there are also those of the Augustines, Dominicans, and of the Barberini, Colonna, and Corsini families. The university is called, from its founder, the Alexandrine library. The library del Emo contains a collection of medals and mathematical instruments, as well as a museum of natural history. The manufacturing establishments of Rome are small but various, consisting of woollens, silks, velvets, hats, gloves, stockings, liquors, and artificial flowers. Rome has a bank and Monte di Pieta, or house for advancing money on deposited goods. Its foreign trade consists in importing colonial articles; such as printed cottons, &c. Its exports consist of the produce of the neighbouring country, alum, vitriol, olive oil, &c. As our limits will not allow of even an epitome of the history of Rome, we must close with a brief chronological notice of the principal events. Rome was founded B. C. 752, and continued to be governed by kings till B. C. 509; it was captured by the Gauls B. C. 390. In A. D. 330 the government was removed to Constantinople, and from that time Rome declined, and became an easy prey to the Goths, under Alaric, A. D. 410. After the abolition of the imperial power, in A. D. 476, Ravenna became the seat of government. Rome fell successively under the power of the Vandals, Hiruli, and the Goths under Totila, A. D. 546. In modern times Rome was taken by a German army in 1526. By the French, first in 1798, and afterwards in 1809. It was restored to the Pope by the peace of 1814.

ROME, tn. N. America, U. S., Oneida co., New York, on the Erie canal; 108 m. WNW. of Albany. Pop. 4360. It contains a court-house, gaol, several churches, an arsenal, and has several manufactures.

ROMFORD, mkt.-tn. and par. of England, liberty Havering-atte'-Bower, co. Essex. Acres, 3340. Real prop. £19,194. Pop. 4294. London, 12 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. London. The town consists principally of one long and wide street, near the middle of which is the market-house, and also the town-hall, where the quarter sessions are held, and all business relative to the liberty is transacted. It is governed by a bailiff and wardens. Here are meeting-houses for Dissenters, a well-endowed free-school, and various almshouses and benefactions for the relief of poverty, as also barracks for six troops of cavalry.

ROMILEY, or ROMLEIGH, tnshp. England, par. Stockport, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 2290. Real prop. £2835. Pop. 1290. Stockport (P. T. 176).

ROMNEY MARSH, hund. England, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 45,450. Pop. 4250. Containing 23 parishes.

ROMNEY, NEW, mkt.-tn. and par. England, partly in the liberty of Romney Marsh, and partly in the hund. St. Martin's Pountney, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £8740. Pop. 983. London, 69 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Canterbury. Fair, August 26, for pedler's ware. Mkt.-day, Thursday. It was formerly a seaport, and is still considered as one of the Cinque Ports, though the haven has been completely filled up for many years. The town consists principally of one broad street, in which stands the town-hall; the houses are chiefly of brick, and the market-house and hall are modern erections. The trade consists chiefly in grazing cattle on Romney Marsh, which is a rich tract of land of about 50,000 acres, situated in the south-east part of the county.

ROMNEY, OLD, par. and member of the Cinque Port of New Romney, England, partly in the liberty Romney Marsh, and partly in that of

St. Martin's Pountney, lathe Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 1670. Pop. 113. New Romney (P. T. 159). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Canterbury.

ROMORANTIN, tn. France, depart. Loire and Cher, prov. Orleannois, on the riv. Saudre; 25 m. SE. of Blois. Pop. 6100. Manufacture, coarse linens.

ROMSEY, or RUMSEY, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. King's Sombourne, Andover div., situated on the Test, which falls into Southampton bay, co. Southampton. Acres, 9310. Real prop. £6570. Pop. 5432. London, 73 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Winchester. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Three annual fairs, for cattle, sheep, &c. It formerly had a considerable clothing trade, which is now reduced to the manufacture of shalloons, sacking, and paper. Near the centre of the town is the audit-house, a large square building, standing on piers, with accommodations below for the market people. The town-hall is a small ancient building, near the hundred bridge, which divides Romsey Infra from Romsey Extra. The canal from Southampton to Andover passes through the town. There are now three paper-mills, one flax-mill, three sacking manufactures, and several tanneries and malt establishments. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses. The petty sessions are holden here. Here is a large meeting-house for Independents, an almshouse for six widows, a free school, and a charity school.

ROMULUS, tn. N. America, U. S., Seneca co., New York, on the Cayuga lake; 10 m. N. from Ovid. Pop. 2089.

RONALDSHAY, NORTH, one of the Orkney islands, Scotland, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Pop. 522. Liv. a vic. in the presb. North Isles, and synod Orkney. The coasts are low and rocky, and sea-weed is here collected for making kelp. On the NE. point of the island a lighthouse has been erected 70 feet high.

RONALDSHAY, SOUTH, island, Scotland, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Real prop. £225. Pop. 2854. Liv. a vic. in the presb. Kirkwall, and syn. Orkney. There are several good harbours, particularly Widewall Bay, on the W. side of the island, and St. Margaret's Hope on the N., where is a considerable vil. The shore is extremely rugged, and in some places are promontories, not less than 250 feet above sea-level.

RONAY, ISLAND OF, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, sh. Inverness. Acres, 2200. Pop. with par. On the coast are extensive caves, in some of which are fine specimens of stalactites.

RONDA, tn. S. of Spain, prov. Granada, on the riv. Guadiaro; 48 m. SE. of Seville. Pop. 20,000, including a large suburb called El Mercadello, on the other side of the riv. There are churches, 4 monasteries, and 2 convents. Ronda has few remarkable buildings or specimens of the fine arts, but its natural curiosities render it one of the most interesting places in the peninsula. The chief manufactures are leather and silk stuffs. The environs are fertile and well cultivated, producing corn, wine, and oil, and supply Cadiz and Seville with the fruits and vegetables of northern climates. The plains abound with cattle, and the hills with game. The mountainous tract of the country contains mines of iron, tin, and lead, but they are not worked.

RONNEBURG, tn. Germany, princip. Altenburg, duchy Saxe-Gotha; 60 m. W. of Dresden. Pop. 2600. Lat. 50. 48. N. Long. 12. 5. E. Manufactures, woollen and earthenware.

RONSDORF, tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg; 14 m. SSE. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 3400. Manufactures of silks, ribbons, cotton, and linen.

RONTON, par. England, hund. Pirehill South, co. Stafford. Acres, 2670. Real prop. £2259. Pop. 273.

ROOSEBECKE, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders; 20 m. SW. of Ghent. Pop. 4000. The French and Burgundians here obtained a victory over the Flemings in 1382.

ROOSS, par. England, middle div. wapentake Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2190. Real prop. £2869. Pop. 430. Hull (P. T. 174). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York. Here is a small endowment to assist in the education of poor children.

ROOTHING, ABBOTT'S, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £1019. Pop. 234. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

ROOTHING, AYTHORPE, or EYTHORP, par. England, hund. Dunmow, co. Essex. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £1505. Pop. 259. Great Dunmow (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of London.

ROOTHING, BEAUCHAMP, parish, England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £1152. Pop. 238. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

ROOTHING, BERNERS, par. England, hund. Dunmow, co. Essex. Acres, 770. Real prop. £1124. Pop. 100. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a cur. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £29.

ROOTHING, HIGH, par. England, hund. Dunmow, co. Essex. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £2037. Pop. 405. Great Dunmow (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

ROOTHING, LEADEN, par. England, hund. Dunmow, co. Essex. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £817. Pop. 147. Great Dunmow (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £120. Here is a small endowment for teaching poor children.

ROOTHING, MARGARET, parish, England, hund. Dunmow, co. Essex. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £1199. Pop. 233. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

ROOTHING, WHITE, par. England, hund. Dunmow, co. Essex. Acres, 2410. Real prop. £2590. Pop. 479. Great Dunmow (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

ROOZENDAEL, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. N. Brabant; 7 m. ENE. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 4600. It has a castle, and some trade in corn.

ROPESLEY, par. England, wapentake Winnibriggs and Threo, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3740. Real prop. £2538. Pop. 578. Folkingham (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

ROPLEY, par. England, hund. Bishop's Sutton, Alton N. div. co. Southampton. Acres, 4060. Real prop. £3732. Pop. 779. New Alresford (P. T. 57). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester.

ROQUE, ST., tn. Spain, prov. Andalusia; about 1 m. N. of Gibraltar. It was built by some of the Spanish inhabitants of Gibraltar, and defended by a strong fort on each side, and

a line of military works across the isthmus, which, however, have since been demolished.

ROQUEMAURE, tn SE. of France, depart. Gard, prov. Languedoc; 9 m. N. of Avignon. Pop. 3200. Manufacture, silk.

ROQUEVAIRE, tn. SE. of France, depart. Mouths of the Rhone, prov. Provence, on riv. Veaune; 14 m. NE. of Marseilles. Pop. 3100. It is remarkable for its muscadel wine, as well as for capers, raisins, figs, &c.

RORAAS, tn. N. of Norway, bpk. Drontheim; 67 m. SSE. of Drontheim. Pop. 3000. It stands upon a high mountain, where frost and snow prevail through the year. The chief occupation is in a copper mine in the vicinity.

RORSCHACH, or ROSCHACH, tn. NE. of Switzerland, on Lake Constance; 6 m. NE. of St. Gall. Pop. 2800. Its situation is beautiful, and its harbour the best on the lake. It has considerable trade in corn, wine, and salt, and manufacture of linen.

ROSA, MOUNT, a summit of the Alps, next in height to Mount Blanc, being, according to Saussure, 15,600 feet above sea-level. It is situate in Switzerland, between the canton of Valais and Piedmont, E. of Mount Cervin. It consists of a number of lofty peaks rising from a centre.

ROSARIA, EL, tn. Mexico, near the mines of Copala; 400 m. NW. of Mexico. Pop. 5600. Lat. 23. 28. N. Long. 106. 9. W. The mines, which were formerly the source of its wealth, are now filled with water.

ROSARNO, tn. Italy, prov. Calabria Ultra, kingd. Naples; 30 m. NbE. of Reggio. Pop. 2500. The neighbourhood produces vines and olives.

ROSAS (anc. Rhodia), tn. NE. of Spain, prov. Catalonia; 22 m. NE. of Cerona. Pop. 2600. Lat. 42. 16. N. Long. 3. 10. E. It has a deep harbour, opening into the Mediterranean, protected from the N. and E. winds. The bay is large and exposed to the S. and W. The town is defended by two forts. It was taken by the French in 1703, and again in 1808, when the town was burned.

ROSCOF, tn. NW. of France, depart. Finisterre, prov. Brittany, on the coast; 3 m. N. of St. Pol de Leon. Pop. 2500. It has a small harbour, a good roadstead, and some traffic in wine, brandy, and linen.

ROSCOMMON, bar. Ireland, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. 41,450. It comprehends 12 parishes, besides the towns Burnlin and Elphin.

ROSCOMMON, co. Ireland, prov. Connaught. Extreme length, 60 m.; width, 37 m. Acres, 556,847. Pop. 249,613. It contains 6 bars., 1 bor., 5 mkt-tns., and 58 pars. In dioc. Elphin, and archdioc. Tuam. Sends three members to parliament. Bounded on the E. by the riv. Shannon; on the W. by the co. Mayo; Galway forms the S. boundary, Sligo the N., and the co. Leitrim touches it at the NE. angle. The surface may be termed flat, this character being contradicted by two instances only; these are the lofty hills called the Curlews, which separate this county from that of Sligo, and the Braulieue, rising to the W. of Lough Allen. The former of these ranges feeds large flocks of cattle, and the mineral wealth of the latter amply compensates for the poverty of its pastures. The chief rivers and lakes are the Lough of Arrow, the Shannon, lake Gara, and lake Key. Fish, in great varieties, are taken both in the Shannon and the lakes, amongst which the famous Gillaroo trout are the most remarkable and the most highly valued. There is an excellent breed of horses here. The roadsters and hunters are esteemed the best in Ireland. To this county also belongs a portion of the valuable coal-field underlying the western counties, and usually termed the Connaught coal district. The best known and longest worked collieries are at Aughabegy, Tullylions, Rover, and Greaghnagera; and the Arigna iron-works are contiguous to these. The manufactures consist of linen and coarse woollens, the latter principally for home consumption. The bars. are Athlone, Ballymore, Ilan, Boyle, Ballintobber, and Moycarne. The principal towns are Athlone, a borough, part of which is situated in co. Westmeath; Roscommon, the capital of the shire; Elphin, an ancient city; Boyle, Stokestown, and Athleague. The iron-works have been suspended lately, but the collieries are kept uninterruptedly open. Agricultural produce, some linens, and woollen stockings are amongst the principal exports. The surplus of each particular production may be conveyed by means of the Shannon navigation and the great auxiliary canals to the best ports in the kingdom. There are two members returned to parliament for the county, and one for the borough of Athlone. The family of Dillon take the title of earl from this shire.

ROSCOMMON, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Ballintobber, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. 8374. Dublin, 95 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Elphin, and archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £221. Two annual fairs.

ROSCOMROE, par. Ireland, bar. Ballybrett, King's co., prov. Leinster. Pop. 1287. Birr (P. T. 86). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Killaloe, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £88.

ROSCON, par. Ireland, bar. Dunkellan, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. not specified. Galway (P. T. 133). Liv. a rect. in dioc. and archdioc. Tuam.

ROSCONNELL, par. Ireland, partly in the bar. Fassahdining, and partly in the bar. Upper Ossory and Queen's county, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 795. Ballinakill (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £143.

ROSCREA, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 9199. Dublin, 75 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Killaloe, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £484. It was anciently a bishoprick, but incorporated with Killaloe some time in the twelfth century; patron of the benefice, the bishop of Killaloe. Five annual fairs. There is a brisk country trade conducted here. It is in the principal thoroughfare between the King's County and Tipperary; is a regular military station, possesses distilleries of long-established reputation, and is situated in a district abounding with fuel. The town is irregular, and unadorned by public buildings. An ancient manor adjoins the town, and is included within the parish. A Franciscan friary was founded here in 1490 by Mulrony O'Carrol, king of Munster, and consort of Bibiana, daughter of O'Dempsy. The remains of this friary are in tolerable preservation.

ROSE-ASH, par. England, hund. Witheridge,

co. Devon. Acres, 4280. Real prop. £2207. Pop. 487. South Molton (P. T. 178). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. Here is a small endowed school.

ROSEAU, or Charlottetown, tn. W. Indies, cap. of island Dominica. Pop. 2000. Lat. 15. 25. N. Long. 61. 27. W.

ROSEDALE, East Side, tnshp. England, par. Middleton, W. div. wapentake of Pickering lythe, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 5100. Real prop. £1452. Pop. 376. Pickering (P. T. 226). Here is a small endowment to assist education.

ROSEDALE, West Side, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Lastingham, wapentake Ryedale, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 7900. Real prop. £658. Pop. 178. Pickering (P. T. 226). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £56.

ROSEDOWN, or St. Pancras Rowsedown, par. England, hund. Axminster, co. Devon. Acres, 190. Pop. 10. Colyton (P. T. 150). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Exeter.

ROSEMARKIE, par. Scotland, sh. Ross. Real prop. £2430. Pop. 1799. Fortrose (P. T. 166). Liv. in presb. Chanonry, and synod Ross. The shores are bold and rocky, and beneath several of the rocks are extensive caves. The town was made a royal burgh by Alexander II., and now forms a part of the burgh of Fortrose.

ROSENAU, or Rosnau, tn. N. Hungary, pal. Gomer; 9 m. NE. of Gomer. Pop. 3200. It is the see of a bishop. In the neighbourhood are mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, cinnabar, and antimony. In 1766, the tn. was much injured by fire.

ROSENEATH, or Rossneath, par. Scotland, sh. Dumbarton. Real prop. £1851. Pop. 825. Dumbarton (P. T. 58). Liv. in the presb. Dumbarton, and synod Glasgow and Ayr. There are two bays, Callwattie and Campsoil, the latter of which affords safe anchorage for vessels of almost any burden. There is a parochial school, with a salary for the master.

ROSENHEIM, tn. Germany, kingd. of Bavaria, on riv. Inn; 38 m. W. of Salzburg. Pop. 1700. It has manufactures of copper, brass, and salt.

ROSETTA, city of Egypt, near the mouth of that branch of the Nile called by the ancients Bolbitine. Lat. 31. 24. N. Long. 30. 28. E. This city appears to have been built by one of the caliphs, but the exact time is not known. In the 13th century it was only a small place; it is now the medium of communication between Alexandria and Cairo. The streets are narrow, and each story of the houses projects till the tops nearly meet. The environs are beautiful, and the tn. embosomed in a grove of date, banana, and sycamore trees. The people are chiefly employed in agriculture, but the tn. is not destitute of manufactures. It furnishes red cotton yarn, flax, linen, and silk dyes. Rice is exported in quantities. A considerable proportion of the population consists of Copts.

ROSHEIM, tn. France, depart. Lower Rhine, prov. Alsace, on the riv. Mogel; 14 m. WBS. of Strasburg. Pop. 3400. Manufactures, hardwares, pottery, and coarse woollens.

ROSIERES AUX SALINS, tn. France, depart. of Meurthe, prov. Lorraine, on the riv. Meurthe; 12 m. SE. of Nancy. Pop. 2200. It derives its name from its salt springs, and was the residence of Stanislaus, the retired king of Poland.

ROSIERS, tn. France, depart. Maine and Loire, prov. Anjou; 18 m. SE. of Angers. Pop. 3800.

ROSINAN, par. Ireland, bar. Knocktopher, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. with Killbeacon. Liv. a vic. dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin.

ROSKEEN, par. Ireland, bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. with Clonmeen. Mallow (P. T. 163). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £369. See Clonmeen.

ROSLAVL, tn. European Russia, gov. Smolensko, on the riv. Bach Ostra; 60 m. SSE. of Smolensko. Pop. 4000. It is the chief place of a circle.

ROSLESTON, par. England, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 1340. Real prop. £1918. Pop. 360. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 125). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

ROSLEY, tnshp. England, par. Westward, Allerdale ward, below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Pop. 650. Wigton (P. T. 303). Fairs, Whit-Monday and every fortnight after, till Sept. 29, for horses, horned cattle, and linen cloth. These meetings are much regarded by the breeders of cattle, and are held at many other places in this co.; they are here called fortnight-fair days.

ROSLIN, or Rosslyn, vil. Scotland, par. of Laswade, sh. Edinburgh. Pop. with par. Dalkeith (P. T. 6). It was formerly a place of considerable importance, made a burgh of barony by James II. (of Scotland), and privileged with the right of holding markets and fairs, but now chiefly remarkable on account of its ruined castle and collegiate chapel.

ROSS, par. Ireland, bar. of same name, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 4361. Ballinrobe (P. T. 147). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. and archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £430.

ROSS, bar. Ireland, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 8685, comprehending three pars. and the vils. Cloghbrack, Derry, and Durass.

ROSS, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. of Greytree, co. of Hereford. Acres, 3540. Real prop. £11,111. Pop. 3078. London, 120 m. Five annual fairs. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Liv. a rect. dioc. Hereford. This place was made a free bor. by Henry III., and it returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., but the elective franchise was taken away on the petition of the inhabitants. The tn., which is divided into two parts, called the Borough and the Foreign, is governed by a sergeant at mace, four constables, and other officers elected annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and the Society of Friends. A free school, called St. Mary's School, founded and endowed by Lord Weymouth, has been recently rebuilt. There are endowed charity schools for boys and girls, called Blue Coat Schools; national schools, supported by voluntary contributions; also an infant school. Among the charitable institutions are, an almshouse, a dispensary, and a lying-in charity. The tn. consists of two principal streets, intersecting each other, which are narrow and inconvenient; but many improvements have been made within a few years past: some handsome buildings have been erected, and there are

many good shops, inns, and posting-houses. A mechanics' institute has been established here; and there is a horticultural society. The principal articles of trade are wool and cyder. The market is well furnished with provisions and cattle.

ROSS, a maritime co. of Scotland. Acres, 1,630,114. Pop. (with Cromarty), 74,820. Bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by Sutherlandshire, and on the S. by the shire of Inverness; besides which it comprehends the N. div. of the isle of Lewis. The aspect of the country is rough and mountainous, and some of the mntns., particularly Benuaish, may be reckoned among the loftiest in Britain. In the valleys there are many lakes of considerable extent; among the most important of which are Loch Mari, Loch Fannick, Loch Luichart, and Loch Morrar, which give rise to numerous rivs., and afford plenty of salmon and other edible fish. The principal rivs. are the Conon, the Orrin, the Beauly, and the Oicle, which divides this co. from Sutherland. Great numbers of horses, cattle, goats, and especially sheep, are fed on the hills, which likewise abound with game; and the seas, lochs, and rivs. are much frequented by water-fowl. Limestone and freestone are found here, ironstone is abundant, and a rich vein of silver and lead ore has been discovered in the par. of Alness. The three royal burghs in this co. are Tain, Dingwall, and Fortrose. The principal Highland clans are the Mackenzies, the Rosses, the Frasers, the Mackays, the Macraes, and the Munroes, who speak Gaelic, and wear the Highland dress. The county gives the Irish title of earl to the family of Gore.

ROSS, tn. N. America, U. S., Greene co. Ohio; 51 m. SWbW. from Columbus. Pop. 1258.—*Ross*, tn. Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 1845. —*Ross*, co. Ohio, watered by the Scioto. Pop. 24,053. Chief town, Chillicothe.

ROSS-CARBERY, or Ross, town and par. of Ireland, bar. East Carbery, W. div. co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. 8714. Dublin, 207 m. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Two annual fairs. It is a place of great antiquity, occupies a rocky eminence in Ross bay, nearly surrounded by a strand. The plan of the tn. is regular, and consists of a square, from the four angles of which issue as many narrow streets. The cathedral is adorned with a spire. A Roman Catholic chapel, and the market-hall, are the only other edifices of a public description. The harbour, though spacious, is of little value, being choked up with sand. Ross is an ancient bishopric, founded probably before the year 570. The dioc. comprises 124,000 acres, and is intermixed with that of Cork, to which it was united in the year 1586. It includes 38 pars., which constitute 28 benefices, and extend about 32 miles in length, having an average breadth of 8 m. Part of the dioc. is detached, and situated amongst the mntns. of Bere and Bantry. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and five prebendaries. The inhabitants of Ross are engaged a good deal in weaving, and the bay affords a plentiful supply of haddock and bream. The diocesan school is united with that of Cork; its ann. val. is £30.

ROSS-ISLAND, peninsula in the lower lake of Killarney, Ireland, par. Killarney, bar. Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. (with Killarney), 1133. Killarney (P. T. 224). It is a military station, and copper mines have been lately worked here by the Hibernian mining company, the produce being a beautiful ruby ore.

ROSS, OLD, par. Ireland, bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 3054. New Ross (P. T. 88). Liv. a rect. dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £522.

ROSSANO, tn. Italy, prov. Calabria Citra, kingd. Naples; 110 m. NNE. of Reggio. Pop. 7000. Lat. 39. 38. N. Long. 16. 44. E. It is the see of an archbishop, and the environs produce olives, capers, and saffron.

ROSSBERCON, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Ida, situated upon the Barrow, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1260. New Ross (P. T. 88). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin. Six annual fairs. See NEW ROSS.

ROSSCLOGHER, or ROSCLOGHER, bar. Ireland, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught. Pop. 20,314. It is very mountainous, includes three pars., besides the vils. of Manor-Hamilton, Gortinar, and Kinlough.

ROSSDAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. not specified. Castletown-Roche (P. T. 152). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel.

ROSSDROIT, par. Ireland, bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1976. Enniscorthy (P. T. 82). Liv. a rect. dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £590.

ROSSDUFF, par. Ireland, bar. Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. (with Kilmacomb), 866. Waterford (P. T. 94). Liv. an entire rect. in dioc. Waterford, and archdioc. of Cashel.

ROSSINGTON, par. England, soke Doncaster, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2930. Real prop. £4831. Pop. 325. Bawtry (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York. Here is an endowed school for the education of twenty children.

ROSSINVER, par. Ireland, bar. Rossclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. Pop. 13,370. Ballyshannon (P. T. 127). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Killmore, and archdioc. Armagh.

ROSSKEEN, par. Scotland, sh. Ross. Real prop. £10,492. Pop. 2916. Inver-Gordon (P. T. 168). Liv. in the presb. Tain, and syn. Ross. Here is a parochial school, with a salary and other advantages for the master.

ROSSLARE, par. Ireland, bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 897. Wexford (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin. See KILLSCORAN.

ROSSLEE, ham. and par. Ireland, bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 889. Hollymount (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. and archdioc. Tuam. Fair, Oct. 28.

ROSSMENOGUE, par. Ireland, partly in the bar. Gorey, and partly in that of Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1211. Gorey (P. T. 61). Liv. a rect. dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £165.

ROSSMERE, par. Ireland, bar. Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. 2387. Killmacthomas (P. T. 109). Liv. an impropriate rect. and vic. dioc. Lismore, and archdioc. Cashel.

ROSSORY, par. Ireland, having portions in the different bars. of Glenawly and Magheraboy,

co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 4338. Enniskillen (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Clogher, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £240. A poor-school of 155 children is sustained here by the Hibernian Society.

ROSSWEIN, or Ruspen, tn. Germany, kingd. Saxony, on the Freyberg Mulda; 24 m. W. of Dresden. Pop. 2700. Manufacture, woollens.

ROSTAK, city, Arabia, prov. Ommon; 70 m. W. of Mascat. It is the residence of the Imam. The neighbourhood is very fertile in fruits, especially grapes.

ROSTELLAN, ham. and par. Ireland, bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. (with Aghada), 9313. Cloyne (P. T. 186). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £288. Two annual fairs.

ROSTHERN, or Rosthorne, par. and tnshp. England, E. div. of hund. Bucklow, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 20,430. Real prop. £2435. Pop. 3730. Nether Knutsford (P. T. 172). Liv. a vic. dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £115.

ROSTOCK, tn. N. of Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on riv. Warnow; 40 m. WSW. of Stralsund. Pop. 13,000. It is surrounded with old fortifications, and divided into three parts, the old, middle, and new town. It is the seat of the ecclesiastical and civil courts, and as a seaport, has long enjoyed valuable immunities, being a member of the Hanseatic confederacy. The town contains a grand ducal mansion, a small university, a museum, botanical garden, public library, and seminary for educating country clergymen and teachers. It has also a poor-house and a Lutheran convent. The trade of Rostock is carried on chiefly with Holland, England, and ports of the Baltic. It exports corn, and imports rum, coffee, tobacco, and bay-salt. This tn. has manufactures, on a small scale, of canvass, linen, ships' anchors, soap, and vinegar, and some breweries, distilleries, and sugar-refineries.

ROSTOV, tn. European Russia, gov. Jaroslav, on lake Nero; 40 m. SSW. of Jaroslav. Pop. 5000. It contains an ancient and richly ornamented cathedral, and five churches.

ROSTREVOR, or Rose-Trevor, tn. Ireland, par. Killbroney, bar. Upper Iveagh, situated on the N. shore of Carlingford Bay, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 996. Dublin, 74 m. Seven annual fairs. The town stands on an acclivity, and is adorned with a handsome church and steeple, possessing a market-hall, good inn, and a reading-room or library.

ROSYTH, par. Scotland, dist. Dunfermline, now comprehended in the par. Inverkeithing, sh. of Fife. Pop. (with Inverkeithing), 3189. North-ferry (P. T. 10). By the sea-side is a quarry of fine freestone.

ROTA, tn. SW. of Spain, div. Andalusia, on the N. side of Cadiz bay; 7 m. NNW. of Cadiz. Pop. 6000. Here is a castle and a monastery. The neighbourhood produces the wine called in England tent.

ROTAS. See Rhotas.

ROTHBURY, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. of England, W. div. Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 33,170. Real prop. £20,318. Pop. 2869. London, 303 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Durham. Mkt.-day, Friday. Five annual fairs, for horned cattle, linen, and woollen cloth. The town consists of three irregular streets diverging from the market-place. Within the par. is abundance of coal and limestone, and a few veins of lead-ore. Here are a well-endowed free school and a small subscription library.

ROTHENBERG, depart. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg, lying near the duchy of Baden. Area, 340 square miles. Pop. 112,000. It is watered by the Neckar, and is divided into six bailiwicks.

ROTHENBURG, tn. Germany, electorate of Hesse, on the riv. Fulda; 23 m. SSE. of Cassel. Pop. 3000. It is fortified, and divided into the new and old towns.

ROTHENBURG ON THE TAUBER, tn. Germany, in Franconia, kingd. Bavaria, on a mountain near the Tauber; 18 m. WNW. of Anspach. Pop. 5700. It has a high school, and a public library containing some valuable manuscripts.

ROTHERBY, par. England, hund. of East Goscote, co. of Leicester. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £1368. Pop. 152. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £139.

ROTHERFIELD, hund. England, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Acres, 24,140. Pop. 5168. Containing two pars.

ROTHERFIELD, par. England, hund. of same name, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Acres, 14,710. Real prop. £7016. Pop. 3085. Wadhurst (P. T. 42). Liv. a rect. dioc. Chichester. Two annual fairs, for cattle and pedlery. Here is a handsomely-endowed free school, for the education of thirty children.

ROTHERFIELD GREYS, par. of England, hund. Binfield. co. Oxford. Acres, 3460. Real prop. £5156. Pop. 1145. Henley-upon-Thames (P. T. 35). Liv. a rect. dioc. Oxford.

ROTHERFIELD PEPPARD, par. England, hund. Binfield, co. Oxford. Acres, 2300. Real prop. £2628. Pop. 426. Henley-upon-Thames (P. T. 35). Liv. a rect. dioc. Oxford.

ROTHERHAM, par. and mkt.-tn. England, wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, lib. Hallamshire, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 12,810. Real prop. £9807. Pop. 10,417. London, 160 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Market-day, Monday. Two annual fairs for cattle. This place derives its name from its situation near the riv. Rother. It has long been noted for the iron manufacture, which is mentioned by Leland as being carried on in the 16th century. A court-leet for the manor is held annually, when constables and other officers are chosen for the regulation of the municipal police; and sessions for the W. riding of Yorkshire take place at Midsummer in the court-house. The church is a spacious Gothic structure, which consists of a nave, choir, and transept, with a centre tower and spire; on the S. side is a porch handsomely ornamented; and the tower and body of the building are richly decorated with crotcheted pinnacles, buttresses, and tabernacles; the interior exhibits a fine carved oak ceiling in the nave, a screen of elaborate workmanship between the nave and chancel, and many of the windows are filled with elegant tracery. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was founded here in 1584, and is now kept in a room under the court-house; it is open to all boys of the tn. for clas-

sical instruction only, and the pupils share with those of some other schools in eligibility to two scholarships at Emanuel College, Cambridge. There is also a charity-school for boys and girls, with an endowment of about £80 a-year; and besides these, schools are connected with some of the Dissenting places of worship. Almshouses for four poor unmarried women were founded in 1780, by Mary Bellamy, who likewise left money for apprenticing boys, and other charitable purposes. This tn. is situated near the junction of the Rother with the riv. Don, over the latter of which is a handsome stone-bridge, connecting Rotherham with the extensive manufacturing village of Masborough. Here are very considerable iron-foundries and manufactories of articles of iron and steel; to which may be added rope and twine-works, chemical laboratories, malting-houses, ale and porter breweries, oil-mills, a starch-manufactory, and a glass-house. By means of the riv. Don, a navigable communication is open with the principal commercial towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire. The weekly market is well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions; and a considerable cattle-market is held once a fortnight. On the bridge leading to Masborough is an ancient Gothic edifice, supposed to have been a chapel, but now used as the town-prison.

ROTHERHITHE, par. and vil. England, E. div. hund. Brixton, now connected with Southwark, co. Surrey. Acres, 690. Real prop. £51,621. Pop. 12,875. London, 2 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester. A fleet was fitted out here for an expedition against France, in the reign of Edward III.; and in 1381 Richard II. repaired hither to treat with the rebels under Wat Tyler, but without success. A terrible fire happened at this place in 1785, which in a short space of time destroyed more than two hundred houses; but the damage done on this occasion was soon repaired, and the buildings and pop. have since been greatly extended. A court of requests is held here for the recovery of debts not more than £5 in amount. Here are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school, originally founded for the education of eight boys, whose fathers were mariners, has been united with another school of subsequent foundation, and now affords instruction for 150 boys, and 50 girls, being supported partly by permanent funds, and partly by voluntary contributions. There are likewise a school for 45 boys, another for 31 boys, and a school of industry for girls. This place consists of a street extending on a line with the riv., nearly from Bermondsey on the W., to Deptford on the E., with several other narrow streets, diverging in various directions. Here are several dock-yards for building East Indiamen, vessels for the merchant service, wharfs for boat-building, anchor-wharfs, ship-breakers' wharfs, timber-wharfs, deal-yards, and a multitude of warehouses for articles necessary for naval purposes. The Commercial-dock at this place is sufficiently capacious to receive 200 vessels of burden; and near it is the East Country-dock. The chief manufactures here are those carried on at the government wharfs, iron-works for making bolts for shipping; and here also are the king's mills for grinding corn.

ROTHERIDGE, hund. England, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 42,260. Pop. 8460. Containing 12 pars.

ROTHER'S-THORPE, or Reresthorp, par. England, hund. Wymersley, co. Northampton. Acres, 1207. Real prop. £3352. Pop. 270. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £137.

ROTHERWICK, par. England, hund. Odiham, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £2119. Pop. 436. Hartford Bridge (P. T. 35). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £30.

ROTHES, par. Scotland, sh. Elgin. Real prop. £5131. Pop. 1709. Edinburgh, 150 m. Liv. in the presb. Aberdour, and syn. of Moray. Here has been established a general post-office.

ROTHESAY, royal burgh, seaport-town and par. Scotland, on the NW. coast of the island of Bute, but having a separate jurisdiction, sh. Bute. Real prop. £5783. Pop. 4817. Edinburgh, 89 m. Liv. in the presb. Dunoon, and synod of Argyll. Three annual fairs. The burgh was enfranchised by Robert III., in 1400, at which period Rothesay-castle was a royal residence. At the passing of the Reform Act, in 1832, it ceased to form a part of a dist., and was annexed to the shire of Bute. Rothesay is governed by a provost, two baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 14 councillors. County meetings, sheriffs' courts, and courts of the justices of the peace are held here. The tn. is admirably situated for trade, having a fine harbour, and a good pier, at the bottom of an extensive bay, in which there is safe anchorage. The herring fishery has been here prosecuted with great success; and in 1778 the cotton manufacture was introduced. The par. of Rothesay is about 10 m. in length, and from 3 m. to 4 m. in breadth. Rothesay gives the title of duke to the heir apparent of the British crown.

ROTHIEMAY, par. Scotland, sh. Banff. Pop. 1228. Huntley (P. T. 140). Liv. in the presb. Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. At a short distance northward of the house of Rothiemay is an ancient monument, supposed to have been a temple of the Druids.

ROTHIEMURCHUS, or Rothymurchus, par. Scotland, sh. Inverness. Pop. 586. Aviemore (P. T. 126). Here is an extensive quarry of limestone.

ROTHLEY, or Rodeley, par. England, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2170. Real prop. £3154. Pop. 1342. Mount Sorrell (P. T. 105). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar, dioc Lincoln.

ROTHSCHEN-SALM, seaport-tn. European Russia, gov. Finland, on the gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the Kymmene; 11 m. WSW. of Fredericksham. Lat. 60. 27. N. Long. 27. 1. E. The harbour is spacious, and defended by two forts. The tn. contains an hospital, a court of admiralty, and dock-yards.

ROTHWELL, par. England, wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2690. Real prop. £1648. Pop. 231. Caistor (P. T. 126). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

ROTHWELL, hund. England, co. Northampton. Acres, 42,640, Pop. 7860. Containing 21 pars.

ROTHWELL, par. England, hund. same name, co. Northampton. Acres, 4430. Real prop. £8205. Pop. 2002. Kettering (P. T. 74).

Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £148. Fair, Trinity Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and pedlery, all the week, and leather the last day only.

ROTHWELL, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 8210. Real prop. £3037. Pop. 6635. Wakefield (P. T. 182). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of York. Here are manufactures of woollen-cloth, stuff, and hair-sieves; and there are collieries in the vicinity.

ROTHWELL HAIGH, tnshp. England, par. Rothwell, lower div., wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3170. Real prop. £3037. Pop. 2638. Wakefield (P. T. 182). Here are many valuable coal-mines.

ROTTERDAM, city, kingd. Holland, prov. South Holland, on N. bank of riv. Maese; 36 m. SbW. of Amsterdam. Pop. 56,000. Lat. 51. 55. N. Long. 4. 29. E. Though not fortified, the tn. is surrounded by a moat, and has six gates towards the land, and four towards the water. The canal called the Rotte, traverses it from N. to W., and joins the Maese. Numerous other canals divide the town into insulated spots, connected by draw-bridges, and all bordered with trees. The houses, in truly Dutch style, are more convenient than elegant. Of the public buildings of Rotterdam the principal are the Exchange, finished in 1736; the great church of St. Lawrence, from the top of which may be seen the Hague to the NW., Leyden N., and Dort SE.; besides several other churches: here are also the town-house, admiralty, academy, theatre, and the buildings belonging to the East India Company. Rotterdam has several commodious market places, an English Episcopalian and a Scotch Presbyterian church. The city contains also a cabinet of antiquities, one of natural history, and a public library. Rotterdam is of considerable antiquity, but owes its importance to the facility of communicating both with the sea and the interior. The chief imports are corn, timber, flax, and hemp, from the Baltic; hardware, woollens, and other manufactures from England.

ROTTI ISLE, island of Indian ocean, SW. of Timor. Lat. 10. 50. N. Long. 123. 50. E. About 60 m. long, by 38 m. broad. The surface consists of a succession of low hills and narrow valleys; and the soil, though stony, is productive of rice, Indian corn, millet, and cachang; in dry seasons the natives depend upon the sugar of the lentar palm; and a little cotton is raised. Money being unknown, all trade is carried on by barter. A Dutch interpreter is usually stationed here, to whom the native rajas yield obedience.

ROTTINGDEAN, par. England, hund. Younsmere, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 4040. Real prop. £2895. Pop. 880. Brighton (P. T. 51). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chichester. This place is remarkable for the extraordinary phenomenon of its wells, which are empty at high water, and rise as the tide declines.

ROUANNE. See ROANNE.

ROUBAIX, tn. NE. of France, depart. of the North, prov. Flanders; 6 m. N. of Lisle. Pop. 8000. Besides spinning and dyeing, it has considerable manufactures of woollens, Turkish satins, camelots, serge, and small articles in thread and cotton.

ROUEN, city, N. of France, cap. of depart. of Lower Seine, prov. Normandy; 80 m. WNW. of Paris. Pop. 87,000. Lat. 49. 26. N. Long. 1. 5. E. It stands on the right bank of the Seine, and is about 2 m. long, by 1 m. broad. The streets are straight but narrow, and the houses, which are of wood, project as they ascend. The situation is not unhealthy; the most pleasant part is that near the Seine, the quays being spacious, and bordered with trees. The squares are small, that called the Marche aux Veaux, contains the statue of the maid of Orleans. The public buildings of Rouen are interesting. The cathedral, built by William the Conqueror, is said to be one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in France; and that of St. Maclou is considered a *chef d'œuvre*. The town-house is a handsome edifice, and the barracks are large and convenient. The old castle, prisons, exchange, the great hospital, and some of the manufacturing buildings are worth attention. Rouen has extensive manufactures of cotton, woollens, and linens; and smaller ones of iron-ware, paper, hats, pottery, and sugar-refineries. Dyeing of woollen and cotton is carried on with success. The chief difficulty in navigating the Seine arises from its shifting sand banks. This city is not destitute of literary institutions: the Academy of Belles Lettres was founded in 1744, and the Society of Agriculture and Arts in 1791. It has also a central school, classes for medicine and surgery, a navigation and drawing school, a public library, collection of paintings and natural history, and a botanical garden. Rouen was a town of some importance in the time of William the Conqueror. In 1418 it held out for five months against Henry V. of England, but was obliged to capitulate. It fell into the hands of the French in 1449. The Seine was formerly crossed by a bridge of boats, which has been replaced by one of stone.

ROUERGUE, a small prov. S. of France, adjoining the large ones of Languedoc and Auvergne, now depart. of the Aveyron; 25 m. long, by 18 m. broad. Its surface being mountainous and the climate cold, it does not produce much corn, but it has good pasturages in the milder situations; and the mountains contain mines of copper, iron, alum, sulphur, vitriol, and pit coal. The chief objects of trade are cattle, wool, and coarse woollen stuffs. The chief tn. is Rodez. See AVEYRON.

ROUFFACH, or RUFFACH, tn. NE. of France, depart. Upper Rhine, prov. Alsace, on the riv. Ombach; 9 m. SW. of Colmar. Pop. 3300. It has some leather manufactures; but is chiefly remarkable for a conflict which took place here between the imperialists and the inhabitants of Lorraine.

ROUGHAM, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2580. Real prop. £3317. Pop. 340. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

ROUGHAM, par. England, hund. Thedwestry, co. Suffolk. Acres, 3848. Real prop. £3933. Pop. 868. Bury St. Edmunds (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here are several small bequests for educating and apprenticing poor children.

ROUGHTON, par. England, soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £863. Pop. 118. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

ROUGHTON, par. England, hund. N. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £1110. Pop. 439. Cromer (P. T. 129). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £90.

ROULERS, tn. kingdom Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the riv. Mandel; 18 m. S. of Bruges. Pop. 8500. Manufacture, linen. The adjacent pastures are rich; and butter is an article of export.

ROULSTONE, par. England, hund. Ewyas Lacy, co. Hereford. Acres, 1550. Real prop. £872. Pop. 162. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £101.

ROUNCTON, East, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Rudby in Cleveland, W. div., lib. Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1890. Real prop. £1759. Pop. 127. Yarm (P. T. 237). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £37.

ROUNCTON, West, par. England, wapentake of Allertonshire, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1840. Real prop. £1832. Pop. 192. Yarm (P. T. 237). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar, exempt from visitation.

ROUSAY, Island of, one of the Orkneys, Scotland, sh. Orkney and Shetland, lying NW. of Pomona, and extending about 9 m. in length, and 4 m. in breadth. Real prop. £136. Pop. 921. On all sides of the island is secure anchorage for shipping; the fishery is prosecuted with diligence; and some kelp is made here. A mile eastward is the isle of Egilshay, which, with this and the neighbouring islands of Weir and Enhallow, constitutes a par. in the presb. North Isles, and synod of Orkney.

ROUSHAM, par. England, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 920. Real prop. £1858. Pop. 156. Woodstock (P. T. 62). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford.

ROUSSILLON, prov. S. France, bounded by Languedoc, Spain, and the Mediterranean. The chief tn. is Perpignan. It forms the depart. Eastern Pyrenees, which see.

ROVADO, tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 10 m. WNW. of Brescia. Pop. 5000.

ROVEREDO, tn. Austrian states, co. Tyrol, near the left bank of riv. Adige; 28 m. N. of Verona. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 45. 55. N. Long. 11. 0. E. The neighbourhood produces tobacco, which is exported, as well as leather. Roveredo is well built, but has no public edifices. Marble is found in the vicinity, and is used in building. It was formerly subject to Venice, but since 1509 it has been under protection of the Emperor of Germany, and having some privileges attractive to foreigners, became noted for its silk manufacture; but this has lately declined, owing to the rivalry of other towns.

ROVIGNO, tn. Austrian states, kingd. Illyria, on the coast of Istria; 40 m. S. of Trieste. Pop. 10,000. It stands on a rock which projects into the sea, and forms two good harbours; that close to the tn. is not considered secure, and large vessels lie at Figarola, about a mile distant. The chief occupations are the sale of wood, the ship-building, and the pilchard fishery. The vicinity produces wine and olive oil, and has quarries of beautiful marble.

ROVIGO, delegation, Austrian Italy, Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, bounded by those of Venice, Padua, Verona, and Mantua, and separated from the States of the Church by the riv. Po. Area, 550 sq. m. Pop. 63,000. It has so many rivers as to make the climate unhealthy, from the numerous low and marshy places. It is, however, fertile, producing maize, flax, hemp, and silk. The pastures are rich, and numbers of black cattle and horses are reared. Bonaparte gave the title of Duke of Rovigo to Savary, his minister of police, in 1806.—*Rovigo*, tn. and cap. of preceding delegation, on the riv. Adigetto, a branch of the Adige; 35 m. SSW. of Venice. Pop. 9000. Lat. 45. 4. N. Long. 11. 48. E. It is surrounded by a wall and moat, and has a fortified castle. It has several churches, but not remarkable for beauty. It is the residence of the bishop of Adria, to the decline of which town Rovigo owes its increase.

ROW, par. Scotland, sh. Dumbarton, situate on the borders of Loch Gair and the Firth of Clyde; about 14 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth. Real prop. £5891. Pop. 2032. Dumbarton (P. T. 58). Liv. in the presb. Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Here is an endowed school; also a parochial school, with a salary for the master.

ROWAN, co. N. America, U. S., North Carolina; length 40 m., mean breadth 36 m. Pop. 20,796. Chief tn. Lexington.

ROWBERROW, par. England, hund. Winterstoke, co. Somerset. Acres, 950. Real prop. £841. Pop. 392. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £125.

ROWDE, par. England, hund. Potterne and Cannings, co. Wilts. Acres, 2760. Real prop. £5702. Pop. 1016. Devizes (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £140.

ROWDHAM, par. England, hund. Shropham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £863. Pop. 73. East Harling (P. T. 89). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £28.

ROWER, par. Ireland, bar. Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3589. Inistioge (P. T. 80). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £560.

ROWINGTON, par. England, Henley div., hund. Barlichway, co. Warwick. Acres, 3660. Real prop. £4636. Pop. 933. Warwick (P. T. 90). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £103. Here are national schools for the education of 90 children of both sexes.

ROWLEY, par. and tnshp. England, Hunsley Beacon div. of the wapentake of Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 7440. Real prop. £8697. Pop. 501. South Cave (P. T. 192). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

ROWLEY, tn. N. America, U. S., Essex co., Massachusetts. Pop. 2044. Manufactures, leather and shoes.

ROWLEY REGIS, par. England, N. div. hund. Seisdon, co. Stafford. Acres, 3670. Real prop. £10,107. Pop. 7438. Dudley (P. T. 119). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Worcester. Here is a small endowed school.

ROWNER, par. England, hund. Tichfield, Portsdown div., co. Southampton. Acres, 650. Real prop. £2265. Pop. 140. Fareham (P. T. 73). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester.

ROWSTON, or Roulston, par. England, wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £2118. Pop. 156. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £143.

ROWTH, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres,

2290. Real prop. £3841. Pop. 119. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

ROWTON, tnshp. England, par. Christleton, hund. Broxton, co. palat. of Chester. Acres, 580. Real prop. £1136. Pop. 122. Chester (P. T. 183). Here was fought a celebrated battle, in which the Parliamentarians signally defeated the forces of Charles I.

ROXBURGH, an inland co. Scotland; extreme length 41 m., width 22 m. Acres, 472,320. Pop. 43,663. Bounded on the N. by Berwickshire, on the E. and SE. by Northumberland and Cumberland, on the SW. by Dumfriesshire, and on the W. by Selkirkshire. Returns two members to Parliament, and contains 37 pars., and one royal burgh. It includes the ancient dists. of Tiviotdale and Liddisdale, so named from the rivs. Tiviot and Liddel, by which they are watered. Towards the N. and W. the country is mountainous, but on the S. and E. level and fertile. The chief rivs. are the Tweed, the Tiviot, the Liddel, the Ale, the Jed, the Slittrick, the Kail, the Hermitage, the Tweeden, the Tinnis, the Kershope, the Blackburn, the Tyne, and the Coquet. The principal mountains are the Cheviot, the Cockraw, to which may be added the Wish, the Dunian, and Ruberslaw. Sheep here form the chief stock of the farmer; and the manufacture of woollens affords employment to many of the inhabitants. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and the other for Jedburgh, in conjunction with Dunbar, Haddington, Landen, and North Berwick.

ROXBURGH, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. Kelso, sh. Roxburgh. Acres, 7000. Real prop. £9564. Pop. 962. Kelso (P. T. 42). Liv. in the presb. Kelso, and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale. Besides the parochial school, there are two other schools for gratuitous instruction. The ancient city and castle of Roxburgh are now included within the parish of Kelso. See KELSO. In this par. are several ancient entrenchments and border towers. It gives the title of duke to the family of Ker.

ROXBURY, tn. N. America, U. S., Norfolk co., Massachusetts; 2 m. SW. of Boston, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 5249.—*Roxbury*, tn. Lichfield co., Connecticut; 35 m. NW. of New Haven. Pop. 1122.—*Roxbury*, tn. Delaware co., New York; 56 m. SW. of Albany. Pop. 3214.—*Roxbury*, tn. Morris co., New Jersey, 45 m. N. of Trenton. Pop. 2262.

ROXBY, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 5100. Real prop. £5106. Pop. 373. Barton-upon-Humber (P. T. 167). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

ROXBY, or RUNSBY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Hinderwell, E. div. lib. Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2410. Real prop. £2531. Pop. 183. Whitby (P. T. 236). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York.

ROXHAM, par. England, hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 870. Real prop. £449. Pop. 41. Downham Market (P. T. 84). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich.

ROXTON, par. England, hund. Barford, co. Bedford. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £4325. Pop. 575. St. Neot's (P. T. 56). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £110.

ROXWELL, par. England, hund. Chelmsford, co. Essex. Acres, 5240. Real prop. £6657. Pop. 847. Chelmsford (P. T. 29). Liv. a donative, and a peculiar of New College, Oxford. Here is a small endowed school.

ROYALTON, tn. N. America, U. S., Worcester co., Massachusetts; 36 m. NNW. of Worcester. Pop. 1494.—*Royalton*, tn. Windsor co., Vermont, on White riv.; 29 m. NNW. of Windsor. Pop. 1893.—*Royalton*, tn. Niagara co., New York. Pop. 3138.

ROYAN, tn. France, depart. Lower Charente, prov. Angoumois, at the mouth of the Gironde; 14 m. SbE. of Marennes. Pop. 2700. It has a small harbour, and a considerable pilchard fishery.

ROYDON, or WOODREDON, par. England, partly in the hund. Harlow and partly in that of Waltham, co. Essex. Acres, 2530. Real prop. £6339. Pop. 717. Harlow (P. T. 23). Liv a disch. vic. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £137.

ROYDON, par. England, hund. Diss, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1992. Pop. 633. Diss (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

ROYDON, or REYDON, par. England, Lynn div. hund. Freebridge Lynn, co. Norfolk. Acres, 820. Real prop. £657. Pop. 174. Castle Rising (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

ROYDON, or RAYDON, par. England, hund. Sampford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £2916. Pop. 559. Hadleigh (P. T. 64). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

ROYE, fortified tn. France, depart. Somme, prov. Picardy, on the riv. Avre; 28 m. EbS. of Amiens. Pop. 3100.

ROYSTON, or DE CRUCE ROESIÆ, mkt.-tn. and par. England, partly in the hund. Armingford, co. Cambridge, and partly in that of Odsey, co. Hertford; situated in a bottom among the chalk downs, and crossed in the lower part by the Icknield Way; cos. Cambridge and Hertford. Acres, 320. Real prop. £2208. Pop. 1757. London, 37 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £117. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Five annual fairs, for cattle of all sorts. The houses are principally of brick, and the streets narrow. At the bottom of the principal street, and immediately under the market-place, is a kind of subterraneous crypt, or oratory, called the Cave, the interior of which is completely circular, about 25 feet in diameter, and between 30 and 40 feet high; round the lower part of the sides is a series of rude carvings of various subjects, both in sacred and profane history. Here is a good free grammar-school, with national and Sunday-schools, which educate upwards of 300 children. The petty sessions for Royston div. are held here.

ROYSTON, par. and tnshp. England, lower div. wapentake of Staincross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 12,710. Real prop. £2006. Pop. 3690. Barnsley (P. T. 172). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £107. Here is a well-endowed free grammar-school, founded in the reign of James I.

ROYTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Oldham-cum-Prestwick, hund. Salford, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £8797. Pop. 5652. Rochdale (P. T. 198). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £108. Here are some quarries of freestone; and coal is found here in great abundance.

RSHEV-VOLODIMIROV, town, European

Russia, gov. Tver, on the Wolga; 144 m. WNW. of Moscow. Pop. 7400. It contains twelve churches, two schools, and an hospital, and carries on a trade with St. Petersburg and Riga in corn and hemp.

RUAN, Lanyhorne, par. England, W. div. hund. Powder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 2120. Real prop. £2635. Pop. 424. Tregony (P. T. 253). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

RUAN, Major, par. England, W. div. hund. Kerrier, co. Cornwall. Acres, 2520. Real prop. £845. Pop. 162. Helstone (P. T. 272). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £114.

RUAN, Minor, par. England, W. div. hund. Kerrier, co. Cornwall. Acres, 890. Real prop. £538. Pop. 269. Helstone (P. T. 272). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £114.

RUANELLI, valley, isle Ceylon; 26 m. ENE. of Columbo; celebrated for the production of precious stones: is probably the one alluded to by Sindbad the sailor. Since the British conquest, and especially since 1815, great improvements have been made at Ruanelli.

RUARDINE, or Ruardean, par. England, hund. St. Briavells, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1753. Pop. 858. Newnham (P. T. 120). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £49. Here is a small endowed school.

RUATAN, island, bay of Honduras; 30 m. long, and 9 m. broad. Lat. 16. 23. N. Long. 86. 45. W. It is naturally fortified by rocks and shoals, and by the narrowness of the port, into which only one vessel can enter at a time. The Spaniards have a look-out post on this island. The adjoining islands of Helene, Moratte, and Borburette, are separated from this island by a narrow channel, and appear to have been originally parts of it.

RUBICON, anc. name of a riv. NE. of Italy, flowing into the Adriatic N. of Rimini. Its identity has been disputed by modern geographers, but it is generally supposed to be the Luso. It formed the boundary between Italy proper and Cisalpine Gaul, and is remarkable as the limit prescribed by the Roman senate to the army of Cæsar, who, however, passed the Rubicon, and advanced to Rome.

RUCKINGE, par. England, pattly in the lib. of Romney Marsh, partly in the hund. of Ham, and partly in that of Newchurch, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 3440. Real prop. £3589. Pop. 379. Ashford (P. T. 53). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Canterbury.

RUCKLAND, par. England, Wold div. hund. Louth Eske, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 610. Real prop. £470. Pop. 24. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £115.

RUDBAXTON, par. Great Britain, hund. of Daw-Gleddaw, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £2322. Pop. 621. Haverford West (P. T. 251). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. St. David's.

RUDBY, par. and tnshp. England, W. div. lib. Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 6930. Real prop. £1042. Pop. 1397. Stokesley (P. T. 237). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. York. Here is a small endowment for education.

RUDDINGTON, or Rodington, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham. Acres, 2190. Real prop. £4195. Pop. 1428. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £140. Framework knitting, and the weaving of lace, is carried on here extensively. Here is a free school.

RUDFORD, par. England, hund. Batloe, co. of Gloucester. Acres, 1130. Real prop. £809. Pop. 203. Newent (P. T. 112). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Gloucester.

RUDGELEY, market-tn. and par. England, E. div. hund. Cuttlestone, co. Stafford. Acres, 7120. Real prop. £6383. Pop. 3165. London, 126 m. Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Market-day, Tuesday. Six annual fairs, for horses, sheep, and cattle. The town is in general well-built, and many of the houses are even elegant; it carries on a considerable trade. The chief manufactures are hats and felts, but many other articles are also made here. A small brook runs through the centre of the town, on which are several iron-forges, corn-mills, and colour-mills. At Brereton, in this par., are extensive collieries belonging to the marquis of Anglesea and earl Talbot, employing about 400 men. Here is a free grammar-school, the revenues of which amount to about £320. There is also a school which educates 35 boys, supported by various small bequests; and two national schools for girls. Various classes of Dissenters have chapels here.

RUDGWICK, par. England, hund. of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 5960. Real prop. £3014. Pop. 950. Horsham (P. T. 36). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chichester. Fair, Trinity Monday, for horned cattle and sheep.

RUDHAM, East, par. England, hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2810. Real prop. £3594. Pop. 950. Fakenham (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

RUDHAM, West, par. England, hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 4300. Real prop. £3070. Pop. 456. Fakenham (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich.

RUDOLSTADT, tn. W. of Germany, on the river Saale; 22 m. SE. of Erfurt. Pop. 4000. It is well-built, and contains two mansions belonging to the count of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. It has a theological seminary and gymnasium, as well as some manufactures of flannel, and other woollens.

RUDSTON, par. of England, wapentake of Dickering, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 5060. Real prop. £5075. Pop. 518. Bridlington (P. T. 206). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York.

RUFASA, tn. E. of Spain, prov. Valencia. Pop. 5000.

RUFFACH, tn. NE. of France, depart. Upper Rhine, prov. Alsace; 27 m. NNW. of Bale. Pop. 3300. It was taken by marshal Turenne in 1675.

RUFFORD, par. England, hund. Leyland, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £4401. Pop. 869. Ormskirk (P. T. 219). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester.

RUFFORTH, or Rufford, par. of England, upper div. of the ainstey of the city of York, co. of York, W. riding. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £2998. Pop. 302. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £80.

RUFIA, or Rafeo (anc. Alpheus), riv. Greece, in the Morea, which, after a long course, falls into the gulf of Arcadia, opposite the island of Zante.

RUGBY, mkt.-tn. and par. England, Rugby

div. hund. Knightlow, principally noted on account of its great public school, co. Warwick. Acres, 2190. Real prop. £5275. Pop. 2501. London, 83 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Thirteen annual fairs. This place was anciently called Rooheberie, and afterwards Rokeby, since altered to its present appellation. It is supposed to have owed its origin to one of the numerous castles built in various parts of the kingdom during the reign of Stephen. The church is an ancient edifice, in the early pointed style of architecture, having at the west end an embattled square tower, with a turret at the south-east angle; and within, the nave is divided from the aisles by massive octangular pillars, from which spring pointed arches, varying in their dimensions. The Baptists and the Wesleyan Methodists have chapels in this town. The free grammar-school is a magnificent institution, which owes its foundation to Laurence Sheriffe, a citizen of London, in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. The management of the institution is vested in twelve trustees, and the school is under the direction of a head-master, with six assistant classical masters, a French teacher, a writing-master, and a drawing-master. There are about 40 boys on the foundation; and the number of those not on the foundation is restricted to 260. Twenty-one scholarships, or exhibitions of £60 a-year each, at either Oxford or Cambridge, are open to the scholars of this seminary; and there are likewise several university fellowships, to which the master and assistants are entitled on retiring from the school after ten years' service. Connected with this school is an almshouse for twelve aged men. There is a charity-school for 30 children of both sexes; also an almshouse for six aged widows. The town, which is agreeably situated on an eminence at the s. side of the river Avon, consists of three streets, one of which, leading to the church, is a handsome and spacious avenue, in which are some good modern houses.

RUGEN, island of the Baltic, opposite Stralsund, on the coast of Pomerania, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about 30 m. long by 20 m. broad. Area, 360 sq. m. Pop. 28,000. The sea indents it so deeply that it has the appearance of a series of peninsulas and isthmuses. Of these the largest is Jasmund, joined to the continent by a small but steep ridge of rocks. This island was long subject to Sweden, but was acquired by Russia in 1814. The chief town is Bergen. Hiddensee, Rimen, Ummang, and Vilm, are small islands belonging to Rugen.

RUGLES, tn. N. of France, depart. of Eure, prov. Normandy, on the river Rille; 25 m. sbW. of Evreux. Pop. 1600. It has extensive manufactories of pins.

RUHNOE, or Run, island of the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, belonging to Russia; 6 m. long by 3 m. broad. It is 34 m. EbN. of Domesness, and has a light-house.

RUISHTON, or Riston, par. England, hund. Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. of Somerset. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £2767. Pop. 400. Taunton (P. T. 141). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £71.

RUISLIP, or Riselip, par. England, hund. Elthorne, co. Middlesex. Acres, 6260. Real prop. £9415. Pop. 1197. Uxbridge (P. T. 15). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. London.

RUM, Island of, island, Scotland, sh. Argyll. It is 8 m. long, and of nearly an equal breadth. Acres, 22,000. Pop. 134. The only harbour is Loch Skresort, on the eastern coast, which is spacious and easy of access, with good anchorage.

RUMBALD'S WYKE, par. England, hund. Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 710. Real prop. £2280. Pop. 319. Chichester (P. T. 62). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Chichester. Ann. val. £140.

RUMBEKE, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders; 20 m. SSW. of Bruges. Pop. 6000.

RUMBURGH, par. England, hund. Blything, co. of Suffolk. Acres, 960. Real prop. £1661. Pop. 421. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £74.

RUMELIA. See Romania.

RUMFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., Oxford co., Maine; 20 m. N. of Paris. Pop. 1126.

RUMILLY, tn. Italy, duchy of Savoy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, at the confluence of the rivers Serau and Nepha; 19 m. N. of Chamberry. Pop. 3100. It is the mart for the produce of the neighbourhood, particularly corn.

RUMNEY, or Rompney, par. England, hund. Wentlloog, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £2612. Pop. 264. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £86.

RUMWORTH, tnshp. England, par. Dean, hund. Salford, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £1805. Pop. 1164. Great Bolton (P. T. 197). Here is a small endowment for education.

RUN. See Runn.

RUNCORN, par. and tnshp. England, W. div. hund. Bucklow, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 21,390. Pop. 10,326. Frodsham (P. T. 191). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Chester. It has become a place of some importance since the completion of the duke of Bridgewater's navigation, which here communicates with the Mersey; a spacious warehouse has been erected on a new plan, and various wharfs built for the accommodation of traders: it is also a place of resort for salt-water bathing; in the quarries large quantities of freestone are produced, of very excellent quality.

RUNCTON, North, par. England, Lynn div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2060. Real prop. £3571. Pop. (with Hardwick) 307. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

RUNCTON, South, par. England, hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 790. Pop. 133. Downham Market (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

RUNGPOOR, dist. NE. of Hindoostan, prov. of Bengal. Area, 7400 sq. m. Pop. 2,735,000. Lat. 25. 0. to 26. 0. N. It is bounded N. by Bootan, S. by the dist. of Mymunsingh and the Garrow mountains, E. by Assam and the Garrows, and W. by Dinagepoor. The principal rivs. are the Brahmaputra, Teesta, Mahananda, Caratoya, Manas, and Chonkosh. In the NE. part is a cluster of lakes. The climate is moderate, but the soil is inferior to that of Dinagepoor. Wheat is grown, and some cotton, but the staple articles are tobacco and the betel leaf. The poppy and indigo are cultivated, and silk-

worms are raised. Bamboos are abundant. During the dry season fish is plentiful. In this district is an excellent road from Komatapoor to Ghoraghaut, said to have been constructed by order of Nilambor Raja. Here are also the remains of several fortified cities. Rungpoor was taken and colonized by the Mahomedans in the 13th century. Under the Mogul government it was a military frontier station, and was in part wrested from the raja of Cooch and Bahar, during the reign of Shah Jehan, and formed into a circar. It was conquered by the generals of Aurengzebe in 1660, when it took the name of Fakercoondy. In 1765 it devolved to the British government, since which time it has been gradually improving. The principal towns are, Rungpoor, Mungulhaut, Chilmary, and Goalpara.

RUNGPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, cap. of the above dist. Pop. about 15,000. Lat. 25. 43. N. Long. 89. 22. E. It consists of four distinct and scattered villages, having the appearance of a town only near the police-office.

RUNGPOOR, or Rangapura, tn. Hindoostan, kingd. Assam, on the riv. Dikho. Lat. 26. 55. N. Long. 94. 30. E. It is said to have contained formerly an extensive royal palace, and a small temple to the god Chung. When captured by the British in 1825, it was found to be a place of great extent, surrounded by a ditch, deep swamps, and jungle.

RUNHALL, par. England, hund. Forehoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 740. Real prop. £980. Pop. 176. Wymondham (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £48.

RUNHAM, par. England, hund. East Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £2343. Pop. 249. Caistor (P. T. 126). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £142.

RUNN, salt morass, Hindoostan, bounding the W. frontier of the Gujerat prov., communicating with the gulf of Cutch on the W., and that of Cambay on the E. Area, 8000 sq. m. The banks are frequented by the wild asses, and flocks of birds are seen about various parts of it; but every thing around it partakes of the saline. On one side the salt incrustation is so thick as to have the appearance of snow. The salt pans in the Runn are more than a mile in length, yet from various interruptions the salt manufactured is not sufficient for the demand. The British government has a share in customs levied upon the salt. The Runn was very much affected by the earthquake of 1819.

RUNNEY-MEAD, ham. England, par. Egham, hund. Godley and Chertsey, co. Surrey. Pop. with par. Egham (P. T. 16). It is celebrated in history as the spot where the assembled barons, in 1215, obtained from king John the grant of Magna Charta.

RUNNINGTON, par. England, partly in the hund. Milverton, and partly in that of Kingsbury, co. Somerset. Acres, 310. Real prop. £701. Pop. 127. Wellington (P. T. 142). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

RUNTON, par. England, hund. North Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1206. Pop. 473. Cromer (P. T. 129). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

RUNWELL, par. England, hund. Chelmsford, co. Essex. Acres, 1760. Real prop. £2579. Pop. 341. Rayleigh (P. T. 34). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

RUPERT, fortress, N. America, Canada, S. of Hudson's Bay. Lat. 51. 3. N. Long. 80. 0. W.

RUPPIN, tn. Prussia, gov. Potsdam, prov. Brandenburg, on Lake Ruppin; 35 m. NNW. of Berlin. Pop. 4600. Lat. 52. 55. N. Long. 12. 54. E. It is regularly built, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. Its public buildings are a high church, high school, hospital, barracks, council-house, and workhouse. The principal occupations are the manufacture of woollens, tanning leather, and making gloves. Old Ruppin is a town a little further N. Pop. 1000.

RUREMONDE, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. Limburg, at the confluence of riv. Roer and Maese; 27 m. NbE. of Maestricht. Pop. 4300. Lat. 51. 12. N. Long. 5. 59. E. It is surrounded by a mound and ditch, is tolerably well built, and has a large square. It was the birthplace of the geographer Gerhard Mercator.

RUSCAR, par. Ireland, bar. Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. (with Inismacsaint) 14,874. Church-hill (P. T. 112). Liv. a chap. in dioc. Clogher, and archdioc. Armagh.

RUSCOMBE, par. England, hund. Sonning, co. Berks. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £1120. Pop. 160. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar in dioc. Salisbury.

RUSH, mkt.-tn. and fishing-station, Ireland, par. East Lusk, bar. Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2144. Swords (P. T. 9). Two annual fairs. The town consists of one long avenue, nearly parallel to the sea-shore. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

RUSH, co. N. America, U. S., Indiana; 24 m. long by 18 m. broad. Pop. 9918. Chief town, Rushville.

RUSHALL, par. England, hund. Earsham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £1264. Pop. 283. Harleston (P. T. 99). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £56.

RUSHALL, parish, England, S. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £3700. Pop. 693. Walsall (P. T. 118). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. The Wyrley and Essington canal passes through this par., in which there is abundance of limestone.

RUSHALL, par. England, hund. Swanborough. co. Wilts. Acres, 2410. Real prop. £2545. Pop. 244. Ludgershall (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

RUSHBROOK, par. England, hund. Thedwestry, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £1618. Pop. 177. Bury St. Edmunds (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here are various almshouses.

RUSHBURY, par. England, hund. Munslow, co. Salop. Acres, 5620. Real prop. £3050. Pop. 507. Much Wenlock (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford.

RUSHCLIFFE, wapentake, England, co. Nottingham. Acres, 41,570. Pop. 10,920. Containing 26 parishes.

RUSHDEN, par. England, hund. Odsey, co. Hertford. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1505. Pop. 342. Buntingford (P. T. 31). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £88.

RUSHDEN, par. England, hund. Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton. Acres, 2770. Real prop. £4703. Pop. 1245. Higham Ferrers (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Here are two places of worship for Dissenters.

RUSHFORD, or Rushworth, par. England,

hund. Gilt-Cross, co. Norfolk. Acres, 4250. Real prop. £965. Pop. (with Snarehill) 138. Thetford (P. T. 80). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Norwich.

RUSHMERE, par. England, hund. Carleford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2720. Real prop. £2301. Pop. 568. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £80.

RUSHMERE, par. England, hund. Mutford and Lothingland, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1080. Real prop. £872. Pop. 114. Lowestoft (P. T. 114). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

RUSHMONDEN, hund. England, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 15,820. Pop. 3820. Containing three parishes.

RUSHMORE, hund. England, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 840. Pop. 233. Containing one parish.

RUSHOCK, par. England, lower div. hund. Halfshire, co. Worcester. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £1903. Pop. 177. Broomsgrove (P. T. 116). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester. Here is a small endowment for education.

RUSHTON, or Rishton, vil. England, containing the pars. All Saints and St. Peter, hund. Rothwell, co. Northampton. Acres, 2960. Real prop. £4787. Pop. 405. Kettering (P. T. 74). The livs. are two rects. in dioc. Peterborough.

RUSHTON, Spencer, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Leeke, N. div. hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Real prop. £1690. Pop. 337. Leeke (P. T. 154). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

RUSHTON, Tarrant, par. England, hund. Cranbourne, Shaston div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £940. Pop. 226. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

RUSHY-BRIDGE, post-town, Ireland, bar. Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. Connaught. Pop. not specified. Dublin, 84 m. Here is a canal auxiliary to the Shannon navigation.

RUSHY FORD, tnshp. England, par. St. Andrew Auckland, SE, div. Darlington ward. Acres, 1250. Pop. (with Windlestone) 201. Durham (P. T. 258). The petty sessions are holden here.

RUSK HOLM, island, Scotland, forming part of the par. Eday, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Pop. with par.

RUSKINGTON, par. England, wapentake of Flaxwell, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4750. Real prop. £3964. Pop. (with Haverholm Priory) 782. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Livs. a disch. rect. and a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £94. Here is a small endowment for education.

RUSLAND, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Coulton, hund. Lonsdale, co. pal. Lancaster. Pop. with par. Ulverston (P. T. 273). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £60.

RUSPER, par. England, hund. Singlecross, rape Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 6750. Real prop. £1568. Pop. 531. Horsham (P. T. 36). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester. Here are some slight remains of a priory of black nuns, founded in the reign of Richard I.

RUSSAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 778. Edgworthstown (P. T. 66). Liv. a vic. in dioc. and archdioc. Armagh.

RUSSEL, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia. Pop. 6717. Chief town, Lebanon.

RUSSELVILLE, town, N. America, U. S., Logan co., Kentucky; 200 m. SW. of Lexington, Pop. 1358. It contains a court-house, gaol, bank, and academy.

RUSSIA, extensive empire, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia and America, extending from the Baltic in the W. to the Pacific in the E. about 9000 m., with an average from N. to S. of about 1500 m. Area, 7,000,000 sq. m. Total pop. 56,000,000. Lat. from 39. 0. to 76. 0. N. Long. from 18. 0. to 192. 0. E. Of this immense tract the far greater part, Asiatic Russia, is almost uninhabited. The tract of country on the NW. coast of America belonging to Russia is rude and uncultivated. Referring to the article Siberia for the description of Russia in Asia, the present account will be confined chiefly to Russia in Europe. This empire has been variously divided at different periods: at present it comprises 51 provinces, of which 41 and part of 4 others are in Europe, Asiatic Russia containing 6 whole provinces and the remainder of the 4 frontier provinces. The governments as they now stand are as follow:—

	In the Centre.	
Moscow.	Riazan.	Tula.
Vladimir.	Tambov.	Kaluga.
Jaroslav.	Voronez.	Smolensk.
Kostroma.	Kursk.	Tver.
Niznei-Novgorod.	Orel.	
	In the North.	
Vologda.	Archangel.	Olonets.
	In the North-West.	
Finland.	St. Petersburg.	Courland.
Novgorod.	Esthonia.	Wilna.
Pskov.	Livonia.	
	In the West.	
Vitepsk.	Minsk.	Bialystock.
Mohilev.	Grodno.	Volhynia.
	In the South.	
Podolia.	Czernigov.	Cherson.
Bessarabia and Moldavia.	Poltava.	Taurida.
	Slobodsk Ukraine.	Don Cossacs.
Kiev.	Ekaterinoslav.	
	In the East.	
Saratov.	Simbirsk.	Viatka.
Benza.	Cazan.	Perm.

The principal towns are St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Odessa, Tula, Wilna, Cherson, Tver, Kiev, Jaroslav, Kasan, Kaluga, Orel, Kursk, Tscherkask, Charkov, Revel, and Smolensk.

European Russia is a level country, the only mountains being those of Russian Lapland in the N., and of the Crimea in the S. The chief rivers are the Wolga, Don, Dnieper, and Dwina. The Oural or Ural mountains, which form part of the boundary between Europe and Asia, stretch from the Caspian in the S. to Nova Zembla in the N. Their elevation is 7000 feet. This empire is of an oblong form, and extends from Lat. 45. 30. to 70. 0. N., a distance of 1770 m. The country to the S. of St. Petersburg comprises the long range of Valdai hills. It is in general level, open to all winds, and liable to long droughts. Though it is not the most fertile part of Russia, it is not so badly cultivated nor so scantily peopled as the rest. The Sea of Azof and the Euxine are sometimes frozen to a great distance from land, but the winter is more commonly wet than frosty: the warmest climate is that of the Crimea. The great natural feature of European Russia is its steppes, which are immense plains formed in great part of sand, with little wood except stunted birches. In some parts the mixture of

salt with the soil, in others the want of water, renders these levels unfit for cultivation. They extend throughout the S. as well as the N. The cold of Russia is proverbial, being greater than that of the W. of Europe. This is owing to its distance from the ocean, the N. and E. winds, and the uncultivated state of the surface, consisting of forests, lakes, and marshes. The latitude is not the most decisive cause of heat and cold; north of Lat. 69. 0. the ground is covered with snow and ice. The only domestic animals are the dog and reindeer. Corn crops cannot be depended upon above 60. 0., and do not become of consequence until 57. 0., nor is it till near 50. 0. that fruits of temperate climates are raised. At Moscow, in the latitude of Edinburgh, the cold is as severe as at Stockholm in Lat. 59. 20. At Astracan, in Lat. 46. 21., the Wolga is so firmly frozen as to bear loaded waggons during two months. On the other hand, the heat of the summer in Russia is much greater than in the W. of Europe. The lakes are Ladoga and Onega, with the smaller ones of Ilmen, Peipus, and Bielozero. Marshes are frequent and extensive. The principal seas and gulfs are the Euxine and Azof in the S., the White Sea and the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia in the N. The rivers are the Wolga, the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Don, the Dwina, the Duna, the Neva, the Msta, and Petschors, all navigable in consequence of the flatness of the country. The Euxine communicates with the Baltic by the Duna and Dnieper; the Frozen Ocean with the Caspian by the Dwina and Wolga; and the Black Sea with the Frozen Ocean by the Dwina and Dnieper. The Baltic has a conveyance to the Caspian through the Neva and Wolga. Steam-navigation is likely to be of great use in Russia, and to afford a remedy for the present slow rate of conveyance. In winter the frozen surface affords an easy mode of conveyance. Wood is an article of great use in Russia, being used extensively for fuel and for building, and occasionally for paving the streets. In some parts they do not scruple to clear the ground by setting fire to whole forests. In the N. the most common trees are pine, fir, and birch; the latter is very useful, its bark serves for tanning leather, and its sap for a liquor. The lime-tree is also very useful. The oak grows in the central provinces; also the beech, elm, and poplar. The ash is found to thrive in almost every part of the empire. The most extensive mines are in the elevated region of the Oural mountains, but those at present most productive are not above 60 m. from Moscow. Salt is found in great abundance in some parts. Agriculture is in a very backward state. It is a common practice to raise crop after crop on a particular spot till it be exhausted, and then pursue the same process with another. It is only in the Ukraine and Baltic provinces that the land is thoroughly ploughed. The great variety of climate in Russia implies a corresponding difference of products. Rye, barley, and oats are the grains of the N. provinces, wheat being cultivated only in the S. Potatoes are found in the coldest districts, even at Archangel. Among the products of the S. are tobacco and maize. Of fruits, apples, plums, and cherries are common in the central provinces; peaches and melons in the S.; vines, mulberries, almonds, figs, and pomegranates are raised only in the S. Grazing is a general occupation, the climate being favourable to pasturage. In the S. and E. the inhabitants do little more than attend to their flocks and herds. The large cattle and sheep are numerous, but the wool is not fit for finer cloths. Goats are found in many parts, and the export of their skins is a branch of commerce, being covered with a kind of silky hair used for the manufacture of shawls. The south provinces are often visited by locusts. Fisheries employ a considerable portion of the inhabitants: in the Atlantic the whale is the great object of pursuit; in the rivers, salmon, sturgeon, and various kinds of fish are found. The forests of Russia afford the means of livelihood to numbers of the lower classes. The most profitable objects of chase are the beaver, the ermine, the martin, the musk deer, and musk rat; among the other wild animals are the chamois, the antelope, the elk, the wild goat, the reindeer, wild sheep and fowl, especially the goose and eyder-duck. Large quantities of feathers are exported. The principal manufactures are of linen, woollen, hardware, leather, soap, oil, potash, and mats. Tula, S. of Moscow, is the Sheffield of Russia. Of woollens, the finer qualities are only made at Jamburg, in the province of St. Petersburg. Moscow contains some silk works, and, with Petersburg, the chief manufactories of the empire, though the price of labour is much higher in these cities than in the provincial tns. The chief sea-ports of Russia are Riga, St. Petersburg, Odessa, and Archangel; Revel and Libau, on the Baltic; with Cherson and Nicolaief, on the Euxine. The chief exports are hemp, flax, seeds, timber, pitch, tar, train oil, linen, ropes, thread, peltry, and iron. The imports are sugar, coffee, cotton, superfine woollens, cotton cloth, silks, dye-stuffs, wine, and brandy. The established religion is that of the Greek church, with a free toleration of all sects since the beginning of the eighteenth century. The management of church affairs, vested formerly in a patriarch, has been entrusted, since the reign of Peter I., to a directing synod, comprising the great dignitaries of the church, with some laymen of rank. The number of churches throughout the empire is nearly 20,000, and of priests 68,000. Education is still at a very low ebb in Russia, the country being too backward to provide any establishment except those supported by government. In 1802 was issued an imperial ukase presenting a plan of education for the whole empire, under the charge of the directing synod of the church. By this act six universities were established, at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Wilna, Dorpat, Charkov, and Kasan. Each of the 51 provs. has a gymnasium; each of the circles a high school, and an elementary school to one or two parishes, according to the population. Literature is still in its infancy, the native publications being few, and the best books almost all translations; the press is under a censorship, the effect of which is to deprive the public of many books which might promote a spirit of inquiry. The professors or high teachers in the towns are foreigners, generally Germans. Newspapers and periodical publications have been of late introduced. The Russians are in stature neither taller nor shorter than other Europeans, nor have they any marked peculiarities of feature,

except that their mouths are small, lips thin, and their teeth white. Though credulous and ignorant, they are not habitually heavy. They have not much invention, but great powers of imitation. They are far from cleanly, but the bad consequences of this, as far as it regards health, are counteracted by the use of the vapour bath, common among all ranks. Drinking is a very general vice in Russia, and gambling is prevalent. The Russian nation consists of two classes, the nobility and their bondsmen; the intermediate body, consisting of freemen, comprises, even in large towns, scarcely any other than foreign settlers or their descendants. The nobility receive the appellation of prince, count, and baron. These titles were introduced by Peter I., who established a gradation of forms for addressing each rank; but it is still common among the Russian nobles to consider themselves as one body. The property and persons of this favoured class are exempt from taxation: they live in great style, and support numerous establishments of servants. The Russian peasantry are in a very abject condition, being bought and sold with the estates they cultivate, and sometimes even separately. Peasants of the better class have a stable and barn appended to their cottage; but the great majority have only a cottage, occupied at one end by their family, at the other by their hogs. The domestic amusements of the Russians consist in dancing, singing, and games of hazard, such as draughts. Their exercises in the open air are frequently at football and swinging. For music they profess a fondness, but have little knowledge of its principles. The Russian government has long been a monarchy with power unlimited, except by the respect due to the nobility and clergy, the people being in a state of vassalage, and wholly unqualified to bear a part in governing themselves. The title of the sovereign, formerly grand prince, was changed by Peter I. to emperor and autocrator to all the Russias. The Russian government was declared by Alexander to be a constitutional monarchy, and the senate has the right of remonstrating against any ukase or edict contrary to law; a power as yet only ostensible, from the absence of public opinion in this country. In Russia there are ministers for each of the great departments, the army, the navy, the treasury, foreign affairs, home affairs, trade, and administration of justice. The ministers are responsible to the senate, and the latter is divided into nine departs. or committees, of which six, comprising 62 members, hold their sittings at St. Petersburg; and three, with 26 members, sit at Moscow. The senate is the highest judicial tribunal in the empire; it exercises superintendence over courts of law, examines the public expenditure, and has the power of inquiring into public abuses. A monthly report of its proceedings is published in the gazette. Each of the 51 great provinces has a civil and military governor; the former has a provincial council, a court of justice for civil, and another for criminal offences; a court also for financial matters, and another for petty questions. Each division of a prov. has a court of justice for the second rank.

The history of Russia, previous to the three last centuries, is obscure and uncertain. In the 13th century, the seat of government was transferred from Kiev to Moscow; in 1382, that city was taken after a short siege by Tamerlane, and the E. frontier continued subject to repeated invasions from the Tartars. In 1477, under the prosperous reign of Ivan I., the tn. of Novgorod and part of Lithuania were incorporated with the Russian dominions, and the city of Kasan was acquired in 1552. Moscow, which was then built mostly of wood, was in that year entered and consigned to flames by the Tartars. The extinction of the reigning dynasty, in 1595, by the death of the czar Theodore, proved a prelude to a long series of civil struggles until 1613, when a nobleman of the name of Romanof, descended in the female line from the late dynasty, was created sovereign, and succeeded in restoring tranquillity to Russia. His son Alexis, a prince of ability, recovered part of the provinces lost in the preceding disorders, but died in 1675, leaving three sons, of whom the youngest was the celebrated Peter I.: the eldest dying soon after, and the second being of weak intellect, the sovereignty was vested in Peter in conjunction with his brother, and after his death Peter reigned alone. His education, conducted by foreigners, had taught him the importance of introducing the arts and knowledge of other nations into Russia; with that view he travelled into Holland, Germany, and other parts of Europe. Induced soon after to take part in the coalition against Charles XII. of Sweden, his troops, who were miserably disciplined, gave way before the impetuosity of their antagonists; Russia lost her NW. provs., and saw the crown of Poland transferred to Stanislaus. In 1709, the empire was invaded by Charles XII.; but from the battle of Pultava (1709) fortune favoured the arms of Peter. Poland and his NW. provs. were recovered, and the latter were definitively confirmed to Russia by the peace with Sweden in 1721. Peter died in 1725, in his 53d year; he was succeeded by his widow Catherine I., who reigned only two years, and her son Peter II. only three years. Anne, a niece of Peter, came to the throne in 1730, and reigned until 1740. Ivan III., a child, bore the name of sovereign hardly two years; but the reign of Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I., lasted twenty years, and proved a period of great splendour. Her successor, Peter III., was a weak prince, who lost both his throne and his life in the first year of his reign. The imperial power was vested in his widow Catherine II. Her first war with Turkey lasted from 1768 to 1774, with great success. In 1773 the first partition of Poland took place; in 1787, a second war with Turkey was begun and carried on, first in conjunction with Austria, afterwards by Russia alone; it was then that the energy of the Russian arms was called forth, and led to the successes of Suwarrow. Peace was signed in 1792, in consequence of the hostile attitude of England; and about three years afterwards, the final division of Poland took place. Catherine died in 1796, leaving her throne to her son, the feeble Paul I. The campaign of 1799 first brought the Russian and French arms into contact. In Italy, the Russians, commanded by Suwarrow, were victorious; in Switzerland, under Korsakof, they were defeated, and the contest was cut short by Paul, who recalled his

troops in 1800. He perished by a conspiracy in 1801. Alexander, his son, carefully educated, and endowed with many eminent qualities, reversed several of the absurd acts of his father, and preserved peace until the aggressions of Bonaparte led to the formation of the third coalition, in 1805. Bonaparte pursued his schemes, until taught at Pultusk, and still more at Eylau, that neither retreat nor privation could damp the spirit of the Russians. The completion of the conquest of Prussia led to the peace of Tilsit, and Alexander was afterwards induced to take part with France against Austria. The continual usurpations of Bonaparte, however, roused the Russian court, and in 1812 began the fourth great struggle between Russia and France: the plan pursued by the Russians, of destroying supplies, proved successful. This was very peculiarly exemplified in the fate of the ancient capital of the czars. See Moscow. The emperor Alexander died December 1, 1825, and was succeeded by Nicholas, the present emperor, of whose reign the principal feature has been his cruel and oppressive policy towards Poland. See Poland.

RUSSIA, Black, formerly a subdivision of Lithuania, now part of the gov. of Minsk, in European Russia.

RUSSIA, Great, formerly a large prov. of European Russia, which comprehended the immense track of country from the Frozen Ocean to about the middle of the course of the Don. It is now divided into 19 govs., and is the largest and most populous portion of the empire.

RUSSIA, Little, that part of the empire lying s. of Great Russia, and now divided into the govs. of Czernigov, Cherson, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, and Poltava.

RUSSIA, Red, formerly an independent duchy, but after 1396 attached to Poland, now belongs partly to Russia and partly to Austria.

RUSSIA, tn. N. America, U. S., Herkimer co., New York; 26 m. N. of Herkimer. Pop. 2448.

RUSSNAKS, a tribe inhabiting the mountain dists. of Hungary and Transylvania; there are two classes of them, said to have been originally peasants of Red Russia, who fled from the tyranny of their landholders.

RUSTINGTON, par. England, hund. Poling, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £2145. Pop. 365. Little Hampton (P. T. 59). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Chichester.

RUSTON, East, par. England, hund. Happing, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £2720. Pop. 730. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich. The celebrated critic and classic, Professor Porson, was born in this par.

RUSTON PARVA, par. England, wapentake of Dickering, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 910. Real prop. £1504. Pop. 152. Great Driffield (P. T. 196). Liv. a cur. dioc. York.

RUSTON, Sro, or South, par. of England, hund. Tunstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 440. Real prop. £626. Pop. 105. Coltishall (P. T. 116). Liv. a cur. dioc. Norwich.

RUSTSCHUK, or Rusck, tn. of European Turkey, sandj. Nicopoli, prov. Bulgaria, at the confluxe of the Cara Lom and the Danube; 40 m. E. of Nicopoli. Pop. 24,000. Lat. 43. 52. N. Long. 25. 15. E. It has a castle, several mosques, baths, and other public buildings. The manufactures are chiefly of cotton, silk, linen, woollen, and tobacco, and it is the depôt for the trade between the Euxine and the interior. The tn. was taken by the Russians in 1810, and in the following year the Turkish army was here defeated by the Russians. About 5 m. from Rustschuk are the ruins of the old town of Tschernow or Csernavoda.

RUTHERFORD, co. North America, U. S., N. Carolina; 40 m. long, by 25 m. wide. Pop. 17,557. Chief tn. Rutherfordton.

RUTHERGLEN, royal burgh, tn., and par. Scotland, sh. Lanark. Real prop. £5263. Pop. 4741. Edinburgh, 41 m. Liv. in the presb. Glasgow, and syn. Glasgow and Ayr. Market-day, Tuesday. Eight annual fairs. Memb. of parliament, 1. This is a place of great antiquity, erected into a royal burgh by David I. in 1126. It seems to have suffered in importance from its vicinity to Glasgow, and at present it consists of only one principal street and a few lanes. The government of the burgh is vested in a provost, two baillies, a treasurer, fifteen councillors. It returns one member to parliament, together with the burghs of Glasgow, Renfrew, Kilmarnock, and Dumbarton. There is a parochial school, with a salary and other advantages for the master. Coal, freestone, and ironstone are found in abundance. This place gives the title of earl to the marquis of Queensberry.

RUTHVEN, par. Scotland, sh. of Forfar. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £3549. Pop. 363. Alyth (P. T. 64). Liv. in the presb. Meigle, syn. Angus and Mearns.

RUTHWELL, or Ruthwald, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Dumfries. Real prop. £4665. Pop. 1216. Annan (P. T. 79). Liv. in presb. Annan, and syn. Dumfries. The vil. extends on both sides of the road, from Port Patrick towards the English border; it is a burgh of bar., privileged to hold markets and fairs; and by a charter, the inhabitants of the par. have a right to make sea-salt duty free.

RUTIGLIANO, tn. of Italy, prov. of Bari, kingd. Naples; 25 m. W. of Monopoli. Pop. 4300.

RUTLAM, tn. Bengal, prov. Malwa. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 23. 19. N. Long. 75. 5. E. It is the head of several pergunnahs belonging to the raja of Rutlam. This place was either founded or greatly increased during the reign of Shah Jehan, when Rultum Singh, a Rahtore rajpoot, received it as a reward for military services.

RUTLAND, co. England. Acres, 97,500. Pop. 19,385. Hunds., 4; soke, 1; pars., 50; mkt.-tns., 2. Memb. of parliament, 2. Partly in the dioc. of Peterborough, and partly in that of Lincoln. Before the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this co. was probably included in the territories of the Coritani; it subsequently formed a part of the Roman province named Flavia Cæsariensis. In Domesday-book, the term Roteland is restricted to the wapentakes of Alstoe and Martinsley, which were included in Nottinghamshire, the other wapentakes being rated with Northamptonshire; and it was not till the reign of John that this dist. appears to have been recognized as a distinct county. The rivs. are, the Welland, the Eye, the Wash, or Guash, and the Chater. These streams are fed by numerous springs and rivu-

lets gushing from the sides of the hills, and communicating fertility to the adjoining co. Cheese is an important product, that rich kind called Stilton cheese being made in Liefield forest, and in the fruitful vale of Catmose. There are some extensive orchards in Rutlandshire, and the woodlands consist of about 3000 acres. Limestone and ironstone are found in several parts of the co.; and at Ketton, near Stamford, are extensive quarries. Rutland gives the title of duke to the family of Manners.

RUTLAND, tn. N. America, U. S., Rutland co., Vermont, on the Otter creek; 45 m. WbN. of Windsor. Pop. 2753. It contains a court-house, meeting-house, and an academy, and has some trade.—*Rutland*, co. Vermont. Pop. 31,295. Chief tn. Rutland.—*Rutland*, tn. Worcester co., Massachusetts; 52 m. W. of Boston. Pop. 1276.—*Rutland*, tn. Jefferson co., New York, on Black riv.; 170 m. NW. of Albany. Pop. 2339.

RUTLEDGE, tn. N. America, U. S., Granger co., Tennessee; 30 m. NE. of Knoxville.

RUTTUNPORE, town, Hindoostan, div. Choteeghur, prov. Gundwana; 5 m. ESE. of Mundlah. Pop. about 8000. Lat. 22. 21. N. Long. 82. 25. E. The surrounding country is well cultivated and productive, and near the tn. is an idol of blue granite. In the vicinity are many ruins, indicating a superior state of things to that now existing. In 1760, a party of French halted here in a retreat from Bahar into the Deccan: they were hospitably treated by the Maharatta chief for a few days, and then all treacherously murdered.

RUVO, tn. Italy, prov. Bari, kingd. Naples; 20 m. W. of Bari. Pop. 3300. It is the see of a bishop.

RUXLEY, hund. England, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 36,320. Pop. 12,329. Containing 15 pars.

RUYSSELEDE, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders; 15 m. W. of Ghent. Pop. 5400. It has manufactures of linen and extensive breweries.

RUYTON OF THE ELEVEN TOWNS, par. England, hund. Oswestry, co. Salop. Acres, 3990. Real prop. £5046. Pop. 933. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

RYALL, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Stamfordham, Tindale ward, NE. div. co. Northumberland. Pop. 89. Hexham (P. T. 278). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham.

RYARSH, par. England, hund. Larkfield, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £2259. Pop. 414. Maidstone (P. T. 34). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Rochester. Ann. val. £125.

RYBURGH, Great, par. England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £2785. Pop. 598. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

RYBURGH, Little, par. England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 740. Real prop. £1238. Pop. 162. Fakenham (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

RYCOT, ham. and chap. England, parish, Hasely, hund. Ewelme, co. Oxford. Pop. 35. Thane (P. T. 44). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Oxford.

RYDAL, tnshp. England, par. Grasmere, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £1445. Pop. 315. Ambleside (P. T. 278). In 1824 a handsome Gothic chapel, with an octagonal spire, was erected at the cost of £1500 by lady Le Fleming, who also established a school here, and pays for the education of all the poor children in the neighbourhood. Rydal Hall is a spacious old-fashioned mansion, situated in a shady park, near the foot of the lake; behind it rises the steep and lofty Fairfield, which is 2950 feet above sea-level.

RYDROOG, tn. and fortress, Hindoostan, in the Balaghaut ceded districts; 170 m. NE. of Seringapatam. Lat. 14. 49. N. Long. 77. 2. E. The town covers a considerable space, and has several temples; the most remarkable is one dedicated to Krishna. The fortress stands on the summit of an immense mass of granite rock, 1200 feet above sea-level. The southern face of the rock is so abrupt as to be inaccessible, and to the west is a triple line of works with a fort about 80 feet above the plain. Here are the remains of a palace built by the ancient rajas, and Hindoo temples dedicated to Rama and Krishna, the ascent to which is by a causeway constructed with great labour and expense.

RYE, bor. and mkt.-tn. England, one of the Cinque Ports, hund. Gostrow, rape Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 2480. Real prop, £7230. Pop. 3715. London, 63 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chichester. Mkt.-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Two annual fairs. Sends one member to parliament. This is a place of considerable antiquity, but it is not mentioned as a cinque port till the reign of Henry III.; and in that of Edward III., a wall, with several towers, was erected for the defence of the town. In the reign of Richard II. the French landed here, and plundered and burnt the town; but in the reign of Elizabeth it had again become a place of importance. The town is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, and other officers. The Baptists, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Independents have their respective places of worship here. An endowed charity school was founded in 1644 by Thomas Pecock, and another in 1702 by James Saunders; and in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery, 1818, these schools, which are in the patronage of the corporation, were united under one master, for the education of 50 boys on the former foundation, and 70 on the latter. The town stands on the side of a hill, peninsulated by the sea and the riv. Rother. It consists of several regular streets, well paved and lighted; and the houses, which are generally built of brick, have an antiquated appearance. In the centre of the town is a handsome market-house and a public hall, in which the borough courts are held and other business is transacted. An ancient structure, called Ipres Tower, is used as the town gaol. Here are a public library, supported by subscription, and a small theatre. The commerce carried on here is chiefly in corn, coal, hops, oak-bark, timber, and wool. The herring and mackerel fisheries, in their season, afford much profitable employment; and flat-fish are also caught off the coast in considerable quantities.

RYE, tn. N. America, U. S., Rockingham co., New Hampshire; 7 m. S. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1172. — *Rye*, town, Westchester co., New York, on Long Island Sound; 28 m. NE. of New York. Pop. 1602.

RYEBAUGH, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Beja-

poor, between rivs. Krishna and Gutpurba, belonging partly to the raja of Colapoor, and partly to the British government.—*Ryebaugh* is the ancient capital of this district, 26 m. SSE. of Merritch. Lat. 16. 30. N. Long. 75. 0. E.

RYEDALE, wapentake, England, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 121,970. Pop. 19,765. It contains 20 pars. and 52 tnshps., including the borough of New Malton and the towns of Kirkby, Monside, Haveningham, and Helmesley.

RYEGATE, tn. N. America, U. S., Caledonia co., Vermont, on the Connecticut; 28 m. E. of Montpelier. Pop. 1119.

RYEGHUR, fortress, Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad; 34 m. SW. of Poona. Lat. 18. 12. N. Long. 73. 38. E. This was one of the fortresses surrendered in 1817 by the Peshwa, but was afterwards restored. On the rupture of 1818 it was besieged and captured. The palace of the Sevajee and some religious buildings had long gone to decay, and the tomb of the founder of the Mahratta empire was scarcely discernible.

RYEPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, div. Choteesghur, prov. Gundwana; 190 m. E. of Nagpoor. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 21. 15. N. Long. 82. 13. E. It had formerly a stone fort, with a wall and ditch, but they are gone to decay. The soil in the neighbourhood is a rich black mould immediately upon the rock.

RYHALL, par. England, hund. East, co. Rutland. Acres, 2070. Real prop. £3096. Pop. (with Belmisthorp) 569. Stamford (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Peterborough.

RYHOPE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Bishop Wearmouth, N. div. Easington ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £2948. Pop. 365. Sunderland (P. T. 268). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham. It is a large sea-bathing place, delightfully situated near the German Ocean, and it contains several good inns and lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors during the bathing season. Ryhope bay affords a good sand and shelter for the bathing machines.

RYLSK, tn. centre of European Russia, gov. Kinsk, at the confluence of rivers Sem and Ryla; 52 m. WSW. of Kursk. Pop. 4600. It is the chief place of a circle and a bishop's see.

RYME INTRINSICA, par. and lib. England, Sherborne div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £1623. Pop. 171. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a disch. rect. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Ann. val. £150.

RYSWIK, vil. kingd. Belgium, prov. Holland; 2 m. SE. of the Hague. Pop. 1700. In the fort of this place the peace of Ryswik was signed in 1697.

RYTHER, par. England, lower div. wapentake Barkston-Ash, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3320. Real prop. £3716. Pop. 361. Selby (P. T. 181). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

RYTON, par. and tnshp. England, W. div. Chester ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 12,420. Real prop. £4262. Pop. 6568. Gateshead (P. T. 272). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Durham. This par. contains some very extensive works for the preparation of iron and steel, coal and iron being plentiful; and there are also quarries of limestone. Ryton contains a Methodist meeting-house, a subscription school, a society for promoting Christian knowledge, a savings' bank, and a subscription library. Petty sessions are held here on the first Monday in every month.

RYTON, par. England, Shiffnall div. hund. Brimstrey, co. Salop. Acres, 960. Real prop. £1483. Pop. 154. Shiffnall (P. T. 135). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

RYTON, or RIXTON-UPON-DUNSMORE, parish, England, Rugby div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £2879. Pop. 510. Coventry (P. T. 91). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £30.

RYTON WOODSIDE, township, England, par. Ryton, W. div. Chester ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £5050. Pop. 951. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 274). In 1826, thirty-seven men and boys were killed here in the Straw-gate coal-pit by the explosion of fire-damp.

RZESZOW, circle of Austrian Poland. Area, 1675 sq. m. Pop. 225,000. Lying along the frontier of the country called, after 1815, the kingdom of Poland. Its rivers are the San and Wisloka; it is level and fertile, except that the northern part is covered with forests.—*Rzeszow*, tn. Austrian Poland, on the riv. Wisloka; 80 m. E. of Cracow, cap. of the above circle. Pop. 4600. It has a brisk traffic in corn and peltry.

S.

SA, or SAH, vil. on the ruins of Sais, anciently the metropolis of Lower Egypt, on the canal of Belkin. It was celebrated for a temple of Minerva, and an asylum and tomb dedicated to Osiris.

SAADE, tn. Arabia, dist. Yemen; 368 m. NNE. of Mocha. It is the residence of a chief, who assumes the title of Imam. In the vicinity is a fortified height, noted for the stand there made by a chief against the Turkish force.

SAALFELD, tn. Germany, duchy of Saxe-Coburg, on the Thuringian Saale; 50 m. WSW. of Altenburg. Pop. 3700. It has a mint, and some manufactures. In 1806, prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia was defeated and killed here.

SAANE, SANE, or SARINE, river, Switzerland, which, rising on the borders of the Valais, flows through the canton of Friburg, and falls into the Aar, 7 m. W. of Bern. It is rapid and not navigable, and gives name to a valley of the Oberland, with a pop. of 8000, which produces a little corn and abundant pasturage.—*Saanen*, the chief tn. of this valley, is 24 m. S. of Friburg: it is well-built, and stands between beautiful and fertile mountains.

SAARBRUCK, tn. Prussia, prov. of Lower Rhine, on the river Sarre; 9 m. S. of Treves. Pop. 2700. It has some manufactures of iron and steel, but its chief trade arises from its situation on a navigable river.

SAAR LOUIS, tn. Prussia, prov. of Lower Rhine; 11 m. NW. of Saarbruck. Pop. 4100. It was fortified by Vauban under the patronage of Louis XIV., but was ceded to Prussia by the

treaty of 1814. It has some manufactures of leather and hardware, and in the neighbourhood are mines of iron and coal.

SAATZ, circle of Austrian Germany, NW. of Bohemia, near the Saxon frontier. Area, 820 sq. m. Pop. 114,000. The southern part is some of the best corn land in Bohemia; the N. has mines of iron and alum, and lies among the Erzgebirge mountains. It produces also hops, flax, turf, and coal. The chief manufacture is of cotton.—*Saatz*, the cap. of preceding circle, on the river Egra; 39 m. WbN. of Prague. Pop. 3800. Lat. 50. 18. N. Long. 13. 35. E.

SABA, island, W. Indies, belonging to the Dutch, 12 m. in circumference; 13 m. NW. of St. Eustatius. Lat. 17. 40. N. Long. 63. 12. W. It consists of a beautiful valley, which produces necessaries for the inhabitants, and materials for several manufactures; but being destitute of any port, its commerce is very small. Abundance of fish is caught on the coast, particularly bonitos. Here is only one small bay, which has a sandy bottom, where the inhabitants keep their canoes. They raise some indigo and cotton, but their chief manufacture is shoes. This island was taken by the English in 1781, and again in 1801.

SABINE, river, N. America, U. S., which forms the boundary of the state of Louisiana, and flows into the gulf of Mexico. Lat. 29. 23. N. Long. 93. 37. W. It is navigable about 280 m., and near its mouth passes through a lake of the same name.

SABINE LAKE, lake, N. America, U. S., the estuary of the rivers Sabine and Natchez; 30 m. long by 8 or 10 m. broad, communicating with the gulf of Mexico by a narrow channel, about 5 m. in length. The lake is not more than five or six feet in depth.

SABINO, prov. Italy, States of the Church. Chief tn. Magliano. The chief productions are oil and wine.

SABIONETTA, tn. Austrian Italy, duchy of Mantua, Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; 19 m. SSW. of Mantua. Pop. 6000. Lat. 44. 59. N. Long. 10. 30. E. It was the cap. of a principality given in 1806 by Bonaparte to his sister Paulina and her husband the prince Borghese, who held it till the French were driven out of Italy in 1814.

SABLE, tn. France, depart. of the Sarthe, prov. Maine, at the junction of the rivers Sarthe and Erve; 27 m. SE. of Laval. Pop. 3100. Lat. 47. 51. N. Long. 0. 15. W. It has some manufactures of linen, flannel, and serge; also a trade in gloves, and in the neighbourhood are quarries of marble. The town was formerly strongly fortified, and has still a fine castle.

SABLE, river, N. America, U. S., which rises in Essex co., New York, and runs NE. into lake Champlain, forming a boundary between Clinton and Essex counties. Adgate's Falls, on this riv., are a great curiosity. The whole descent is 80 feet, and the channel has walls on each side, one mile in length and 100 feet high. There is a bridge across this channel 196 feet above the water.

SABLES D'OLONNE, Les, seaport-town, France, depart. of La Vendée, prov. Poitou; 45 m. S. of Nantes. Pop. 5200. Lat. 46. 30. N. Long. 1. 42. W. It is well-built, and has a harbour capable of admitting vessels of considerable size. The chief traffic of the town is in corn, cattle, and bay-salt. It has an extensive fishery of pilchards, and sends a few ships annually to the cod fishery at Newfoundland.

SABOLCS, palat. E. of Hungary, bounded N. and W. by the river Theyss. Area, 2120 sq. m. Pop. 135,000. The ground is level, part of it is covered with sand, and part with small lakes, of so little depth as to dry up in summer, when soda is found in the bottom in the form of an efflorescence. This district produces large quantities of corn, tobacco, fruit, and melons. The chief town is Nagy Kallo.

SABRIDGEWORTH, or Sawbridgeworth, par. England, hund. Braughin, co. Hertford. Acres, 6470. Real prop. £9194. Pop. 2231. London, 25 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. London. Two annual fairs for horses. Here are places of worship for Independents and Methodists.

SACCANIA, prov. kingd. of Greece, in the Morea, bounded by the province of Zakounia, isthmus of Corinth, and the gulfs of Lepanto, Egina, and Napoli, and comprehending the anc. territories of Corinth, Sicyon, and Argos.

SACKET'S HARBOUR, vil. and port of entry, N. America, U. S., Jefferson co., New York, at the mouth of Black river, on Hungry bay, E. of lake Ontario; 176 m. NW. of Albany. It is one of the best harbours on the lake, and is increasing in pop. and commerce. There are U. S. barracks here sufficient for 3000 troops.

SACO, town and port of entry, N. America, U. S., York co., Maine, NE. bank of the river Saco; 28 m. NE. of New York. Pop. 3219. It is situate opposite Biddeford, with which it is connected by three bridges. It is a considerable town, favourable for trade and manufactures. It has a bank and academy. There is a fall in the Saco river of 42 feet, affording a beautiful view as well as a valuable water power for mills and manufacturing establishments.—*Saco*, river, U. S., rises W. of the White mountains, New Hampshire, and runs SE. into the sea, below Saco. It is 160 m. in length, and has several falls. It is navigable for ships 6 m. from its mouth.

SACOMBE, par. England, hund. Broadwater, co. Hertford. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £1663. Pop. 360. Ware (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SACRAMENT, St., or Colonia, city, South America, republic of Buenos Ayres, on the river Plata, opposite the city of Buenos Ayres, and 33 m. NE. of that town. Lat. 34. 22. S. Long. 57. 52. W. It has a tolerable port, sheltered by the fortress of St. Gabriel; here are some rocks and shoals that render it necessary to have a good pilot. It was founded by the Portuguese in 1679, under Don Manuel de Lobo, and has occasioned many struggles between Spain and Portugal. It was successively wrested from its founders, restored by Charles V. to the Portuguese, resumed in 1750 by Spain, and, in 1778, ceded to the Spaniards. Whilst in the hands of Portugal it flourished much by the contraband trade with Buenos Ayres, but it is now of little importance.

SACUR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, belonging to the British government, situated on the S. bank of the Nerbudda river. Pop. 4000.

SADBERGE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Haughton-le-Skerne, SW. div. Stockton ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 4880. Real prop. £3487. Pop. 403. Darlington (P. T. 241). Liv.

a cur. in the dioc. Durham. Here is a Methodist chapel.

SADDINGTON, par. England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £2961. Pop. 268. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Part of the Union canal passes through this par.

SADDLE, or SADDALE, par. Scotland, dist. Kintyre or Cantyre, sh. of Argyll. Pop. 926. Campbell-town (P. T. 176½). Liv. in the presb. Cantyre, and syn. Argyll.

SADDLE RIVER, tn. North America, U. S., Bergen co., New Jersey. Pop. 2174.

SADDLEWORTH, tnshp. and chap. England par. Rochdale, upper div. wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 18,280. Real prop. £21,306. Pop. (with Quick) 15,986. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £108. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, for which this place is very celebrated; some cotton manufactures have also been introduced. The Huddersfield canal runs through the centre of this town. Here is a small endowed school.

SADRAS, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic; 42 m. SW. from Madras. Lat. 12. 31. N. Long. 80. 14. E. There was formerly a fort surrounded by a brick wall 15 feet high; but, in 1820, the ruins of the fort, two or three houses, a decayed tavern, and a poor native town to the W., were all that remained of this once flourishing settlement.

SAFFI, or AZAFFI, seaport-tn. Morocco, cap. of prov. of Abda. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 32. 30. N. Long. 9. 5. W. It is supposed to be a very ancient town, built by the Carthaginians, and is situated between two hills, in a very hot climate, and subject to inundations. It has a good road, affording safe anchorage, except in winter. It was long the centre of European commerce, and the French had several factories there, where they took in great quantities of wool, wax, gum, and leather; but the emperor having founded Mogodor, gave it the monopoly of the trade with Europe, and obliged the merchants to transfer their warehouses thither. The country round consists of a dry and barren sand, and the Moors of the town are rude and fanatical.

SAGAN, tn. Prussia, gov. Liegnitz, prov. of Silesia, formerly chief place of a duchy, on the river Bober; 80 m. ENE. of Dresden. Pop. 4700. Lat. 51. 42. N. Long. 15. 22. E. It has a Catholic college, four Catholic churches, a Lutheran church, a school, and a large castle. The chief manufactures are woollens and linen.

SAGGARD, or TASSAGARD, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1671. Rathcoole (P. T. 10). Liv. a prebend and cur. in the dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Two annual fairs. A Trinitarian school, supported by subscription, consisting of 20 boys and 13 girls is established in this par.

SAGHALIEN, called also *Oku Jesso*, or *Upper Jesso*, and by the natives *Tchoka*, island, E. of Asia, N. of the island of Jesso. It is about 450 m. in length, and from 40 to 130 m. in breadth, separated from the continent by a narrow channel called the channel of Tartary. The territory is very mountainous. The E. coast consists of valleys and hills, behind which rise lofty mountains covered with snow. To the S. of the 51st deg. N. Lat. the country becomes more level, and exhibits only hills of sand. The soil here is favourable for agriculture, exhibits a vigorous vegetation, and is covered with forests of pine, oak, willow, and birch. The surrounding sea produces abundance of fish, while the rivers abound with trout and salmon. Roses, angelica, and other flowers flourish on the hills. The E. coast, along which Krusenstern, the Russian navigator, sailed, appeared to be nearly destitute of inhabitants. The S. and W. are occupied by the Ainos. Perouse says they are friendly and affectionate towards each other; their constitution is healthy and vigorous; and they exercise with diligence the occupations of hunting and fishing. They sail in boats of willow bark like those on the island of Jesso. The NE. coast is occupied by a colony of Mantchou Tartars. The Japanese had a colony in the bay of Aniwa, but it was destroyed by the Russians.

SAGOR, or GANGA SAGARA, island, Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, in the river Hooghly, E. shore. The limits of the island are differently stated, but an official map, drawn in 1811, makes it 20 m. long by 5 m. broad. Lat. 21. 34. N. Long. 88. 20. E. It is the most healthy station on this river, and is a place of pilgrimage among the Hindoos. Many attempts have been made to clear the island of jungle, but the obstacles are so great that only a small part is yet cultivated and settled. Could the measure be completed, a commercial city would soon spring up.

SAHAM TONY, par. England, hund. Wayland, co. Norfolk. Acres, 4570. Real prop. £7459. Pop. 1060. Watton (P. T. 91). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich. Here is a small free school.

SAHARA, or ZAARA, the Great Desert of Africa, an immense tract of country in the northern and central part of Africa, between the states of Barbary and Soudan. It presents, almost throughout, the spectacle of a naked burning plain of sand, destitute of water or vegetation. In its greatest length it stretches nearly across the whole of Africa, from the Atlantic to the Nile, a space of about 3000 m. Its breadth, from Barbary to Soudan, may be estimated at 1000 m.; being the most extensive desert to be found in any part of the world. Some parts are covered with small stones, sharp as flints. The reflection of the rays of the sun is scorching, the atmosphere loaded with a red vapour, and neither birds nor insects are seen. In other parts the surface is diversified by ravines, rocks, and eminences covered with small shrubs. Other parts of the desert are composed of moving sand, which, being piled up in hillocks, cannot be passed without great labour. These when blown by the wind sometimes produce most terrible effects, and whole caravans have been found buried beneath them. This immense waste is diversified by oases, spots where the supply of water admits of some verdure, and affords support to a few inhabitants. In the E. part of the desert these oases are so extensive as to form little kingdoms, of which the most remarkable are Fezzan, Asben, and Agades. In other parts, particularly W., they consist merely of one or more detached villages, serving as emporia for the trade carried on by the caravans. Sometimes they afford merely springs for the refreshment of travellers. These tracts are inhabited by Nomadic Arabs, roving from spot to spot. The most remarkable are the Monselemines, who inhabit the frontier

of Morocco; the Woled D'leim, who inhabit the interior of the desert; and the Mongearts, who occupy the southern border, approaching to the Senegal. The Monselemines are the most populous and wealthy. The only impulse by which civilised nations are led to traverse these dreary wilds is that of commerce. Means have been afforded by the introduction of the camel, and trade is carried on by merchants inured from their infancy to hardship and difficulty, who proceed in caravans in large bodies, sometimes 2000 in number. Water is conveyed in goatskins covered with tar. At each of the oases they stop for a few days to take in a supply. These caravans take their departure from every part of N. Africa; but the three grand points are Cairo, Mourzouk, and the S. frontier of Morocco. Cairo sends three caravans into the interior. It sends one also to Mourzouk; but the chief communication with that emporium is by the caravans from Morocco. They convey salt, cloths, and European goods, and receive gold, ivory, and slaves, in return. The coast of the Sahara, extending along the desert, is rocky, dangerous, and destitute of harbours.

SAHARUNPOOR, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi. Area, 5900 sq. m. Pop. 703,000. This district is intersected by the 30th deg. N. Lat., and is bounded N. by the range of hills from which the Ganges rises, S. by the dist. of Merut or S. Saharunpoor, E. by Moradabad, from which it is separated by the Ganges, and W. by the territories of the protected Seik chieftains, from which the Jumna divides it. The surface of the country is flat to the base of the hills, which rise abruptly, marking the N. limits of the immense tracts through which the Ganges flows to the sea. The soil is fertile, and in general highly cultivated, producing sugar, wheat, cotton, indigo, and tobacco, especially the two first. For the greater part of the year the climate is temperate, and in winter even cold, but during the height of summer the heat is intense, and the country burned up. Until the ravages it sustained during the turbulent reigns of Aurengzebe's successors, Saharunpoor was esteemed one of the richest divisions of the Mogul empire; but from that monarch's death in 1707, until its acquisition by the British in 1803, it scarcely had an interval of rest from external invasion or internal dissension. The lion, which was long supposed to be unknown in India, has been recently ascertained to exist in great numbers in this district and about Luddeanna. In the N. portion the absence of water forms a considerable obstacle in the prosecution of agriculture, the scarcity being such that a single well, in some parts, supplies the neighbouring villages for several miles. This defect was formerly counteracted by the existence of the Doab canal, which, previous to its extinction, must have fertilized an extent of country not less than 200 m. Its restoration has been undertaken by government, and when completed, large tracts of land will be rendered productive. At present the principal towns are, Saharunpoor, the cap., Hurdwar, Ambeta, and Deobund.

SAID, or Sahid, a name applied to that part of Upper Egypt extending along the Nile from Cairo to the frontier of Nubia. This valley is fertile, and must have been anciently much more populous than at present, as appears from the remains of immense cities, still affording specimens of beautiful architecture. The most remarkable are those at Edfu and Dendera, on the site of ancient Thebes.

SAIDA, or Seida, seaport-tn. of Syria, on the site of ancient Sidon. Pop. from 7000 to 8000. Lat. 33. 25. N. Long. 35. 14. E. It is celebrated as the most ancient of the Phenician cities. During the middle ages it was occupied by the French, who were at considerable pains in repairing it. Although much decayed, it retains still some importance as the port of Damascus. It is situate in a plain, extending only 2 m. from the Mediterranean, when it rises into mountains incapable of cultivation. The town itself is built on the N. side of a hill, and extends 600 paces along the coast. Like other Turkish towns, it is dirty, ill-built, and full of ruins. The ground in the neighbourhood is laid out in gardens and orchards, which appear beautiful at a distance. The harbour is now destroyed. Its final ruin is said to have been effected by Feckerdine, emir of the Druses, when he established an independent power, with a view of preventing the grand seignior from leading a maritime force here to act against him. On the opposite side of the town is a modern fort, built by Degnizlu, but consisting merely of a large tower, incapable of resisting any serious attack. The road is formed by a shoal running opposite to the castle, in which vessels may ride, though not in perfect safety. The trade of Saida is still considerable, it being the emporium, not only of Damascus, but of the surrounding country. The French, the only European nation here settled, have a consul, and five or six commercial houses. The exports consist of corn, silk, and cotton, which form the principal trade. Saida was once the seat of a pachalic, but is now included in that of Damascus.

SAIGONG, tn. Cochin China, on the river Donnai. Pop. 180,000. Lat. 10. 47. N. Long. 107. 5. E. It stands on a point of land formed by the confluence of two branches of the river Donnai, and consists of two cities, extending about 6 m. along the western bank. That more recently built, called Bingeh, is situate above a mile from Saigong. The first is contiguous to a citadel or fortress, recently constructed, on European principles, with a ditch, and rampart 30 feet high. The royal palace is in the centre of the city, and is an oblong building about 100 feet by 60 feet, built of brick, and raised on a terrace about 60 feet high. The magazines for naval and military stores are immense buildings. The houses are of wood, roofed with palm leaves, and one story high. The streets are regular and spacious, intersecting each other at right angles, and some of them paved with brick. The quays are of brick and stone, and extend nearly a mile along the river. The ship navigation of the Donnai river finishes at Saigong, but small vessels and canoes may proceed higher up. The passage from the sea to this city is often made in one tide.

SAIMA, a lake, or succession of lakes, in European Russia, gov. of Finland, 250 m. in length. Its form is very irregular, and it contains many small islands, but they are chiefly of granite rock, and uninhabited. Lake Lapwesi is only part of that of Saima.

St. ALBANS, tn. N. America, U. S., Franklin co., Vermont, on lake Champlain; 70 m. NW. of Montpelier. Pop. 2395. Lat. 44. 49. N.

Long. 73. 11. W. Here is a pleasant village, containing a court-house, gaol, and an academy. It has also some trade.

St. ALBANS, bor. and mkt.-tn. England, lib. St. Albans, hund. Cashio, co. Hertford. Acres, 320. Real prop. £7984. Pop. 4772. London, 21 m. The livs.—St. Albans, a disch. rect.; St. Peter's, a vic., ann. val. £150; and St. Michael's, a disch. vic.: all of which are in dioc. London. Market-day, Saturday. Three annual fairs for horses, &c. Sends two members to parliament. It is said to have been the site of the ancient British metropolis of Cassibelanus. It was here that queen Boadicea made her celebrated assault upon the Romans. In 795, Offa, king of Mercia, erected an abbey here in memory of St. Alban, the British protomartyr, which subsequently obtained great privileges. In this abbey the town originated, which early obtained considerable importance. It was first incorporated by a charter granted by Edward VI.; and a subsequent one was given by Charles II. The government is now vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. This borough possesses a district or liberty, which, both in civil and ecclesiastical matters, exercises a jurisdiction peculiar to itself. It includes the parishes of Barnet, Sandridge, Redburn, Culdicot, Sheephele, Bushey, Elstree, Langley-Abbots, Sarret, Walden-Abbots, Hoxton, Reding, Norton, Rickmansworth, and Watford. It has a gaol delivery four times a-year, on the Thursday after the quarter sessions at Hertford. It has been represented in parliament from the earliest period. The abbey church, which claims particular attention for its size, beauty, and antiquity, is constructed of Roman brick, to which age has given the appearance of stone. The other edifices are the town-hall and market-house. There is a free grammar-school, with other schools for more general education, with several charitable institutions.

St. ANDREWS, royal burgh and par. Scotland, dist. of the same name (the former anciently the seat of the metropolitan of Scotland, and still of an university), sh. Fife. Pop. 7339. Edinburgh, 39 m. Liv. in the presb. and synod of Fife. Five annual fairs. Sends (with other burghs) one member to parliament. The par., which is about 10 m. in length, and 3 m. broad, is for the most part fertile, and in high state of cultivation. The burgh is pleasantly situated on a ridge of rocks projecting into the sea, at the bottom of the bay, which bears the same name. It consists of three principal streets and a few lanes. St. Andrews was erected into a royal burgh by David I. It sends a member to parliament in conjunction with the burghs of Cupar, Dundee, Perth, and Forfar. It is asserted that it was a bishop's see so early as the sixth century, but it was not until 1141 that it was rendered archiepiscopal by Sixtus IV., at the request of James III. An Augustine monastery was founded in 1120 by bishop Robert. The Dominicans, Observantines, and other religious orders also possessed flourishing establishments in this burgh, all of which, together with the magnificent cathedral, founded in 1159 by bishop Arnold, were destroyed by the Reformers, irritated by the merciless persécutions of cardinal Beaton. The ruins of antiquity from these causes are peculiarly striking, and give an exalted notion of the former magnificence of the place. The university of St. Andrews was founded by bishop Wardlaw in 1411. It formerly consisted of three colleges, that of St. Salvador, St. Leonard's, and St. Mary's. The United College is governed by a principal and professors of Latin, Greek, logic, moral philosophy, mathematics, history, and medicine. The university library contains upwards of 20,000 volumes. The university is governed by a chancellor, elected by the principals and professors of the colleges. Its manufactures, which are inconsiderable, consist principally of osnaburghs, canvass, and linen; no small number of the inhabitants are also employed in the construction of golf balls.

St. ANDREWS, tn. and port of entry, North America, Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on a peninsula formed by the confluence of the river St. Croix with Passamaquoddy bay. Pop. 1500. It is a thriving town; the chief business is in shipping.

St. ANTONIO, the most northerly of the Cape de Verd islands; 27 m. long by 12 m. broad. Pop. 2500. Lat. 17. 10. N. Long. 25. 3. W. Some of its mountains are very lofty, and the numerous streams which descend from them render the island fit for various species of culture; it yields maize, plantains, potatoes, melons, oranges, &c. Indigo and cotton are cultivated, and the woods contain trees which yield gum dragon. Its animals are cows, wild goats, asses, and hogs. The island contains only one seaport, with a road, the ground of which is said to be indifferent.

St. CATHERINE'S par. Ireland, bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. not specified. Leixlip (P. T. 10). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin.

St. CHARLES, co. N. America, U. S., Missouri, occupying a peninsula between riv. Missouri and Mississippi; 35 m. long, by 12 m. broad. Pop. 4322. Chief tn. St. Charles.

St. CUNNING, par. Ireland, bar. Glenarm, upper half, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. (with Cairncastle), 2167. Larne (P. T. 123). Liv. a rect. dioc. Connor, and archdioc. Armagh.

St. HELENA. See Helena, St.

St. JAGO, the largest of the Cape de Verd islands; about 60 m. in circumference. It is mountainous, but fertile, and well cultivated. It yields sugar, indigo, coffee, orchilla-wood for dyeing, most tropical fruits, and the custard-apple. Cotton is produced and manufactured particularly into a species of shawl; there is also a considerable exportation of it to the continent of Africa. Cattle are plentiful, and the chief trade of the island consists in supplying vessels with provisions.

St. LAWRENCE, co. N. America, U. S., New York, on riv. St. Lawrence; 60 m. long, by 44 m. broad. Pop. 36,351. Chief tn., Potsdam.

St. LOUIS, co. North America, U. S. See Louis, St.—*St. Louis*, tn. of the above co. See Louis, St.

St. MICHAEL'S, the largest of the Azores islands, nearly 100 m. in circumference. Pop. 90,000. It is covered with mountains of various forms, and some of stupendous magnitude, produced by volcanic eruptions. The volcanoes are no longer in action; but in the interior of the island are the furnas, or warm baths, which are resorted to for their medical qualities. In

another part of the island are the boiling springs, which are vast columns of boiling water rising to a height of twelve feet. The water is so hot as to boil an egg in two minutes. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and yields wheat, maize, and beans, vine and orange-trees, which yield abundantly. The oranges of St. Michael's are much esteemed. The inhabitants are compelled by law to confine their trade to Lisbon; but since the emigration of the court to South America, its regulation has not been rigidly enforced, and they maintain intercourse with England, Russia, America, &c. From England they are supplied with woollens, hardware, earthenware, and other necessaries. To Portugal are sent corn, poultry, cattle, and vegetables, which are paid for in tobacco, sugar, coffee, &c. From America they receive boards, staves, rice, fish, pitch, tar, iron, &c., which are paid for in wines.

St. NICHOLAS, one of the Cape de Verd islands: 10 m. long, by 3 m. broad. Pop. 6000. It is high, rugged, and mountainous, but in the interior are some valleys, which yield all the products of the climate. There are two bays, one on the SW. and the other NW.: Preguica Bay is 70 m. from the E. end. At this place are good landings. St. George's bay is at the SW. end; here, and no where else on the island, cattle, poultry, fruit, &c., may be procured.

St. THOME, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of the Carnatic; 3 m. S. of Madras. Lat. 13. 2. N. Long. 80. 20. E. It stands close to the sea, which forms a kind of bay, and the adjacent plain abounds with cocoa-nut trees, which retain their verdure throughout the year. When the Portuguese commander took the town of Meliapoor (Saint Thomé), he changed the name of the place to St. Thomé, in honour of the apostle. In A. D. 1672, a French fleet from Trincomalee unexpectedly landed 300 men and some guns, and took St. Thomé by storm. They afterwards successfully resisted the natives, but in 1674 were compelled to surrender to the Dutch. For many years it belonged to the nabobs of Arcot. During the wars of the Carnatic, it was occupied by the Madras gov.; it is still a considerable town, and full of Portuguese churches.

SAINTBURY, par. England, upper div. of hund. Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1860. Real prop. £2226. Pop. 123. Chipping Campden (P. T. 90). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester. Here are the remains of a Danish camp.

SAINTES, tn. SW. of France, depart. Lower Charente, prov. Saintonge, near riv. Charente; 42 m. SE. of La Rochelle. Pop. 10,300. Lat. 45. 54. N. Long. 6. 37. W. Its aspect from a distance is impressive, but its streets are narrow and winding, and its houses ill built. It contains several interesting remains of antiquity, such as a Roman amphitheatre, an aqueduct, and a triumphal arch of white marble. Here is an ancient cathedral, said to have been built by Charlemagne, and a college. It is a very ancient place, and was, in the time of the Romans, one of the chief cities of Aquitaine, and afterwards cap. of Saintonge.

SAINTFIELD, or Tullaghnaneve, post-tn. Ireland, par. same name, bar. Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 7154. Dublin, 100 m. Liv. a vic. dioc. Down, and archdioc. Armagh. Twelve annual fairs. The linen manufacture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Here are a parish church and a Presbyterian meeting-house. The parish school consists of fifty children.

SAINTONGE, prov. France, N. of Guienne, now forming great part of the departs. of the Charente and Lower Charente. The chief tn. is Saintes.

SALAMANCA, prov. W. of Spain, kingd. of Leon. Area, 1500 sq. m. Pop. 210,000. Lat. 40. to 41. 38. N. Long. 5. to 7. W. It consists partly of a dead flat, destitute of trees and deficient in water, and partly of lofty mountains, particularly in the S. It is watered by the Douro, the Agueda, the Yeltes, the Tormes, and the Alagon, and a small lake called Gredos. The climate is dry and hot; rain seldom falls in summer. The mountains are rich in minerals, and it produces those fruits which require a warm climate. The wool of this prov. is good. The contraband trade carried on with Portugal is very considerable.

SALAMANCA, ancient city, NW. of Spain, near riv. Tormes; 153 m. WNW. of Madrid. Pop. 13,600. Lat. 41. 21. N. Long. 5. 10. W. It is surrounded by a wall, has 13 gates, several squares and fountains. The principal square is extensive, with piazzas all round. The public buildings are the cathedral, a majestic Gothic edifice, the university, 25 churches, and 20 convents. The bishop's see is of very remote date. The university was founded in 1239; the number of students is about 300 or 400. Here are several remains of antiquity, particularly a Roman road, leading southward to Merida, and a Roman bridge of seven arches over the Tormes. The banks of that riv., and the country W. of Salamanca, were the scene of an engagement between the British under Lord Wellington, and the French under Marmont, in 1812.

SALAYER, island in the Eastern Seas, S. of Celebes; 40 m. long, by 8 m. broad. This island is mountainous and woody, yet better peopled and cultivated than most of the Eastern isles. The principal product is millet, which is the chief subsistence of the natives. Cotton is raised, from which coarse blue and white striped cloths are manufactured. The Macassars, who had obtained possession of this island, made a cession of it to the king of Ternate, from whom it was wrested by the Dutch. In 1775, Salayer was governed by fourteen native regents, who resorted once a year to Fort Rotterdam, to perform the customary duties of vassalage to the Dutch.

SALCOMBE REGIS, par. England, hund. East Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £3451. Pop. 448. Sidmouth (P. T. 159). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Exeter.

SALCOTT, par. England, hund. Winstree, co. Essex. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £236. Pop. 154. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a vic. dioc. London. Ann. val. £63.

SALEBY, par. England, Wold div. hund. Calceworth, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £2183. Pop. (with Thoresthorpe), 220. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a vic. dioc. Lincoln.

SALEHURST, par. England, hund. Henhurst, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 5940. Real prop. £6523. Pop. 2204. Robert's Bridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a vic. dioc. Chichester.

SALEM, seaport tn. N. America, U. S., Essex

co., Massachusetts; 14 m. NNE. from Boston. Pop. 13,886. Lat. 42. 34. N. Long. 70. 54. W. It is built on a neck of land formed by two inlets from the sea, called North and South Rivers; over the former is a large bridge 1500 feet long, connecting Salem with Beverly; the latter forms the harbour, which is good anchorage; but the water is so shallow, that vessels drawing more than twelve feet must be lightened at a distance from the wharfs. The situation of Salem is low, but pleasant and healthy. It is well built, and contains a court-house, gaol, almshouse, a market-place, six banks, an athenæum containing 5000 vols., a museum, and 11 churches. It has a flourishing commerce, and was one of the first towns in the United States to enter into the East India trade. The centre of the tn. is adorned with a common planted with trees.—*Salem*, tn. Washington co., New York; 46 m. NE. of Albany. Pop. 2972. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Sandy-hill. Here is a handsome village, with a court-house, gaol, academy, and several churches.—*Salem*, co. of New Jersey. Pop. 14,155. Chief town, Salem.—*Salem*, tn. Salem co., New Jersey, on Salem creek; 37 m. SSW. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1570. It is a pleasant town, with some trade.—*Salem*, tn. Stokes co., North Carolina; 34 m. NE. of Salisbury, watered by a branch of the Yadkin. It is a handsome Moravian tn., built of brick; it contains a church, and has manufactures of potters' ware, gloves, hosiery, &c. The academy for females is an excellent and popular institution.

SALEM, dist. S. of India, pres. of Madras, bounded N. by Cudapah, S. by Trichinopoly, E. by the Carnatic, and W. by Mysore. Pop. 1,075,985. The surface is elevated, being placed on the summit of the table land above the Eastern Ghauts. The Sherwahray hills are 6 m. N. of the town of Salem, 5260 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is not so cold as that of the Neelgherry mntn., but still the temperature is sufficient to induce invalid Europeans to visit it. The principal rivs. are the Cavery, the Panaur, and the Palar. The principal tns. are Salem, Namcul, Ahtoor, Caverypatam, and Kistnagherry. The chief grains are corn and rice. The cultivation of cotton is limited.—*Salem*, tn., cap. of the preceding dist.; 114 m. SE. of Seringapatam. Lat. 11. 37. N. Long. 78. 13. E. Cotton goods were formerly purchased here for the East India Company, and saltpetre may be procured at a moderate price.

SALERNO, city of Italy, cap. of prov. Principato Citra, kingd. Naples; 28 m. ESE. of Naples. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 40. 40. N. Long. 14. 35. E. Though delightfully situate, the tn. is not agreeable; the streets are paved with lava, and are narrow and irregular, having a gloomy appearance, from the height of the houses. It is an ancient city, and has in front of the cathedral 28 ancient granite columns, but the church is a tasteless edifice. It is a seaport, and its harbour is good. Salerno is the see of an archbishop, and has a university of some note.

SALESBURY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. and hund. Blackburn, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £1608. Pop. 433. Blackburn (P. T. 212). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £88.

SALEYER. See SALAYER.

SALFORD, par. England, hund. Manshead co. Bedford. Acres, 900. Real prop. £1534. Pop. 340. Woburn (P. T. 41). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

SALFORD, hund. England, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 212,170. Pop. 429,602. It contains 12 pars., including the towns of Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton-Bury, Manchester, Middleton, Oldham, Rochdale, and Wigan.

SALFORD, bor., mkt.-tn, tnshp., and chap. England, par. Manchester, hund. Salford, (though apparently a part of Manchester, is governed by its own boroughreeve, and constables,) co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £49,048. Pop. 40,786. London, 182 m. The livs. are three curs. in dioc. Chester: that of Trinity of the ann. val. £60; that of St. Stephen of the ann. val. £120; that of St. Philip, not in charge. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Two annual fairs for horses, horned cattle, pigs, and toys. Sends one member to parliament. At the time of Domesday-book it was a royal manor, and, from its having given name to the hundred, was probably of considerable importance. The most conspicuous edifice in the town is the New Bailey prison for the hundred of Salford; it is a handsome, strong, and spacious building: over the entrance is a commodious sessions-room. The new market-house is ornamental as well as useful, as is also the new cloth-hall, which is resorted to during the Whit-Monday fair by the Yorkshire dealers. The infantry barracks are convenient, and will afford quarters for 1000 men. The principal attraction of Salford is the Crescent, which commands a rich view of rural scenery, through which the Irwell meanders. It is a new borough, being enfranchised in 1832 by the passing of the Reform Act. It contains about six dissenting meeting-houses, most of which have their schools. Here is also a lying-in-hospital. See MANCHESTER.

SALFORD, par. England, hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £2573. Pop. 341. Chipping Norton (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford.

SALFORD PRIORS, or GREAT, par. England, Stratford div. hund. Barlichway, co. Warwick. Acres, 4730. Real prop. £7178. Pop. 899. Alcester (P. T. 103). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester. Ann. val. £60. The river Avon runs through this parish. Here is a small endowed free-school, and a nunnery school for the education of Catholic young ladies.

SALHOUSE, or SALLOW, par. England, hund. Taverham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1970. Real prop. £1366. Pop. 539. Coltishall (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

SALIBABO ISLANDS, cluster of islands, Eastern seas. Lat. 4. 0. N. Long. 126. 0. to 127. 0. E. The principal are Tulour, Salibabo, and Kabruang; the first is much the largest. Salibabo lies to the S. of Tulour, from which it is separated by a narrow strait 1 m. in breadth. All these islands are well cultivated and populous. The inhabitants are of the Malay colour. They barter provisions with such ships as pass for coarse calicoes, red handkerchiefs, cutlery, &c.

SALINA, tn. N. America, U. S., Onondago co., New York; 130 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 6929. Onondago lake, and the principal salt-springs and salt-works of the state, are in this town. Salt is made by solar evaporation as well as by boiling. The vats erected for this purpose cover

500 or 600 acres of ground. The salt made is coarse, but equal in purity to any in the world. This tn. contains a village of the same name, and three others, Liverpool, Syracuse, and Geddes.

SALINE, par. Scotland, dist. Dunfermline, sh. Fife. Real prop. £3787. Pop. 1139. Dunfermline (P. T. 15½). Liv. in presb. Dunfermline, and synod Fife. Beds of coal are supposed to extend throughout the parish, but they are not much worked in consequence of their vicinity to the pits of Blairingone.

SALING, Great, or Old parish, England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £1886. Pop. 367. Braintree (P. T. 40). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £80.

SALINS, tn. E. of France, depart. Jura, prov. Franche Comté, on riv. Furieuse; 22 m. S. of Besançon. Pop. 8200. Lat. 46. 57. N. Long. 5. 56. E. It is well built and fortified, and defended by two forts. The culture of the vine is carried on in the vicinity, and some traffic is carried on in the town in wine and brandy; but the principal article of export is salt, obtained by boiling from the brine-springs, from which the town takes its name. The Abbé d'Olivet was a native of this place.

SALISBURY, or New Sarum, city, England, cap. of the co. in which it is situated, hund. Underditch (but having a separate jurisdiction), co. Wilts. Acres, 480. Pop. 9876. London, 82 m. Livs.—St. Edmund's, a rect., ann. val. £115; St. Thomas's, a perpet. cur., ann. val. £80; and St. Martin's, a rect., ann. val. £55: in dioc. Salisbury. Mkt.-days, Tuesday and Saturday, and a large cattle market every alternate Tuesday. Four annual fairs. Returns two members to parliament. This city is agreeably situate in a valley between the rivers Avon and Bourne, which here form a junction, and the waters of the former are conducted through many of the streets by open channels. It was founded in the beginning of the thirteenth century. The see of Sarum, an ancient city about 2 m. distant, was transferred hither by bishop Le Poor. Henry III. granted the inhabitants a charter, entitling them to the same rights and privileges as were enjoyed by the people of Winchester. National councils were held here in 1296 by Edward I., in 1328 by Edward III.: there was also one in 1384. The charter bestowed by Henry III. was renewed by Edward I. and several of his successors. The government of the city is vested in a mayor, a recorder, 6 aldermen, 18 councillors, and other officers. The cathedral close is under the jurisdiction of a corporation, consisting of a bishop, recorder, canons residentiary, who are magistrates. A bailiff and deputy, who are appointed by the bishop, have authority to hold courts of record monthly for debts to any amount. The county assizes and spring quarter sessions are held here. This city has returned members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The principal clergy and ecclesiastical officers, besides the bishop, are the dean, precentor, the chancellor, the treasurer, three archdeacons, six canons residentiary, a subdean, a subcentor, 42 prebendaries, 4 vicars of the cathedral, with singing men, choristers, an organist, a registrar, and other officers. The diocese of Salisbury comprises the counties of Wilts and Berks. The cathedral church, completed in 1258, is one of the purest specimens of the early Gothic, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It consists of a nave and aisles, two transepts, a choir, and Lady chapel, with a central tower and spire. The length of the building from E. to W. is 470 feet, the breadth of the naive and aisles 76 feet, the extent of the greater transept from N. to S. 210 feet, the height of the nave 80 feet, that of the spire 410 feet. The city contains the parishes of St. Edmund, St. Thomas, and St. Martin. The church of St. Edmund, formerly collegiate, is a handsome edifice in the later pointed style. St. Thomas's is a spacious Gothic structure, with a tower placed on the S. side of the south aisle. There are places of worship for Roman Catholics, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Unitarians. In the close is a grammar-school for the instruction of the choristers, in which Addison received part of his education. The city grammar-school, founded by Elizabeth, is under the management of the mayor and commonalty. There are also schools for female orphans, for children of both sexes, supported by the bishop; a national school, an infant school, and Sunday schools. Among the charitable institutions are an hospital, near Harnham-bridge, founded by bishop Le Poor, and Trinity hospital for 12 aged men, founded in the reign of Richard II. There is a college of matrons for the support of 10 clergymen's widows, founded by Dr. Seth Ward. Besides these are hospitals for the sick and aged poor, and various sums of money have been given for apprenticing the children of necessitous persons; an infirmary for the sick and maimed has also been erected. The principal streets are regularly arranged and crossed by others, forming quadrangles enclosing areas laid out in gardens and encompassed by houses. The city is connected with the suburb of East Harnham by an ancient bridge of 10 arches. The market-place is a spacious structure, at the SE. of which is the council-house, built of white brick, with rustic stone quoins and cornices. In this building is the council-chamber, court-rooms, in which are held the sessions, and jury-rooms. Here is also a county gaol, theatre, library, reading-rooms, and a museum of fossil productions. The woollen manufactures carried on here are nearly extinct; and that of cutlery, for which Salisbury was noted, is not at present prosecuted to any great extent. The commerce is quite of a local character, being chiefly limited to articles for the supply of the city and neighbouring country. There is a newspaper, called "The Salisbury and Winchester Journal," published every week, which has an extensive circulation. Races are held annually in the month of August, and are well attended. Salisbury gives to the family of Cecil the title of marquis.

SALISBURY, tn. N. America, U. S., Essex co., Massachusetts, on the N. bank of riv. Merrimack; 36 m. NNE. of Boston. Pop. 2519. Considerable business is done in ship-building, and it has some trade in the fisheries.—*Salisbury*, tn., Litchfield co., Connecticut; 24 m. NW. of Litchfield. Pop. 2580. It is a considerable town, containing abundance of excellent iron ore, and has forges, iron-works, and a paper-mill.—*Salisbury*, tn., Herkimer co., New York, on riv. St. Lawrence. Pop. 1999.

SALISBURY PLAIN, vast tract of downs and heaths, England, co. Wilts. It extends from Blackheath, near Lavington, on the N., to

Cranborne Chase on the s.; and towards the centre, from E. to W., nearly across the county. In this wide district are included a number of villages and some fertile meadows, particularly those of Orcheston St. Mary, 7 m. W. of Amesbury; but some parts exhibit a vast level surface of open sheep-walks crossed by various roads. The whole extent of this plain may be estimated at 500,000 acres: the most uninterrupted level is around Stonehenge, about 6 m. N. of Salisbury. See AMESBURY.

SALKELD, GREAT, or REGIS, par. England, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 3410. Real prop. £1909. Pop. 445. Penrith (P. T. 183). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Carlisle. Here are a Presbyterian chapel, a chapel for the Primitive Methodists, and a small endowed free-school.

SALLE, par. England, hund. Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1920. Pop. 298. Reepham (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SALLEE, seaport-tn. Africa, prov. Benihassen, W. coast of Morocco, at the mouth of river Sallee. Lat. 34. 3. N. Long. 6. 40. W. It was formerly the great hold of Moorish piracy, and great depredations were committed from it upon European commerce. These are now confined to the Barbary states, and the only trace of it now remaining at Sallee is an immense dreary dungeon formed under ground for the captives. The river formerly admitted large vessels, but sand has accumulated to such a degree that a vessel of 150 tons lately struck. Sallee is a walled town, and has a battery of 24 cannon. On the opposite side of the river stands Rabat, often called New Sallee. It has been chiefly frequented by Europeans, and contained factories belonging to them. The best anchorage is to be found on this side the river, where vessels should be moored between the tower of the Mosque and that of Hassen. Rabat is the best situation upon the coast for carrying on intercourse with Europe, being that where wool, leather, and wax may be procured, and where imported articles may be distributed through the empire. There are some docks for building ships at Sallee and Rabat. Near the mouth of the river, below Rabat, are the remains of a large and strong castle, built in the twelfth century by Jacob Almansor, but demolished by the late emperor, who preserved only some magasines remarkable for their strength.

SALLIEZ, tn. S. of France, depart. Lower Pyrennees, prov. Bearne; 9 m. WBS. of Orthez. Pop. 6400. It is the chief place of a canton, but remarkable for little except two salt-springs in the neighbourhood.

SALM, name of several principalities of Germany. The territory originally of this name lay chiefly in Lorraine and Luxemburg; but being ceded to France in 1802, the possessors were indemnified out of the secularizations to the E. of the Rhine, as follows: *Salm-Salm*, and *Salm Kirburg*, in or near the bishopric of Munster, to the extent of 620 sq. m., with a pop. of 60,000.—*Salm Reiferscheid*, subdivided into four branches, two bearing the title of prince and two of count, possessing domains partly in Suabia, and partly in Bohemia, Moravia, and the kingd. of Belgium.

SALMON, riv. N. America, U. S., New York, flows into Lake Ontario, 4 m. N. of Mexico Point. About 10 m. from the lake is a tremendous cataract, with a descent of 110 feet perpendicular.

SALMONBY, parish, England, hund. Hill, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £1132. Pop. 90. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £76.

SALO, town, Austrian Italy, deleg. Brescia, Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, on a bay of Lake Garda; 28 m. NW. of Verona. Pop. 4600. Lat. 45. 37. N. Long. 10. 32. E. It stands near the base of mount Pennino, and has manufactures of linen, yarn, and thread. The environs are productive in vines and silk. This town was the scene of several military operations in 1796.

SALOMON ISLANDS, See SOLOMON ISLANDS.

SALON, tn. SE. of France, depart. Mouths of the Rhone, prov. of Provence; 18 m. WNW. of Aix. Pop. 6300. Lat. 43. 38. N. Long. 5. 6. E. It is situate on a height, on the canal of Craponne. Its trade consists in corn, cattle, wool, olives, and silk.

SALONA, tn. kingd. Greece, near the gulf of Salona; 48 m. NE. of Lepanto. Pop. 8000. Lat. 38. 51. N. Long. 22. 30. E. It is situated in a fertile plain at the foot of Mount Parnassus, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Amphissa, of which the remains are small. The modern tn. has no fortification, but it contains several well-built mosques and churches as well as commodious baths. Its trade is considerable, owing to its situation between the tn. of Zeitoun on the E., and the Morea on the W. Its manufactures are tobacco and cotton, raised in the neighbourhood. Salona is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Athens.

SALONICA (anc. Thessalonica, Hallia, and Therma), city, European Turkey, prov. Macedonia, at the northern extremity of a large bay; 272 m. W. of Constantinople. Pop. 70,000. Lat. 18. 26. N. Long. 83. 19. E. It is pleasantly situate, and the approach to it from the sea is very imposing. It is built on the acclivity of a steep hill rising from the bay, and is surrounded by a lofty stone wall, which ascends in a triangular form from the sea, surmounted by a fortress with seven towers. The circumference of the walls is about 5 m. In ancient times it was small, and is indebted for its increase to the advantage of its commercial position. The articles collected in Salonica—cotton, tobacco, corn, and wool, are exported to different parts of Europe. This place has few antiquities, except the propylæa of the ancient hippodrome, and a Corinthian colonnade, which must have been the entrance; also the rotunda, built after the model of the pantheon of Rome; the church of St. Sophia, which is now a mosque similar to that at Constantinople; and two triumphal arches of Augustus and Constantine. Salonica is the residence of a Turkish pacha, as well as an archbishop. In 1313, it was ceded by the Greek emperor to the Venetians, who were dispossessed of it by the Turks under Amurath I.

SALOP, or SHROPSHIRE, an inland co. England. Acres, 864,360. Pop. 222,938. Bounded on the N. by Cheshire, a detached part of Flintshire, and Denbighshire; on the E. by Staffordshire; on the S. by the cos. of Worcester, Hereford, and Radnor; and on the W. by those of

Montgomery and Denbigh. Extreme length, 40 m.; breadth, 35 m.; and contains 15 hunds., liberties, &c., 230 parishes, 4 boroughs, 12 mkt.-tns, and returns 12 members to parliament. Shropshire, bordering on the last retreat of the Britons on the invasion of the country by the Saxons, became the scene of many conflicts of the contending nations. In the 9th century this country was infested by the Danes, who destroyed the ancient city of Viriconium, which occasioned the foundation of Shrewsbury, a few m. N. of that station. This co. was the theatre of hostilities between Stephen and the empress Maud; and in 1164, Henry II. assembled an army in Shropshire for the invasion of Wales. In the civil war under Charles I., the Salopians favoured the royal cause. Sieges and battles took place at Tong Castle, Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, and Bridgenorth, which last was taken by the parliamentarians in 1646, when the contest was nearly terminated. The general outline of this county approaches to a quadrangle, with several indentations and projections; the W. part towards the S. being mountainous and rugged, while the E. side is more level, though not destitute of some elevations. From this place, near Wroxeter, rises the hill of Wrekin, the summit of which is 1200 feet above the level of the river. On the SE. border of the plain is the more elevated district of Colebrook Dale, but the loftiest eminences in the county are the Clee Hills. All the rivers of this county communicate with the Severn, which enters Shropshire just after its confluence with the Vyrnyw, which joins it from the NW. after which, winding through valleys, it receives the united streams of the Tern ,and Rodon, the former rising in Staffordshire, and on the W. side several small rivers. This part of the county also is watered by the Camlet, Clun, Oney, and Corne, which, uniting with the Tern, join the Severn below Worcester. This county contains several lakes, the largest is that called Ellesmere. The soil is in general well cultivated. In the level district, numbers of cattle are pastured, and cheese is made like that of Cheshire. Extensive moors and mosses exist in some parts of the county, especially near Kinnersley; there is also a tract called Clun Forest, consisting of 12,000 acres of land forming extensive sheep walks. The mineral productions of this county are of great importance, consisting of iron and lead ores, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, and coal, besides salt springs. The district of Colebrook Dale is noted for its iron-works. There are mines of lead ore in the neighbourhood of Stiperstones, where also is found calamine. The lead ore is melted at Minsterly and other places and sent down the Severn to Bristol. Coal occurs, not only in Colebroke Dale, but at Clee Hills, and on the Welch border, between the Severn and the Dee. At Pitchford, 7 m. from Shrewsbury, is found a kind of red sandstone, which is sold for medical purposes, under the name of Betton's British oil. In the hundred of N. Bradford are marine salt springs; and saline springs are found at Sutton, S. of Shrewsbury. The manufactures of Shropshire, exclusive of the iron-works, are china and Wedgewood ware, pipes, bricks, tiles, glass, flannel, and malt. The hundreds in this county are those of Bradford N., Bradford S., Brinstree, Cleobury, Condover, Ford, Munslow, Oswestry, Overs, Pimhill, Purslow, and Stotterden, besides which are the hundreds of Clun, now annexed to Purslow, and the liberty of Shrewsbury and franchise of Wenlock; the boroughs of Ludlow and Bridgenorth are also under separate jurisdictions. The four boroughs are, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Shrewsbury, and Wenlock; and the 12 market-tns. Church Stretton, Cleobury Mortimer, Drayton, Ellesmere, Hales Owen, Madeley, Newport, Oswestry, Shiffnall, Wellington, Wem, and Whitchurch. Four members are returned to parliament for the co. and two for each of the boroughs. The Roman road, called Watling-street, crossed this county. Among the fortresses of the middle ages are those of Shrewsbury and Ludlow, of which there are many remains; and at Buildwas, Hales Owen, and Wenlock are the ruins of monastic edifices.

SALPERTON, par. England, hund. Bradley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £1276. Pop. 216. North Leach (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £36.

SALSETTE ISLE, island, Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad, called by the natives Jhalta or Shaster. It is separated from Bombay by a narrow and shallow strait, across which a causeway has been made. Pop. 50,000. It is 18 m. long, by 13 m. broad. The soil is well adapted for the cultivation of indigo, sugar, cotton, flax, and hemp, and has been improved by judicious regulations. The surface is an alternation of hill and dale, and the valleys, especially in the S. quarter, are well cultivated. This island is very rich in mythological antiquities, and the remains of tanks, terraces, &c. indicate a former state of prosperity., At Kenneri there are several remarkable caverns. Notwithstanding its vicinity to the seat of government no small proportion of the inhabitants are very rude and wild. Salsette was long possessed by the Portuguese, but was wrested from them by the Maharattas in 1750. In 1773, during a rupture with that nation, the Company's troops obtained possession, and it was ceded by the Maharattas at the treaty of Poorunder in 1776. In 1783, the small islands in the gulf formed by Bombay and Salsette were added.

SALT, bar. Ireland, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 12,179. It is distinguished into north and south portions, including 15 parishes, the market-tns. of Celbridge and Maynooth, and the vils. of Leixlip, Kill, and Kilteel.

SALTA, or San Miguel de Salta, a dist. and tn. S. America, prov. Tucuman, repub. Buenos Ayres; the city is 56 m. S. of Jujui. Pop. about 1500. Lat. 24. 17. S. Long. 64. 1. W. It was founded in 1582, under the name of San Clemente de la Nueva Sevilla, but was afterwards changed to its present site in the valley of Lerma. It has no walls, but contains a church, two chapels, four convents, a college belonging to the Jesuits, and a fine bridge, The inhabitants are chiefly Spaniards and their slaves. Its environs are fertile, abounding in wheat, rye, and vines, with pastures for cattle exported to Peru. Its commerce consists in corn, meal, wine, cattle, salt meat, hides, and other commodities, sent to Peru.

SALTASH, mkt.-tn. and par. England, S. div. hund, East, co. Cornwall. Real prop. £2473. Pop. 1637. London, 220 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £54. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Six annual fairs for cattle, &c. It is situ-

ated on a solid rock, near the banks of the Tamar, from which the principal street runs at right angles; the houses rise, one above another, to the summit of the hill, on which stands the chapel and the mayoralty-hall; the latter is supported by pillars, and the market is held in the space beneath. The streets are narrow, and the houses indifferently built. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, or persons connected with the docks at Devonport. By charter of Charles II. the government of the town is vested in a mayor, who is water-coroner, six aldermen and burgesses, who hold the manor of the duchy of Cornwall, and keep a court of admiralty. Here are several dissenting meeting-houses, and a free-grammar-school.

SALTBY, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 2680. Real prop. £1707. Pop. 263. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SALTCOATS, seaport-tn. Scotland, partly in par. Ardrossan and partly in that of Stevenson, district Cunninghame, sh. Ayr. Pop. with par. Irvine (P. T. 68½). There are coal mines in the neighbourhood, and a harbour which will admit vessels of 220 tons burden; also a manufacture of salt, the average quantity made is estimated at 30,000 bolls a-year. The number of vessels belonging to this place in 1816 was 30 in all, of 2300 tons burden. About 14,000 tons of coal are exported from Saltcoats annually. A shore-bailiff levies the small anchorage dues, and carries into effect the necessary regulations for the loading and sailing of vessels from this harbour. This place, in the summer, is frequented for sea-bathing.

SALT CREEK, riv. N. America, U. S., Ohio, running into the Scioto; 15 m. below Chillicothe. Near this river are some productive salt springs.

SALTERNESS, or SOUTHERNNESS, maritime vil. Scotland, par. Kirkbean, sh. Kirkcudbright. Pop. with par. Dumfries (P. T. 71½). Upon the ness, or headland, a tower has been erected as a landmark for coasting vessels. Limestone is found here in abundance. It is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing.

SALTERSFORD, chapelry, England, par. Prestbury, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. of Chester. Pop. with par. Macclesfield (P. T. 167). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £54. This place gives the title of baron to Stafford, earl (Irish) of Courtown.

SALTERSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Pop. 354. Dunleer (P. T. 38). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. and archdioc. of Armagh.

SALTFLEET, mkt.-tn. and tnship. England, par. Skidbrook, Marsh div. hund. Louth Eske, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £3576. Pop. (with Skidbrook) 362. London, 159 m. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fair, Oct. 3.

SALTFLEETBY, EAST, par. England, Marsh div. hund. Louth Eske, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1530. Pop. 100. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SALTFLEETBY, MIDDLE, par. England, Marsh div. hund. Louth Eske, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1110. Pop. 180. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SALTFLEETBY, WEST, par. England, Marsh div. hund. Louth Eske, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1550. Pop. 200. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £96.

SALTFORD, par. England, hund. Keynsham, co. Somerset. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £2123. Pop. 380. Bath (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells.

SALT HILL, ham. England, partly in the par. Farnham Royal, and partly in that of Upton, first div. hund. Stoke, co. Buckingham. Pop. with par. Slough (P. T. 20). It is noted for its fine situation, and elegant inns, and also famous as being the spot to which the scholars of Eton make their triennial procession, called the Montem. The petty sessions for the hund. of Stoke are holden here.

SALTHOUSE, par. England, hund. Holt, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £819. Pop. 262. Clay (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SALTILLO, tn. N. America, state of Cohahuilla, repub. Mexico. Pop. 6500. Lat. 25. 20. N. It is surrounded by arid plains, upon which fresh water is scarce; the site is an elevated part of the great table land of Anahuac.

SALTON, par. and tnshp. England, Ryedale wapentake, liberty St. Peter of York, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2810. Real prop. £2530. Pop. 355. Pickering (P. T. 226). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York. Ann. val. £75.

SALTON, par. Scotland, sh. Haddington. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £6314. Pop. 786. Haddington (P. T. 16). Liv. in the presb. Haddington, and synod Lothian and Tweeddale. Limestone, freestone, and coal are found here in abundance. Here is also a small bleach-field, a starch-manufactory, and a paper-mill.

SALT RIVER, riv. N. America, U. S., Louisiana, running into the Mississippi, 60 m. above the Illinois, where it is about 120 m. broad. It is navigable at high water for boats 200 m. There are salt springs near this river, which have been long worked.

SALTWOOD, par. England, hund. Hayne, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 2480. Real prop. £5761. Pop. 534. Hythe (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. and cur. in dioc. Canterbury. Saltwood Castle is a very ancient structure, comprising an extensive area of an elliptical form, and surrounded by a very broad and deep moat. The keep, or gate-house, is a noble pile, the summit of the roof of which commands a most extensive view.

SALUM, or BURSALUM, kingd. Africa, N. bank of riv. Gambia; 120 m. long, by 50 m. broad. Pop. 300,000. Lat. 34. 44. N. The country is fertile and populous, and the inhabitants intelligent and courageous. It is traversed by a riv. called Salum, which runs about 30 leagues up the country, and, on approaching the Atlantic, divides into several branches, one of which forms a broad bay; but the stream is muddy, and its banks unwholesome.

SALUZZO, dist. NW. Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, extending along the province of Dauphiny, and bounded by the county of Nice, the valley of Lucerne, and the frontier of France. Area, 750 sq. m. Pop. 126,000. Its surface is mountainous and rugged; but from warmth of climate its soil is fertile, producing corn, hemp, fruit, wine, and silk.—*Saluzzo*, tn., kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, cap. of the above dist., at the foot of the Alps, not far from the source of

the Po; 28 m. s. of Turin. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 44. 40. N. Long. 7. 26. E. It stands on an eminence, and contains a cathedral and several churches. Of its manufactures, those of silk are the most extensive. It is the see of a bishop.

SALVADOR, St., tn. Africa, the Portuguese name of the cap. of the kingd. of Congo. It stands on a rocky hill, at the top of which is a plain 10 m. in circumference, over which the buildings are irregularly scattered. The houses, even of the opulent natives, are built of reeds and straw, being hung with mats. The king's palace consists of an inclosure about a league in circuit, in the interior of which are separate huts for his servants and wives.

SALVADOR, St., city of S. America, empire Brazil, at the entrance of All Saints bay. Pop. above 100,000. Lat. 12. 58. s. Long. 38. 32. W. The city, excepting one street parallel to the beach, stands upon a high hill. The buildings are of the 17th century, and rapidly decaying. The tn. is divided into high and low, the latter is filled with store-houses, on the shores of the bay, for the convenience of loading and unloading. The cathedral is large, but falling into decay; the college, and archiepiscopal palace adjoining, are kept in repair. The grand church of the ex-Jesuits is the best structure in the city. The college and monastery adjoining it, having for the last 50 years been unoccupied, have been converted into a hospital, and the library is nearly lost. The church and monastery of the Franciscans are extensive buildings. The Carmelite church is modern and elegant, and the monastery adjoining is very rich. Among the parochial churches, those of the Concession, Pillar, and St. Peter, are the most noted within the city; and those of St. Antonio and Victoria, near the bar, stand on such striking situations as to form good sea-marks. There are, besides these, a variety of chapels, monasteries, and convents, all loaded with ornaments. The principal squares are that adjoining the palace, and that of the Jesuits. The streets are confined and narrow, badly paved, and very dirty. In the royal square is the house or palace of the governor, the mint and public offices, the court-house, the hall of the senate, and the prison. The custom-house, wharfs, and dock-yard are on the beach, near which are the marine store-houses and offices, with the house of the port commander. The city is protected by the number of forts and batteries. The shipping usually anchor between these forts and the city. On the extreme point of the peninsula is a small antique lighthouse of St. Antonio Do Barro. A deep small bay indents the shore, rising to a sandy beach, flanked on one side by the small fort of Santa Maria. St. Salvador carries on a considerable commerce in linen-cloths, hats, stockings, grain, rice, flour, port wine, butter, and bacon; in exchange for which gold, sugar, tobacco, balsam, ipecacuanha, and other drugs are exported.

SALVADOR, St., dist. central S. America, repub. Guatimala. It is fertile, producing the sugar cane and indigo.—*Salvador, St.*, city of Guatimala, and cap. of the preceding dist., on a riv., 140 m. ESE. of Guatimala. Pop. 5000. Lat. 13. 14. N. Long. 89. 20. W.

SALVADOR, St., one of the Bahama islands, N. Atlantic ocean, also known by the name of Cat Island. Pop. 28,903. Lat. 24. 20. N. Long. 75. 40. W. It is supposed to be the first land seen by Columbus in his voyage of 1492.

SALVADORE, St., tn. Italy, duchy of Montferrat, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia; 5 m. SSW. of Valenza. Pop. 5200. It stands on a hill, and has four churches.

SALWARP, par. England, upper div. hund. Halfshire, co. Worcester. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £3578. Pop. 475. Droitwich (P. T. 116). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Worcester. The Droitwich canal passes through this par.

SALZBURG, circle, W. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, between Styria, Tyrol, and Bavaria. Area, 2800 sq. m. Pop. 142,000. It consists of a valley, with the riv. Salza flowing through it, and a track of alternate mountains, lakes, and glaciers. The climate is severe, but the country produces wheat, oats, and other corn. Its pastures are extensive, but its wealth consists in the salt of the northern mountains, and metals of the southern. Salzburg was formerly subject to an archbishop, who was a prince of the empire and primate of Germany. In 1806 it was incorporated with the Austrian states. in 1809 it was transferred to Bavaria, but was afterwards restored to Austria. In the 16th century the inhabitants embraced the reformation, and became exposed to persecution from their rulers; the result of which was the emigration of 30,000 of the inhabitants, with their property, to Prussia, and to the English colonies in North America, where their descendants are still to be found.

SALZBURG, city, SW. of Austria, cap. of the preceding circle, on the riv. Salza; 63 m. ESE. of Munich. Pop. 13,000. Lat. 47. 43. N. Long. 13. 1. E. It was for ages an archiepiscopal see: it contains a great many churches and clerical buildings. The cathedral, one of the earliest specimens of Italian architecture in Germany, is more remarkable for solidity than elegance. The university, founded in 1623, subsisted nearly two centuries, but is converted into an academy, with a theological and surgical school. Salzburg has two public libraries, on a small scale. Its charitable institutions are well endowed. The citadel stands in a bold and commanding situation, and one of the gateways leading into the tn. is cut through a solid rock for 300 feet. The chief manufacture is hardware. In 1818 above 100 houses were destroyed by fire.

SALZBURG, or Sovar, tn. NE. Hungary; 84 m. NNE. of Erlau. Pop. 4000. It has several brine spings, so rich as to deposit salt without the aid of evaporation. There are mines of rock salt in the neighbourhood, but they are not wrought.

SALZWEDEL, or Soltwedel, tn. Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, on riv. Jeetze; 72 m. E. of Hamburg. Pop. 6000. It is surrounded with walls, and is divided by a branch of the river into old and new town. It contains six churches, three hospitals, and a gymnasium. Its manufactures are the weaving of woollens, linen, and cotton. Leather is tanned, and the whole of the surrounding country is supplied with shoes from this place. The traffic in corn, cattle, and hops, is considerable. In 1813 an engagement took place here between a Russian and a French division, to the disadvantage of the latter.

SAMANA, bay E. end of St. Domingo, spa-

cious enough to afford shelter to the largest squadrons, but the entrance is narrow and difficult. There is a settlement in this bay.

SAMANAP, a Dutch residence in the island of Madura, E. Indies. Lat. 7. 5. S. Long. 114. 0. E. It is inhabited chiefly by Chinese and Malays.

SAMAR, island Eastern Seas, one of the Philippines, SE. of Luzon; about 140 m. long, by 60 m. broad; a strait of 15 m. in breadth divides it from Luzon. The soil is very fertile, affording a considerable quantity of rice, also the sugar-cane, garlic, the China orange, and vegetables and fruits not common in India. Pepper, honey, and wax, are found in the woods, which swarm with birds. The iron-tree, ebony, and dyeing woods grow in every part of the island; and gold dust is found in the interior.

SAMARA, tn. SE. of European Russia, gov. Simbirsk, on riv. Wolga; 105 m. SE. of Simbirsk. Pop. 2600. It has large tanneries, and some trade by means of Tartar caravans.

SAMARA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak Arabi, on riv. Tigris; 60 m. N. of Bagdad. It was formerly of importance as the residence of the caliphs; and though now much declined, is still revered as containing the tomb of Mahomet al Mahudi, the 12th Imam.

SAMARANG, dist. island of Java, E. Indies, formerly next in importance to Batavia. Area, 1166 sq. m. Pop. 327,610. Under the old Dutch gov. the administration of the eastern district of Java was conducted by a governor and council, residing at Samarang. Although he had no salary from the government treasury, the resident at Samarang was supposed to realize, from his prerogatives, an income of 30,000 dollars per annum. This system continued till the arrival of Marshal Daendal, in 1808, when most of these illegal emoluments were appropriated by government, and fixed salaries allowed. By these measures a much more regular and efficient administration was established.

SAMARANG, tn. Java, of which it is the principal central station. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 6. 56. S. Long. 110. 27. E. It is defended by a stone parapet and rampart, with bastions and a wet ditch. It contains a large church and town-house. The commerce of Samarang is extensive, being the depôt of this quarter of the island, which produces rice, sugar, coffee, and pepper.

SAMARCAND, city, Asia, formerly cap. of Indian Tartary; 180 m. S. of Bulkh. Pop. formerly 150,000. Lat. 39. 37. N. Long. 64. 9. E. Under Timur, a great proportion of the inhabitants consisted of persons who had been collected from every part of Asia. Its inland commerce was formerly most extensive with Russia, Tartary, India, Turkey, and China, but has much declined. Of late, however, under the gov. of Shah Murad Bey, who took it from the Tartar tribe, it has recovered some of its former greatness. The climate is delightful. The city is supplied with water by a stream from the mountains. All kinds of fruits are plentiful and good. Samarcand contains many fine buildings.

SAMBALLAS, cluster of islands off the coast of Spanish America, N. of the gulf of Darien. Lat. 9. 26. N. Long. 78. 25. W. Three of these clusters are called Cavesas, Mulatas, and Sagua. These islands lie in clusters; between them the sea is navigable, affording good anchorage and landing. Most of them are flat and sandy, covered with trees. Some of them have springs of water, and good places for careening ships.

SAMBASS, tn. W. coast of Borneo, on riv. Sambass; 40 m. from its mouth. Lat. 1. 3. N. Long. 109. 25. E. The houses are built of timber and bamboos raised on wooden piles, on low swampy morasses. In consequence of the predatory and piratical habits of the inhabitants, it is unsafe for the European trader to venture near any of the extensive coasts of Borneo, particularly the NW.

SAMBOANGAN, Spanish settlement, SW. of island Magindanao, East Indies. Pop. 1000. Lat. 6. 45. N. Long. 122. 10. E. In its environs are several small look-out houses, erected on posts 12 feet high, in all of which a constant guard is kept against the hostilities of the natives. The fort is an indifferent place of defence. The houses are erected on posts, built of bamboos and covered with mats. The only edifice of note is the church. This place is the Botany Bay of the Philippines.

SAMBOR, circle, Austrian Poland, N. of Hungary. Area, 1780 sq. m. Pop. 237,000. The Dniester has its source in this circle, and traverses the N. part, while the Stray traverses S. The latter is intersected by lofty mountains.—*Sambor*, tn., chief place of the above circle; 160 m. ESE. of Cracow. Pop. 6400. Lat. 49. 31. N. Long. 23. 14. E. It is the seat of a criminal court, has a college and high school. The manufactures are bleaching linen, and making salt. Government has erected a depôt here, both for that article and for tobacco.

SAMEN, prov. Africa, empire of Abyssinia; 80 m. long, by 30 m. broad: consisting of a chain of mountains, separating the high country of Tigre, from the low and fertile region around the capital. The highest mountain is called the Jew's rock.

SAMET, Sikhar, mountain, Hindoostan, prov. Bahar; on which are situate the temples dedicated to Parswanatha, and one of the principal Jain sanctuaries in Hindoostan. The ascent to the Parswanatha mountain commences by a winding path, surrounded on all sides by thick jungle, and goes over very difficult ground, broken by ravines, and impeded by large misshapen rocks. The top is said to tower up to the clouds, terminating in eight jagged peaks. On the S. side of the mount is a very large flat-roofed temple, containing several figures of Parswanatha.

SAMFORD, hund. England, co. Suffolk. Acres, 44,620. Pop. 11,242. Containing 28 pars.

SAMLESBURY, tnship. and chap. England, par. and hund. Blackburn, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 4270. Real prop. £4919. Pop. 1948. Preston (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £81. Here is a small endowment for education.

SAMOGITIA, or Szamait, country, NW. part of European Russia, gov. Lithuania, lying S. of Courland, N. of Russia Proper. Part of its western boundary lies along the Baltic, but it has no sea-port of importance. The inhabitants live in wretched hovels, one end of which is occupied by their families, and the other by their cattle. Their clothing and agricultural implements are equally rude. A great part of the country is covered with forests; in these bees abound, and afford both honey and wax,

important articles of export. The soil is productive; and the climate, though cold in winter, is warm in summer, and the crops of wheat, oats, and barley would be abundant if the cultivation were good.

SAMOS, (anc. Parthenias), island of Grecian Archipelago, separated from Asia Minor by a narrow strait; it is 24 m. long, by 12 m. broad. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 34. 46. N. Long. 26. 50. E. It was much celebrated by the ancients for its fertility, and for the excellence of its fruits; which reputation it still preserves. It contains two ranges of lofty mountains, some parts of which are covered with woods, but others are black and rocky. Between these are rich and cultivated plains, which produce abundance of grain, vines, and fruits. Samos also produces valuable marble, and contains mines of lead, silver, and gold; but these are concealed from the Turkish government. Cora bears the title of cap., but the principal tn. is Vahti, distinguished by its convenient harbour. On the E. end of the island, about two leagues from Cora, are the remains of the ancient city of Samos. The bay is small, and exposed to the S. winds; and the artificial mole which now remains is insufficient to make a good harbour. The city walls still remain, cased inside and out with marble. There are also the remains of a theatre, and the temple of Juno. The capitals seem to have been Doric.

SAMOSCH, or Szamos, two rivs. of the Austrian dominions, prov. Transylvania; that called Little Samosch rises in the county of Clausenburg, and joins the other at Dees. The Great Samosch rises on the borders of Moldavia, and after passing through Hungary, joins the river Theyss. It is navigable from the borders of Hungary.

SAMOYEDES, a savage race, calling themselves Khasova, occupying the immense deserts of the N. of Asia. They extend from the riv. Mesen, which falls into the White Sea, almost to riv. Lena, more than 2000 m. The pop. not more than 20,000. They are divided into three tribes, differing in language and manners. The traditions concerning their origin seem to support the conjecture that they were driven hither by war and oppression from happier climates. The Samoyedes appear to be a quiet, harmless, and peaceable race. They are said to be prone to intoxication, and fond of tobacco. Their favourite amusements are wrestling and dancing. They live by hunting; and move about from place to place in their sledges, drawn by reindeer.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL, par. England, hund. Milverton, co. Somerset. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £1977. Pop. 427. Wellington (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £90.

SAMPFORD, or Sandford Bret, par. England, hund. Williton and Freemanors, co. Somerset. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1132. Pop. 197. Dunster (P. T. 162). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

SAMPFORD COURTENAY, par. England, hund. Black Torrington, co. Devon. Acres, 7820. Real prop. £5147. Pop. 1217. Oakhampton (P. T. 195). Liv. a rect. and cur. in dioc. Exeter.

SAMPFORD, or Great Sandford, par. England, hund. Freshwell, co. Essex. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £2637. Pop. 800. Thaxted (P. T. 44). Liv. a vic. and cur. in dioc. London.

SAMPFORD, or Little Sandford, par. England, hund. Freshwell, co. Essex. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £3142. Pop. 423. Thaxted (P. T. 44). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

SAMPFORD PEVEREL, parish, England, hund. Halberton, co. Devon. Acres, 3110. Real prop. £3001. Pop. 787. Tiverton (P. T. 162). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

SAMPFORD SPINEY, par. England, hund. Roborough, co. Devon. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £1709. Pop. 366. Tavistock (P. T. 207). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £90.

SAMPSON, co. N. America, U. S., North Carolina; 35 m. long by 20 m. broad. Pop. 11,768. The chief town, Clinton, is 55 m. NNW. from Wilmington.

SAMPSON'S, St., parish, England, E. div. hund. Powder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £1874. Pop. 314. Lostwithiel (P. T. 234). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £35.

SAMSOON, city, Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea, built on the site of the ancient Amisus. Pop. 2000. It was the second city in Pontus, and was decorated by Mithridates with many edifices. It was afterwards included in the dominion of the emperors of Trebisond, and annexed to the Turkish empire by Mahomet II. It stands near the W. end of the bay, surrounded by groves of olive trees. The modern town is surrounded by a decayed wall, built by the Turks. It has five mosques, and a khan for merchants, who carry on trade with Constantinople. The ships are navigated by Greeks.

SAMULCOTTAH, tn. and fort, Hindoostan, Northern Circars, dist. Rajamundry; 29 m. EbN. of the town of Rajamundry. It is a straggling town and meanly built, but contains two Hindoo temples. The fort is a large square, with high mud walls, stone gateways, and a wet ditch.

SAN, riv. Austrian Poland, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the borders of the country of Unguar, and falls into the Vistula. It is one of the largest rivers in the province, and forms part of the boundary between Russian Poland and Austrian Galicia.

SAN BARTOLOMEO DE CHILLAN. See Chillan.

SAN BUENAVENTURA. See Buenaventura.

SAN CARLOS. See Carlos.

SAN FERNANDO, tn. S. America, prov. Colchagua, repub. Chili, near riv. Tinguiririca. Pop. about 7500. It was built in 1742, and contains a Franciscan convent and a college with a church built by the Jesuits.

SAN MIGUEL DE IBARRA. See Ibarra.

SAN PEDRO DE BATOPILAS, tn. Central America, state Durango, repub. Mexico, W. of riv. Rio Conchos. Pop. 8000. It was formerly celebrated for the richness of its mines.

SAN SALVADOR, dist. Central America, repub. Guatimala. Producing sugar-canes and indigo.—*San Salvador*, cap. of the above dist.; 140 m. ESE. of Guatimala, 12 m. from the coast of the Pacific ocean. Pop. 5000. Lat. 13. 40. N. Long. 89. 20. W. It has some trade, and is the residence of a governor.

SANA, city, Arabia, prov. Yemen; 128 m NNE. of Mocha. Lat. 15. 21. N. Long. 44. 9. E. It is the capital of Yemen, and the residence of

the imam. It is situate in a barren and stony valley, encircled by lofty hills; but its vicinity is diversified by woods and gardens. It is surrounded with a strong mud wall. Fruits are very plentiful, particularly grapes, great quantities of which are dried and exported.

SANA, prov. South America, repub. Peru; bounded NE. and E. by prov. Caxamarca, N. and NW. by that of Piura, and W. by the Pacific ocean, extending 75 m. along the coast. Its soil is level, and, excepting in the desert of Sechura, fertile; but the heat is at times insufferable. It produces wheat, maize, rice, and other seeds, as well as all kinds of fruit. Here are manufactories of barilla; they also make dressed leather from the skins of goats, in which they carry on a lucrative trade. There is also a cotton manufacture.

SANBORNTOWN, tn. North America, U. S., Strafford co., New Hampshire; 25 m. NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. 2866.

SANCREED, par. England, W. div. hund. Penwith, co. Cornwall. Acres, 4240. Real prop. £3593. Pop. 1069. Penzance (P. T. 281). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter.

SANCTON, par. and tnshp. England, Hunsley Beacon div. wapentake Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 4890. Real prop. £2290. Pop. 462. Market Weighton (P. T. 192). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £58. Here is a small endowed free-school.

SANDALL MAGNA, par. and tnshp. England, lower div. wapentake Agbrigg, co. York, West riding. Acres, 7630. Real prop. £4951. Pop. 2872. Wakefield (P. T. 182). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Here is a small endowment for education, and almshouses for poor wards.

SANDALWOOD ISLAND, island, Eastern Seas, s. of Floris; about 100 m. long by 30 m. broad. Lat. 10. 0. N. Long. 120. 0. E. The native name is Sumba. It is remarkably level; and, besides sandal wood, produces considerable quantities of birds' nests and wax. It was formerly subject to the Dutch, but in 1800 the natives withdrew their allegiance because the Dutch cut down the sandal wood trees.

SANDAY, Island of, island, Scotland, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Real prop. £834. Pop. 1839. The united vics. of Burness and Cross Kirk are united with that of North Ronaldshay; the liv. of Lady Kirk, held separately, is in the presb. North Isles, and synod Orkney. The principal employment of the inhabitants in summer is the manufacture of kelp. There are two safe harbours, with good anchoring ground. Sanday is divided into three parishes, Burness, Cross Kirk, and Lady Kirk. There is in this last parish an endowed school.

SANDBACH, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, hund. Northwich, co. palat. Chester. Acres, 16,030. Real prop. £8169. Pop. 7214. London, 162 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chester. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Two annual fairs for cattle and horses.

SANDEC, circle, Austrian empire, prov. Galicia, SW. of the prov. on the borders of Hungary. Area, 1400 sq. m. Pop. 195,000. It contains extensive forests, and abundance of wood, which has caused the erection of a number of glass-houses.—*Sandec, New*, chief tn. of above circle, on the Donajetz; 44 m. SW. of Cracow. Pop. 3700.—*Sandec, Old*, a small place, 6 m. further N.

SANDERSTEAD, par. England, hund. Wallington, co. Surrey. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £2100. Pop. 242. Croydon (P. T. 9). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester.

SANDFORD, or Sandy-Ford, par. England, partly in the hund. Crediton, and partly in that of West Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 7720. Real prop. £10,927. Pop. 2011. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter.

SANDFORD, or Saunford, par. England, hund. Bullington, co. Oxford. Acres, 1680. Real prop. £1678. Pop. 229. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £50. It is bounded on the W. by the riv. Isis, on the banks of which there is a large paper-mill.

SANDFORD, par. England, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £3558. Pop. 534. Neat Enstone (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Oxford. Here is a small endowment for education.

SANDFORD, Dry, tnshp. and chap. England, par. St. Helen, hund. Hormer, co. Berks. Pop. 114. Abingdon (P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Salisbury.

SANDFORD, Orcas, par. England, hund. Horethorne, co. Somerset. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £2494. Pop. 353. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

SANDGATE, ham. and chap. England, partly in the par. Folkestone, and partly in that of Cheriton, partly in the lib. of the town of Folkestone, and partly in the hund. Folkestone, lathe Shepway, co. Kent. Pop. with par. Hythe (P. T. 65). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Canterbury. Fair, July 23. Here is a national school for 100 boys and 50 girls, also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Sandgate has of late years acquired much celebrity as a watering-place, and possesses excellent accommodations for sea-bathing, a library, and reading-rooms.

SANDHURST, par. England, hund. Sonning, co. Berks. Acres, 4680. Real prop. £943. Pop. 672. Wokingham (P. T. 31). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Ann. val. £25. Here is a small annuity for the instruction of six children, also a royal military college for the instruction of cadets intended for the army, and officers possessing military commissions.

SANDHURST, parish, England, upper div. hund. Dudstone and King's Barton, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2010. Real prop. £3739. Pop. 434. Gloucester (P. T. 104). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £129.

SANDHURST, parish, England, hund. Selbrightenden, lathe Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 4600. Real prop. £4695. Pop. 1307. Tenterden (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Canterbury. Fair, May 25, for cattle and pedlery. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, also a national school.

SANDIACRE, par. England, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £1841. Pop. 758. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £43. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. At a short distance hence the Eren and Derby canals form a junction.

SANDISFIELD, tn. N. America, U. S., Berkshire co., Massachusetts; 112 m. WSW. of Boston. Pop. 1655.

SANDISTON, town, N. America, U. S., Sussex co., New Jersey, on riv. Delaware; 11 m. NW. of Newton. Pop. 1097.

SANDNESS, par. Scotland, or rather a dist. forming a par. with Walls, Papa, and Foula, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Pop. with par. Here is a charity-school, with a salary for the master.

SANDOMIR, pal. or prov. late kingd. Poland, between riv. Vistula and Pilica. Area, 4700 sq. m. Pop. 448,000. It has extensive forests and some sandy tracks and marshes, but is fertile. It has no salt, but iron, lead, copper, and zinc are found here.—*Sandomir*, tn. s. of Poland, chief place of the above pal., on river Vistula, opposite the influx of the San. Pop. 2100. It is surrounded with a wall and moat, and has a gymnasium or high school.

SANDON, par. England, hund. Chelmsford, co. Essex. Acres, 980. Real prop. £3629. Pop. 525. Dunbury (P. T. 33). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London. The Chelmer and Blackwater canal passes here.

SANDON, par. England, hund. Odsey, co. Hertford. Acres, 3790. Real prop. £3605. Pop. 716. Buntingford (P. T. 31). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

SANDON, par. England, s. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 3300. Real prop. £5170. Pop. 558. Stafford (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. The Grand Trunk Canal passes here in a line with the Trent. This place gives the title of viscount to the Ryder family.

SANDOWY, tn. and dist. Hindoostan, prov. Arracan; 175 m. SSE. of the town of Arracan. Lat. 18. 10. N. Long. 94. 5. E. This place was captured without resistance in 1825, and was selected as a head station for a British corps, on account of its reputation for salubrity

SANDRIDGE, par. England, hund. Cashio, co. Hertford. Acres, 5680. Real prop. £6530. Pop. 810. St. Albans (P. T. 20). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London. Here is a national school, supported by voluntary contributions.

SANDRINGHAM, par. England, Lynn div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1410. Real prop. £441. Pop. 81. Castle Rising (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SANDSTING, par. Scotland, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Pop. with Aithsting. Liv. in presb. Shetland, and synod Orkney.

SANDUSKY, co. N. America, U. S., Ohio; 30 m. long by 25 m. broad. Pop. 2851. It includes Lower Sandusky, and has a river, bay, and chief town of the same name.

SANDWICH, cinque port, bor., and mkt.-tn. England (containing the pars. St. Clement's, St. Mary, and St. Peter), hund. Eastry, lathe of St. Augustin (but having a separate jurisdiction), co. Kent. Acres, 1960. Pop. 3136. London, 68 m. Livs.—St. Clement's, a vic.; St. Mary's, a disch. vic., ann. val. £100; St. Peter's, a disch. rect., ann. val. £145: in dioc. Canterbury. Mkt.-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fair, Dec. 4. Sends two members to parliament. The town is situate on the riv. Stour, about 2 miles from the sea. The streets, though irregularly built, are well paved and lighted. The river, which is for small vessels only, is crossed by a bridge of two arches, with a swing-bridge in the centre, to allow them to pass without lowering their masts: this bridge connects the town with Stonar and the Isle of Thanet. The port includes within its jurisdiction, as a cinque port, Fordwich, Sarr, Ramsgate, Deal, Walmer, and Stonar. The foreign trade of Sandwich is for the most part with Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic, in timber, iron, &c., and the home-trade consists in exporting corn, flour, hops, and seeds, malt, fruit, and ashes. Ship-building and rope-making are carried on here. Flax, teasel, and canary-seed, which were greatly encouraged by queen Elizabeth, are still grown in large quantities. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Among the charities of this town are a free grammar-school, founded by subscription in the reign of Elizabeth, and endowed with considerable lands: for this institution there are four scholarships in Lincoln College, Oxford, and four in Caius College, Cambridge. In 1711, a school for 80 boys and 60 girls was likewise founded by subscription; here are three hospitals, very handsomely endowed. The town was first incorporated in the reign of Edward III. The corporation consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, a town-clerk, a recorder, and other officers. Courts of session are held here three times a-year for offences committed within the borough; also a court for the recovery of debts to any amount, and a court of requests for those under £5. The guildhall, in which these courts are held and all the public business is transacted, is a convenient edifice, erected in 1579. A new house of correction has lately been built. This borough returns two members to parliament in conjunction with Deal, and Walmer, which privilege it has regularly exercised since the 42d year of the reign of Edward III. The town gives the title of earl to the Montague family. At the coronation of kings it sends three barons to assist at the solemnity, and when there is a queen six.

SANDWICH, or SANDWICK, par. Scotland, in the island of Pomona, or mainland of Orkney, now ecclesiastically united with that of Stromness, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Real prop. £224. Pop. 973. See STROMNESS.

SANDWICH, tn. N. America, U. S., Strafford co., New Hampshire, N. of Squam lake; 72 m. NNW. of Portsmouth. Pop. 2743.—*Sandwich*, tn., Barnstaple co., Massachusetts, on Barnstaple bay and river; 54 m. SSE. of Boston. Pop. 3367.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, group of islands, North Pacific ocean, consisting of 11 islands. Pop. 400,000. Lat. from 18. 54. to 22. 15. N. Long. 199. 36. to 205. 6. E. They were discovered by captain Cook in 1778, and are called by the natives, Owhyee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotinnee, Kahourowee, Morotoi, Woahoo, Atooi, Neheehow, Oreehoua, and Tahoora: all are inhabited except Morotinnee and Tahoora. They are named the Sandwich Islands in honour of the earl of Sandwich. In climate they differ little from the West Indies, though on the whole more temperate. The bread-fruit tree thrives, and the sugar-cane is of a very unusual size. The inhabitants are of the same race as those of New Zealand, and are in general above the middle size and well made. Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheitans, and the hair is of a brownish black. Both sexes wear necklaces, made of strings of small variegated shells. They formerly tattooed both the body and face. The food of the lower class of people consists of fish and vegetables, such as yams, potatoes, plantains, sugar-canes, and bread: to these the people of higher rank

add the flesh of hogs and dogs. They also eat fowls of the same kind with ours. The men are occupied in making canoes, mats, &c.; the women manufacture their cloths. Their amusements formerly consisted in dancing, boxing, &c., but these are now laid aside. Their natural capacity is good, and they live in harmony with one another, practising great hospitality to strangers. Their frequent intercourse with Europeans of late years, and the introduction of Christianity among these people, have effected a considerable improvement in their manners and character. Human sacrifices were formerly common amongst them, but these are now entirely laid aside. They have become acquainted with commerce and the mechanical arts, and have grown so enterprizing, that already they make voyages to the NW. coast of America, and are anxious to open communication with China. It was at Owhyee, the largest of these islands, that captain Cook lost his life, A. D. 1779. See OWHYEE.

SANDY, par. England, hund. Biggleswade, co. Bedford. Acres, 4010. Real prop. £8202. Pop. (with Gritford) 1617. Biggleswade (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SANDY HILL, vil. North America, U. S., Kingsbury co., New York, E. side of the Hudson; 50 m. N. of Albany. Pop. 2606. It is situate just above Baker's Falls, and is a regular, well built, and flourishing village. It contains a woollen and cotton factory, several ironworks, and a manufactory of cotton bagging from hemp.

SANGAMOIN, co. N. America, U. S., Illinois. Pop. 12,960. Chief town, Springfield.

SANGAY, volcanic mountain, S. America, prov. Quixos and Macas, gov. Quito, repub. Colombia; 135 m. from Quito: 16,122 feet above sea-level. Its summit continually emits stones and calcined matter in such quantities as to render the surrounding country entirely barren.

SANGERFIELD, vil. N. America, U. S., Oneida co., New York; 15 m. sbW. of Utica. It is a flourishing place, and issues a weekly newspaper.

SANGIR ISLE, island, Eastern Seas, 30 m. long by 10 m. broad; between Lat. 3. 0. and 4. 0. N., and Long. 125. 0. to 126. 0. E. Surrounded by numerous smaller islands. Viewed from the sea, the surface appears high and well wooded; and the coast has good harbours. The country is well inhabited, and affords bullocks, hogs, goats, and poultry; cocoa-nuts are also plentiful. There are two harbours called Taroona and Tabockang. It was formerly under the Dutch government, who had a garrison on it.

SANKEY, GREAT, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Prescot, hund. West Derby, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 2080. Real prop. £3729. Pop. 563. Warrington (P. T. 184). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £120. The first modern canal was commenced at this place in 1755.

SANOK, circle, Austrian states, prov. Gallicia, on borders of Hungary, between circles of Jaslo and Sambor. Area, 1800 sq. m. Pop. 211,000. The San traverses this circle from S. to N.; its navigation is easy, and its occasional inundations improve the fertility of the soil. The surface of this province is level, except towards Hungary, where it becomes hilly. Salt mines are found in several places.

SANQUEL, riv. S. America, Patagonia, rising among the Cordilleras. It makes its first appearance at Diamante. The river Lolgen also comes from the Cordilleras, and joins the Sanquel; and the Indians call their joint streams the Sanquel or Lolgen Leuvu. Broad and rapid from the first, it is greatly increased by the moist country, through which it runs for the space of 300 miles, and, taking a SE. course, it enters the Rio Negro by a very wide mouth, occasioning by the confluence dangerous and innumerable whirlpools.

SANQUHAR, royal burgh, mkt.-tn., and par. Scotland, under a jurisdiction separate from that of the county magistrates, sh. Dumfries. Real prop. £826. Pop. 3268. Edinburgh, 56 m. Liv. formerly a rect. in presb. Pierpont, and synod Dumfries. Ann. val. £150. This place was made a burgh of barony, by charter, in 1484. It was, in 1596, erected into a royalty by James VI. The burgh is governed by a provost, three baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 11 councillors. It returns one member to parliament in conjunction with the burghs of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Annan, and Lochmaben. The town is situate on the banks of the river Nith. The principal street, a few years since, was only a quarter of a mile in length, but a rapid increase in extent and population has taken place in the town; which has been long noted for its woollen manufactures. Besides most extensive quarries of limestone and coal there are mines of lead ore.

SANSANDING, tn. Central Africa, kingdom Bambarra, on riv. Niger; 25 m. NE. of Sego. It is the theatre of a considerable trade, particularly in salt. The market-place is an extensive square, constantly crowded with people, where the different articles are exposed on stalls shaded by mats from the heat of the sun.

SANSONATE, district, and tn. Central America, repub. Guatimala, S. of Suschitepec. Pop. 40,000. The cap. called La Trinidad, is a seaport; 120 m. SE. of Mexico. Pop. 2000.

SANTA, div. South America, prov. Lima, repub. Peru; 40 m. long, by 12 m. broad. Along the coast are safe and commodious harbours; the chief commerce consists of wool, cotton, and hog's lard. The climate is warm. In the mountains are mines of loadstone. — *Santa*, cap. of the above prov., on a river of the same name; 210 m. NNW. of Lima. Lat. 0. 9. S. Long. 78. 30. W. It was formerly situated on the sea-coast, but being destroyed by one of the buccaneers in 1685, it has been rebuilt 1½ m. inland. In 1761, it was inundated by a high tide.

SANTA BARBARA, tn. N. America, state of California, repub. Mexico. Pop. 1100. Lat. 34. 24. N. Long. 241. 16. E. The buildings are well constructed. The bay is open, and the soundings are regular from 15 to 3 fathoms. The shores of the roadstead are low, and terminate in sandy reaches, with the exception of the W. point, which is a steep cliff, named Point Felipe.

SANTA CRUZ, seaport and cap. of the island of Teneriffe. Pop. 8400. It is the residence of the governor of the Canaries, and the centre of the trade of these islands. Most of the European vessels destined for America and the Indies touch here for water and refreshments. Santa Cruz, is situated on a plain, surrounded by bleak and barren mountains. Its only advantage is a

safe anchorage. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses well built.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA. See Cruz.

SANTA FE, tn. North America, prov. Guanaxuato, repub. Mexico; 180 m. WNW. of Mexico. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 22. 4. N. It is well built, and has several handsome buildings, among which is the parish church.

SANTA FE DE BOGOTA. See Bogota.

SANTA ROSA, tn. N. America, prov. Cohahuila, repub. Mexico, near the source of riv. Millada; 38 m. NW. of Montelovez. Pop. 4000. It is said to be the best and most healthy situation in the prov., and to have the best water and fruit.

SANTANDER, or St. Andero, properly called Las Montanas de Santander, prov. Spain, forming part of the ancient Cantabria. It lies along the s. shore of the Bay of Biscay, consists of steep mountains and valleys, which produce maize, and the pasturage is good. It contains mines of iron and steel. It has several harbours, as St. Vincent de la Barquera, Santillana, Laredo, and Santona.—*Santander*, cap. of the above prov. situate on the declivity of a hill E. of Santillana; 79 m. N. of Burgos. Lat. 43. 28. N. Long. 3. 40. W. Pop. 10,000. Its port is commodious, and of easy access for merchant vessels. It is protected by two forts, and the entry of vessels into the inner basin is facilitated by a fine pier 30 feet wide. Santander has long been one of the ports authorized to carry on free trade with South America. It has also a traffic with the N. of Europe, exporting considerable quantities of wool.

SANTAREM, town, Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, on the river Tagus; 47 m. NE. of Lisbon. Pop. 8000. Lat. 39. 17. N. Long. 8. 9. W. It is pleasantly situate in a fine plain, and is divided into the lower tn. which extends towards the riv., and upper tn., standing on an eminence. It contains 13 churches and 14 monasteries. It is of great antiquity; the Romans called it Præsidium Julium. In the early ages of Portugal, it was the residence of the courts of several kings. An academy of antiquities was established in 1747.

SANTEE, riv. N. America, U. S., South Carolina, formed by the union of the Congaree and Wateree. It flows into the ocean by two streams; 20 m. below Georgetown. Lat. 33. 12. N. The main branch, in N. Carolina, is called Catauba. The riv. is navigable in some seasons 300 m., and is connected with Cooper riv. by a canal.

SANTIAGO, riv. N. America, repub. Mexico; rising about 23 m. N. of Mexico, and, flowing through the states of Mexico, Guanaxuato, Guadalaxara, and Valladolid, falls into the Pacific ocean at San Blas, after a course of 370 m.

SANTIPONCE, or Santiponte, vil. Spain, on riv. Guadiana; 4 m. NNW. of Seville. It occupies part of the site of ancient Italica, the birth-place of the emperor Trajan. Here are still some antiquities, principally an amphitheatre, which, though injured by an earthquake, is still in such preservation as to show its original size and construction.

SANTON, par. England hund. Grimeshoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £445. Pop. 18. Thetford (P. T. 80). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £18.

SANTORINI, Santorin, St. Erini, or St. Irene (anc. Thera and Calista), island of Grecian Archipelago, new kingd. of Greece, between the islands of Nanphio, Nio, and Candia; 8 m. long, by nearly 8 m. broad. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 36. 28. N. Long. 25. 36. E. Santorini being almost entirely covered with pumice-stone, ashes, and other volcanic substances, has a soil difficult to cultivate; but produces barley, cotton, vines, almonds, figs, and other fruits.

SANTOS, tn. S. America, capitania St. Paul's. empire Brazil. Pop. 7000. Lat. 23. 59. S. Long. 46. 21. W. It is a place of considerable trade, being the storehouse of the prov., and the resort of many vessels trading to Rio de la Plata. The climate is unhealthy, as the country around it is low, woody, and often deluged with rain. The rice of this district is considered the best in Brazil, and the bananas are also noted. From this port, the prov. Rio Grande and the other S. American republics, receive sugar, coffee, rum, rice, indigo, &c., in return for hides and tallow, which are exported hence to Europe. For the traffic of its vicinity its riv. is navigable 20 m. The harbour has a safe entrance and is secure. The currents cause some inconvenience, as the high lands occasion variation in the winds.

SANTRY, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Coolack, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1159. Dublin, 4 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £462. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and a school of 120 boys supported by the Incorporated society.

SAONE, riv. France, which rises among the Vosges mntns. passes by Chatillon, Gray, Auxonne, Verdun, Chalons, Macon, &c., and after a course of 200 m. joins the Rhone at Lyons. It gives name to the depart. of the Upper Saone, and Saone and Loire.

SAONE, Upper, depart. E. France, including the northern part of prov. Franche Comté. Area, 2500 sq. m. Pop. 326,000. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, 27 cantons, and 640 communes. The chief tn. is Vesoul. Its surface is mountainous, being intersected by some branches of the Vosges chain. The principal rivers are, the Saone, the Oignon, the Drugeon, and the Amance. The climate is temperate. The soil is in general stony, but in some places fruitful. The principal products are corn, hemp, wine, fruit, and wood. Of mineral products, iron and coal are the most important, and the former is worked to a large extent.

SAONE AND LOIRE, depart. E. France, comprehending the s. part of Burgundy. Area, 3500 sq. m. Pop. 516,000. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, Macon, the cap., Autun, Chalons, Charolles, and Louhans. The principal rivs. are the Saone, the Loire, and the Seille. This depart. contains a canal, which joins the Saone and Loire, forming a communication between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The climate is temperate; the soil is in some places stony and sandy, in others rich and fertile. The chief productions are corn, hemp, vines, and fruits; iron, marble, alabaster, crystal, coal, and other minerals. The wine of this depart. is celebrated, particularly that of Macon.

SAORGIO, tn. Italy, prov. Nice, kingd. of Sardinia; 21 m. NE. of Nice. Pop. 3100. It is situated on the summit of a rocky mntn. on the road to Piedmont, and has a strong castle.

SAPA, St. Michael de, vil. S. America, prov. Charcos, republic Peru, in the valley of Arica; 6 m. E. of that tn. Lat. 17. 30. S. Long. 78.

10. W. It is famous for the quantity of Guinea pepper cultivated in its valleys.

SAPAROUA, one of the Amboyna islands, about 20 m. in circumference. Lat. 3. 40. S. Long. 28. 40. E. This island, with that of Noussa Laut, formerly yielded the Dutch East India Company one half of the cloves exported by the Amboyna government.

SAPCOTE, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £2480. Pop. 871. Hinckley (P. T. 90). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is an endowed poor school. Manufacture, hosiery; upwards of 200 frames are continually at work.

SAPONARA, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Citra, kingd. Naples; 20 m. NE. of Policastro. Pop. 3200. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the Roman tn. of Grumentum, and of an amphitheatre, with some ancient buildings.

SAPERTON, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Bisley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 3710. Real prop. £3167. Pop. 453. Cirencester (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Gloucester.

SAPEY PRITCHARD, or LOWER, par. England, upper div. hund. Doddington, co. Worcester. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £2484. Pop. 250. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Hereford. A court leet is annually held here.

SAPEY, UPPER, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £2032. Pop. 357. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Hereford. Here is an endowed charity school.

SAPISTON, par. England, hund. Blackbourn, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1053. Pop. 231. Bury St. Edmunds (P. T. 71). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £34.

SAPPERTON, par. England, soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 670. Real prop. £802. Pop. 62. Folkingham (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SARAGOSSA, or ZARAGOZA, city, NE. of Spain, cap. of prov. of Arragon, on the riv. Ebro; 175 m. ENE. of Madrid. Pop. 50,000. Lat. 41. 38. N. Long. 1. 42. W. Near the city the Ebro receives the Guerva and the Gallego. The country around consists of a fertile plain, and the city is approached, both on the E. and W., by the canal of Arragon. It is surrounded by an earthen wall with 12 gates. The town is built on the site of the ancient Salduba, which was enlarged by Augustus, and called Cæsar Augusta. The streets are narrow and crooked, except one called the Cozo. Here are two bridges over the Ebro, one of wood, said to be the finest of the kind in Europe; and the other of stone, the great arch of which has a span of 120 feet. Saragossa has 17 churches and 40 convents. Its cathedral is a large Gothic building, in a good style of architecture. The church of our "Lady of the Pillar" is remarkable for its supposed miraculous image. Saragossa is the residence of the intendant, the captain-general, and the high court of justice of Arragon. It has a university, founded in 1478, an academy of fine arts, and two public libraries. The climate is temperate. This city is celebrated for the sieges of 1808 and 1809, which were sustained with the greatest courage and perseverance against the French armies.

SARANSK, tn. E. of European Russia, gov. of Penza, on riv. Insara and Saranja; 68 m. N. of Pensa. Pop. 8000. Lat. 54. 30. N. Long. 54. 23. E. It has manufactures of soap and leather, in which, with silk, wool, and wines, it carries on a large trade. It has a yearly fair.

SARAPUL, tn. E. of European Russia, gov. of Viatka, on riv. Kama; 188 m. SE. of Viatka. Pop. 6000. It has large annual fairs, but no manufactures except a few soap-works, and tanneries on a small scale: rafts of firewood are constructed and sent down the Kama and Wolga to Astracan, where fuel is scarce.

SARATOGA, co. N. America, U. S., New York, W. bank of riv. Hudson; 31 m. N. of Albany. Pop. 2204. This town gives name to several mineral springs. The most noted are those of Saratoga and Ballston, which are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, &c. Here is a village, with a church and boarding schools. In this place general Burgoyne surrendered the British army to general Yates in 1777.

SARATOV, prov. or gov. Russia, partly in Europe and partly in Asia, along the banks of riv. Wolga. Area, 91,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000. The soil is barren, being so impregnated with salt as to be in many parts unfit for the growth of vegetables. Of the salt lakes the most productive is that of Elton. Attempts were made by the Russian gov. to improve particular spots of this prov. by German settlers; but their success has been very limited, and their numbers are inconsiderable, except at Sarepta, a Moravian settlement, near the banks of the Wolga.

SARATOV, tn. European Russia, cap. of above gov. on riv. Wolga; 374 m. NbW. of Astracan. Pop. 5000. Lat. 51. 31. N. Long. 46. E. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, is neatly built, with wide straight streets; but the houses are of wood. It has an active trade, promoted by the position of the place between Moscow and Astracan, and by water carriage on the Wolga. The principal articles of traffic not derived from these two cities are fish, caviar, and salt.

SARAWAH, tn. India, beyond the Ganges, prov. Pegu, kingd. Ava, on riv. Irawady; 80 m. NW. of Rangoon. Lat. 17. 30. N. Long. 95. 52. E. This is a large and populous place, the head quarters of his Burmese majesty's war-boats in Pegu.

SARDINIA, kingd. S. of Europe (called also the kingd. of Piedmont and Sardinia), consisting of several portions of territory in Italy, as follows: the island of Sardinia, Piedmont (including Nice), Savoy, Genoa, a portion of the Milanese, and the duchy of Montferrat. By the most recent arrangements the continental ter. of this kingd. is divided into eight intendencies; viz., Savoy, Turin, Coni, Alessandria, Novara, Aosta, Nice, and Genoa. These are subdivided into 40 continental and 10 insular provinces; containing 94 towns, 269 burghs, and 3356 vils. and hamlets. Area, 2635 sq. leagues. Pop. 3,399,600. See the articles PIEDMONT, SAVOY, GENOA, TURIN, SARDINIA, ISLAND OF, &c. The inhabitants of this kingdom are divided into 4 classes—noblesse, clergy, inhabitants of the towns, and peasantry. The noblesse comprise the gentry as well as the peerages and are very numerous. The peasantry in Piedmont, and other parts of the continental dominions, are exempt from vassalage, but the case is very different in the island of Sardinia. Education, hitherto in a backward state, is improving. There are two universities, Turin and Genoa: instruc-

tion on the plan of Bell and Lancaster has been introduced into this country since 1815, with good effect. The religion is Roman Catholic. The residence of the court is at Turin. The constitution is a monarchy; the appointments of the judges, governors, &c. being vested in the crown. The laws are in an undigested state. The courts of justice are held at Turin, Genoa, Chamberry, Nice, Cagliari, and Sassari; there is also a number of courts of the second rank, in the small towns. The reigning family is descended from the counts of Savoy, who are of great antiquity. In the early part of the 11th century, a branch of that house possessed the principality of Piedmont, but becoming extinct in 1418, their dominions were added to Savoy. The political importance of this state was increased by the contest between France and Austria for the N. of Italy. The siege of Turin by the French in 1706, their signal defeat by the allies under prince Eugene, and the eventual successes of the allies, are important points in the history of that age. After a peace of half a century, the kingdom of Sardinia took part in the wars of the French revolution. This contest was maintained until 1796, when the assumption of the command by Bonaparte led to the overthrow of the allied forces, and the conclusion of an unfavourable treaty of peace. This was followed by the removal of the royal family to Sardinia, and the incorporation of their continental states with the French territory. They were not restored to the legitimate sovereign until the overthrow of Bonaparte, in 1814. The Genoese territory was added to it, by the congress of Vienna, in 1815.

SARDINIA, island, Mediterranean, S. of Corsica, belonging to the above kingd. Area, 9250 sq. m. Pop. 520,000. Lat. from 38. 55. to 41. 17. N. Long. 7. 57. to 9. 51. E. The geographical division is into the two parts of Capo di Cagliari and Capo di Sassari; the former being the S., and the latter the N. part of the island. The political divisions of 1821 are into 10 provinces. The surface of the island presents a pleasant variety of hill and dale. The mountains extend from N. to S. Its chief rivs. are the Oristano and Flumendoso. On the sea-coast are many fresh-water lakes and bays of the sea, nearly inclosed by the land. The larger bays are Cagliari and Santa Rosa on the S., Oristano on the W., and Sassari on the N. The promontories are Capo Falcone N., Capo Mulgarin W., Capo Teulada and Carbonara S., Capo Monte Santo, and Comino E. The climate of Sardinia has less intensity of heat or cold than in continental countries of the same latitude. The winter is mild, the unhealthiness is local, and produced by marsh vapours. The soil is fertile, affording seed and wheat. Several of the mountains contain valuable minerals, such as lead and silver. The vines of Sardinia may be compared to those of Spain. The olive also forms a great object of rural economy; the mulberry, lemon, orange, fig, pomegranate, and palm-tree are cultivated; the interior contains tracts of desert, and forests of aged oak, chestnuts, and cork-trees. Hogs, sheep, and goats are numerous. Sardinia is favourably situate for commercial intercourse, having a number of good harbours; the best are those of Palmas, Nova, and Cagliari. This island has no manufactures, except some coarse linens and woollens. It exports corn, cattle, salted provisions, fish, hides, skins, fruit, wine, and brandy. The interior is still in a state of barbarism. The shepherds roam with their flocks over the uninhabited tracts, and the number of banditti in the mountains render it unsafe for any one to venture far into the interior without an escort. In the tns. and along the sea-coast the inhabitants are agreeable in person and manners. Sardinia is unknown in history, until the time of its occupancy by the Carthaginians, who were expelled by the Romans. They continued in possession of the island till the decline of the empire, when it was invaded by the Saracens. The inhabitants, in 1794, encouraged by the French revolution, rose in insurrection, and caused the Piedmontese to leave the island.

SARI, tn. Persia, prov. Mazanderan, S. coast of the Caspian. Lat. 35. 35. N. Long. 52. 58. E. It is an ancient city, frequently alluded to by the poet Ferdusi, and contained four or five temples of the ancient Persians. Sari is now the residence of one of the princes of Persia. It is well fortified by a wall and ditch. Though not large, it is crowded with inhabitants. Here are merchants who carry on trade with Astracan. The country is flat and woody, but bounded on the NW. and SW. by a range of hills.

SARK, Island of, an island in the English Channel, situate near the coast of Normandy, and between Jersey and Guernsey. Pop. 490. Lat. 49. 30. N. Long. 2. 52. W. It is about 5 m. in length and 3 m. in breadth. The island abounds with rabbits, wild fowl, and cliff pigeons. The only manufactures are knit-stockings, gloves, and Guernsey jackets for sailors; and the inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in fishing, have some trade with Bristol.

SARLAT, tn. SW. of France, depart. Dordogne, prov. Guyenne, cap. of an arrondissement on riv. Sarlat; 98 m. EbN. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 6000. Here are a few remains of Roman antiquity. Before the revolution it was the seat of a bishop.

SARN-BADRIG, or Patrick's Causeway, a reef of rocks, Great Britain, extending out to sea a distance of 21 m. from the coast of Merionethshire, and ranging ENE., and WSW. of co. Merioneth, N. Wales. It is steep and dangerous on the N. side, but has regular soundings on the other.

SARNEN, tn. Switzerland, cap. of canton of Unterwalden, on riv. Aa, where it falls into lake Sarnen; 9 m. S. of Lucerne. Pop. 2000. It is well built, and has a neat church and council-house.

SARNESFIELD, par. England, hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £1386. Pop. 98. Weobly (P. T. 147). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Hereford. About 2 m. distant is the celebrated eminence called Lady-Lift, the summit of which commands a prospect beyond the power of description. A court-leet is occasionally held here.

SARNO, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Citra, kingd. Naples, near E. base of Mount Vesuvius; 20 m. E. of Naples. Pop. 12,000. It is remarkable for little except the superior quality of the silk raised in its environs. It has an old castle belonging to the Barberini family, who bear the title of dukes of Sarno, and it is the see of a bishop.

SAROS, or Scharos, co. N. Hungary, borders of Austrian Galicia, but separated from it by the Carpathians. Area, 1400 sq. m. Pop. 142,000. Chief tn. Epiries. It contains several

lofty mntns., the chief of which are called Simonka and Oblik. The mineral springs are numerous; and there are some salt-mines, and a mine of opals at Czervenitz. The cold is intense, on account of its mountains, but corn and vines are cultivated in some situations.

SAROS-PATAK, tn. NE. of Hungary, on riv. Bodrog; 14 m. NbE. of Tokay. Pop. 8000. Lat. 48. 18. N. Long. 21. 34. E. It has a Catholic, Calvinist, and a Greek church. Here is also a Calvinist college on a large scale, containing a valuable library, a set of philosophical instruments, and a collection of minerals.

SAROWY, dist. Hindoostan, W. part of prov. Ajmeer; between Lat. 24. and 26. N. To the N. the limits of this dist. disappear in the great Desert; on the S. is the prov. of Gujerat; and on the W. the channel of Banass riv. and dominions of the Ameers of Sinde. Until recently, when its internal commotions attracted the attention of the British government, this portion of Hindoostan remained quite unknown, and was supposed to be almost an uninhabited desert, but this condition is more the work of men than of nature. The soil is fertile, and the cattle of a superior quality. Its position is important, as it commands several strong passes, and is central to the frontier posts of the Bengal and Bombay presidencies.

SAROWY, cap. of the above district; 62 m. from Odeypoor. Lat. 24. 52. N. Long. 73. 15. E. About 20 years ago the real heir of Sarowy was deposed for his crimes, when Row Sheo Singh was appointed manager, and the place given up to the British. This was once the most frequented road for commerce, which will probably return under British protection.

SARRE, or SAAR, riv. W. of Germany, which rises among the Vosges mntns., flows through the Prussian gov. of Treves, and joins the Moselle at Consarbruck.

SARRET, or SYRET, par. England, hund. Cashio, co. Hertford. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £1762. Pop. 452. Rickmansworth (P. T. 18). Liv. a vic. in dioc. London.

SARSDEN, par. England, hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £2513. Pop. 154. Chipping Norton (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford. Here is an endowed school for 24 girls.

SART, vil. Asia Minor, noted as the site of the ruins of Sardis, once the cap. of Lydia. The ruins are scattered over a verdant plain. Some of the most remarkable are built of bricks so strongly cemented as to make it scarcely possible to detach a specimen.

SARTHE, or SARTE, riv. France, rising near Mortagne, in the depart. of the Orne, and joining the Mayenne, 6 m. above Angers. It is navigable from Le Mans.

SARTHE, or SARTE, depart. NW. of France; including great part of the ancient prov. of Maine. Area, 2430 sq. m. Pop. 446,000. It is divided into four arrondissements: Le Mans, La Fleche, Mamers, and St. Calais. The depart. belongs to the dioc. of Le Mans, and the jurisdiction of the cour royale of Angers. The surface is level, except in the NW. The soil is various, though lime and sand seem to predominate. The principal rivs. are the Sarthe, the Loir, and the Huine. The climate is mild, and the air healthy. The productions are corn, flax, hemp, vines, and various fruits. Here are also iron-mines and marble quarries. Grazing is followed to a considerable extent. The principal manufactures are of hardware, paper, woollens, and leather.

SARUM, OLD, formerly an anc. and now a deserted and disfranchised bor. England, par. Stratford-under-the-Castle, hundred of Underditch, county of Wilts. Salisbury (P. T. 81). It returned members to parliament the 23rd of Edward I., and the next return was made the 34th of Edward III., since which time it has continued to return members till the passing of the Reform act, in 1832, when the borough was disfranchised. See SALISBURY.

SARUN, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar, comprehending the div. Bettiah, or Chumparan. Area, 5106 sq. m. Pop. 1,200,000. Lat. about 26. N. It is bounded N. by Gorucpoot, and Muckwanpoor; S. by riv. Ganges; E. by Tirhoot; and W. by the Dewa, or Goggra. The Sarun div. is one of the most prosperous in the British dominions, and has long been in the highest state of cultivation. The land is plentifully supplied with moisture, and the soil yields abundance of all the richest productions of the E.; it contains scarcely any waste or jungle. Bettiah suffered severely during the great famine of 1770, when half of the inhabitants perished. The zemindars also experienced such opposition, that the majority of them were obliged to abscond. They have been re-established, and cultivation has been on the increase. The chief tns. of the Bettiah div. are Bettiah, Boggah, and Maissy; the principal riv. the Gunduck, on the banks of which large timber trees are procured for shipbuilding. The agricultural produce consists in opium, tobacco, wheat, barley, flax, cotton, &c. The cattle are numerous. There are few articles of trade manufactured. The principal mercantile commodity is saltpetre. Government has two factories, one for cloth, and the other for saltpetre. Good roads are much wanted. Almost every village had a mud fort, to which the inhabitants resorted when attacked by their neighbours; the remains of these are still to be seen, but in a ruinous condition.

SARUNGPOOR, subdiv. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa, on E. side of riv. Cali Sinde. Pop. 8000. Lat. 23. 35. N. Long. 76. 35. E. It is an ancient city, and is said to have been greatly improved by Baz Bahadur, the last Mahomedan prince of Malwa, who assumed the title of king.

SARZANA, or SARSANA, ancient tn. Italy, intendency Genoa, kingd. Sardinia, on river Magra, 5 m. from its mouth; 45 m. ESE. of Genoa. Pop. 3500. Lat. 44. 9. N. Long. 9. 58. E. It belonged originally to the grand duchy of Tuscany, but was given to Genoa in the fifteenth century in exchange for Leghorn. The fortress of Sarzanello is situate on a mountain in the neighbourhood.

SARZEAU, tn. NW. of France, depart. Morbihan, prov. Brittany; 7 m. S. of Vannes. Pop. 5400. It has good fisheries.

SARZEDAS, tn. N. of Portugal; 117 m. ENE. of Lisbon. Pop. 3000. It has some antiquities, being supposed to be the Oppidum Sarsidense of the Romans. Particles of gold are found in a river at a little distance called Liça.

SASKACHAWAINE, riv. North America, formed by two large branches rising in the Chippewan mountains. After a course of 600 miles they unite and flow into the bay of Lake

Winnipeg. The Severn, flowing from E. of Lake Winnipeg, is the continuation of the Saskachawaine and Assiniboine rivers.

SASLAVL, tn. European Russia, gov. Volhynia; 87 m. E. of Brody, in Austrian Poland. Pop. 5100.

SASNEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Agra; 38 m. NNE. from city of Agra. Lat. 27. 45. N. Long. 78. 4. E. In 1803 the zemindar, being refractory, was expelled, after a desperate resistance. The fort was remarkable for the great height and thickness of its mud ramparts, protected by a double ditch. After its reduction by Lord Lake the works were partially destroyed, and they are now only to be traced in their ruins.

SASSARI, tn. island of Sardinia, near NW. coast; 64 m. N. of Oristano. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 40. 48. N. Long. 8. 45. E. It is situate in a plain, and is surrounded with a wall. Its environs produce wine, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, also silk. They contain a number of shady walks, bordered with fountains. The fountain called Rosello is said to rival the most magnificent of those of Rome. Sassari is the seat of the provincial government and courts of justice, as well as of an university, erected in 1775. It is also the see of an archbishop, and contains a number of churches and religious houses. The harbour of Porto Torre is situated on the gulf of Sassari, 10 m. from the town, and communicates with it by means of a small river.

SASSUOLO, tn. Italy, duchy Modena; 8 m. S. of the city of Modena. Pop. 3100. Lat. 44. 30. N. Long. 10. 54. E. In the neighbourhood is the hill of Zibio, remarkable for its wells of petroleum, and for a small aperture which frequently throws out sulphureous smoke, flames, and mud to a great height.

SATALIA, ANTALIA, or ADALIA, city, Asia Minor, prov. Caramania, Asiatic Turkey, at the head of a gulf of the same name. Pop. 8000. Lat. 36. 50. N. Long. 30. 45. E. This place is supposed to be on the site of the ancient Olbia, and is beautifully situate round a small harbour, the streets rising behind each other like the seats of a theatre; and on the level summit of the hill the city is inclosed by a ditch, a double wall, and square towers: between two of the towers appear the remains of a handsome gateway. The port is inclosed by two stone piers, which once had towers on the extremities, but they are now in a ruinous state. The soil is deep, everywhere intersected by streams loaded with calcareous matter, which, after fertilizing the plain, fall over the cliffs, and turn the corn-mills in their descent to the sea.

SATARA, fortified tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, between the Krishna and Tourna Ghaut; 56 m. S. of Poona. Lat. 17. 42. N. Long. 74. 12. E. The hill, on which the fort is placed, is about 800 feet high. At no great distance from Satara town are many hill forts of great natural strength. The town lies at the bottom of the mountain, and consists of one long street, without even an Hindoostan temple or any public edifice.

SATARA, dist. Hindoostan, surrounding the above town. Area, 1100 sq. m. The vale of Satara is one of the most pleasing tracts in the Deccan, rich in rice, and clumps of fine trees clustered around the villages. Satara was taken from the sovereign of Bejapoor in 1651 by Sevajee, the founder of the Maharatta empire. The father of the late raja was a private silladar, but, being of the genuine blood of Sevajee, he was exalted from obscurity to a throne: he died in 1808. On the expulsion of the peishwa, in 1818, the British government determined to reinstate the Satarah raja in a portion of his ancestors' dominions, and this tract of country was reserved for that purpose. It is bounded by the Ghaut mountains. The principal towns are Satarah, Punderpoor, Bejapoor, Mahabillysir, Merritch, and Huttary, besides many hill-forts, which are almost impregnable. The management of the raja's territories was, in the first instance, assigned to captain Grant, until 1821, when the raja Nur Narrain, having attained the age of 21, was vested with the uncontrolled administration of his dominions.

SATGONG, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on a creek of riv. Hooghly; 4 m. NW. of the town of Hooghly. In 1566, and probably later, this was a large trading city, in which European merchants had their factories for procuring the productions of Bengal, but it is now much decayed.

SATHMAR, co. Hungary, N. of Transylvania, on both banks of riv. Szamos. Area, 2250 sq. m. Pop. 187,000. The chief town is Nagy-Caroly; and count Caroly is hereditary palatine of the county. Many parts of this territory consist of a sandy soil, others are strewed with soda, or covered with marshes, one of which, called Etsed, is 28 miles in length; yet this county produces wheat, maize, and wine. Particular districts contain mines of salt, others of metals.

SATHMAR, or SATHMAR NEMETHI, tn. Hungary, in pal. of the same name, on riv. Szamos; 255 m. E. of Presburg. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 47. 46. N. Long. 22. 53. E. The town consists of two parts, Sathmar and Nemethi, which stand on opposite banks of the river. The chief trade is in wine. In the neighbourhood are salt mines, and the town is one of the principal government offices for its disposal. Sathmar is a bishop's see, erected in 1806, and has a Catholic seminary, with one Greek and two Calvinist churches. The town has been frequently besieged in the wars of which Hungary has been the theatre. In 1646, the Protestants held here a national council.

SATLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, parish Lanchester, W. div. Chester ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 860. Real prop. £2510. Pop. 112. Stanhope (P. T. 262). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £80. Here is a school, supported by subscription.

SATTERLEIGH, par. England, hund. South Molton, co. Devon. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £417. Pop. 58. South Molton (P. T. 178). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £100.

SATTERTHWAITE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Hawkeshead, hund. Lonsdale N. of the sands, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 4790. Real prop. £1824. Pop. 403. Hawkshead (P. T. 267). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £63.

SAUGUES, tn. E. of France, depart. Upper Loire, prov. Languedoc, on riv. Suejoles; 15 m. W. of Le Puy. Pop. 3500.

SAUGUR, town, Hindoostan, prov. Malwa. Lat. 23. 48. N. Long. 78. 47. E. Saugur was originally ceded by the peshwa by the treaty of Poona. The occupation of this strong country has rendered it necessary to station part of the

military forces, required to overawe Central Hindoostan, within the limits of the Saugur district.

SAUL, par. Ireland, bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2410. Downpatrick (P. T. 2). Liv. a rect. and perpet. cur. in dioc. Down, and archdioc. Armagh.

SAUL, par. England, upper div. hund. Whitston, co. Gloucester. Acres, 660. Real prop. £856. Pop. 443. Stroud (P. T. 101). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £120. The Thames and Severn, and Gloucester and Berkeley canal pass here.

SAULIEU, tn. E. of France, depart. Cote d'Or, prov. Burgundy; 33 m. W. of Dijon. Pop. 2900. Lat. 47. 16. N. Long. 4. 17. E. This place is very ancient, and an adjoining wood is said to have been appropriated to the sacrifices of the Druids. The ruins of a temple dedicated to the sun are still visible. Saulieu was the birthplace of the celebrated Vauban.

SAUMUR, tn. France, depart. Maine and Loire, prov. Anjou, on the s. bank of the river Loire; 38 m. WSW. of Tours. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 47. 15. N. Long. 0. 7. W. It has two bridges over the Loire, one of which is the finest structure of the kind in France. The principal street, on a line with this bridge, contains the theatre and other buildings. The castle, situate on an eminence commanding the town, is an ancient building, now used for military stores. The town contains several squares. It has some remains of Roman and Celtic antiquities. A Protestant academy was founded here by Duplessis Mornay, governor of this part of France. Saumur has manufactures of linen, woollens, and leather, and a trade in wine and brandy. It was the birthplace of Madame Dacier.

SAUNDBY, par. England, North Clay div. wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1250. Real prop. £2318. Pop. 104. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £78.

SAUNDERTON, or SANDERTON, par. England, hund. Desborough, co. of Buckingham. Acres, 1590. Real prop. £1962. Pop. 231. Wendover (P. T. 35). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SAURAT, tn. S. of France, depart. of the Arriege, prov. co. of Foix; 3 m. NW. of Tarascon. Pop. 3500. It has iron mines in the vicinity.

SAUSTHORPE, par. England, hund. Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 750. Real prop. £1073. Pop. 206. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £120.

SAVANNAH, riv. N. America, U. S., formed by the union of the Tugeloo and Keowee. It separates S. Carolina from Georgia, and runs SE. into the Atlantic. It is navigable for large vessels to the town of Savannah, 17 m., and for boats of 100 feet keel to Augusta.

SAVANNAH, city and port of entry, North America, U. S., Chatham co., Georgia, on the SW. bank of the river Savannah; 118 m. SW. of Charleston. Pop. 7303. Lat. 32. 8. N. Long. 81. 10. W. It stands in a low sandy plain, and was formerly insalubrious, from its marshy surface, but the rice swamps in the vicinity are no longer inundated, and the evil is in a great measure remedied. The town contains 12 public buildings, including the U. S. branch bank, 8 churches, the exchange, and academy. There are 10 public squares, planted with trees. It is a place of great trade, and exports cotton, rice, and tobacco. It is defended by two forts, and the entrance to the river is indicated by a lighthouse on Tybee Island. The city has more than once suffered severely by fires.

SAVE, river, Austria, rises in Illyria, flows through part of Styria and Croatia, separates Sclavonia from Turkey, and joins the Danube between Semlin and Belgrade. It is the medium by which the corn and tobacco of the Bannat, and the neighbouring provinces, are transported.

SAVERDUN, tn. S. of France, depart. of the Arriege, prov. co. of Foix, on the river Arriege; 18 m. N. of Foix. Pop. 3000. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, has two suburbs, and a castle. It was the birthplace of pope Benedict XII.

SAVERNE, tn. NE. of France, depart. of the Lower Rhine, prov. Alsace, on the river Sarre; 22 m. WNW. of Strasburg. Pop. 4000. Lat. 48. 44. N. Long. 7. 36. E. Its castle was formerly the residence of the bishops of Strasburg. It has some trade in miscellaneous articles, woollens, leather, hardware, pottery, and tobacco, chiefly manufactured in the town. The surrounding country, though mountainous, produces wine. The town contains a college and hospital.

SAVIGLIANO, tn. NW. of Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, on the river Maira; 25 m. S. of Turin. It is fortified and well-built, contains a large market-place, several handsome buildings, and four suburbs. It has, on a small scale, manufactures of woollens, silk, and linen.

SAVIGNANO, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Ultra, kingd. Naples; 20 m. N. of Conza. Pop. 5000.

SAVINIEN, ST., town, W. of France, prov. Saintonge, on the river Charente; 9 m. N. of Saintes. Pop. 2900. Here is a pearl fishery, and some trade in wine and brandy; also in the sale of wood.

SAVOLAX, dist. European Russia, gov. Finland, 200 m. long by 100 m. broad, but of scanty pop. It is bounded S. and E. by Russia proper, and W. by the prov. Tavastland. The country is nearly covered with woods, lakes, and marshes. The woods abound with elk and rein-deer. The exports are limited to tallow, butter, dried fish, hides, and furs. After belonging for many centuries to Sweden, part of this prov. was ceded to Russia in 1743, and the remainder in 1809.

SAVONA, tn. NW. of Italy, intendency Genoa, kingd. Sardinia; 20 m. WSW. of Genoa. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 44. 19. N. Long. 8. 31. E. It is a well-built place, containing good churches and hospitals, but the streets are narrow, winding, and badly paved. It had formerly two harbours, but one of these, spacious and secure, was filled up by the Genoese, to whom it was an object of jealousy: the other is small and difficult of approach. Savona was once a place of great trade, and contained a pop. of 25,000; but in 1648 an explosion of 1000 barrels of gunpowder destroyed half the houses. The articles of trade are silk, wool, and fruit; heavy iron ware is manufactured here.

SAVOY, duchy, S. of Europe, NW. part of the continental states of the kingd. of Sardinia, and forming one of the intendencies into which that kingdom is now divided. See SARDINIA. Area, 3800 sq. m. Pop. 450,000. Lat. 45. 8. to 46. 28. N. It is bounded W. by France, and E. by

Piedmont. Savoy is the region of Mont Blanc, Mont St. Bernard, Mont Cenis, &c.; so that, while it is full of the finest mountain scenery, the roads are often impassable for carriages, and the soil almost forbids cultivation; by great industry and perseverance, however, it is made to supply the wants of its inhabitants. The products of the valleys are wheat, oats, barley, rye, and hemp. The slopes of the mountains are covered with pasture, and, in favourable situations, with vines. Numbers of cattle and sheep are driven for sale to Piedmont and the Milanese. The mountains contain mines of iron, copper, and silver. Manufactures are confined to linens and some works on a small scale for paper, hardware, and pottery. The exports are cheese, butter, hemp, tanned skins, and wool. The Savoyards, though an uninstructed people, are remarkable for frankness and probity. Savoy was, in the days of the Romans, the abode of the Allobroges, who were subjugated in the reign of Augustus. Their country formed a part of the great prov. of Gallia Narbonensis, and remained in possession of the Romans several centuries. After various changes, it was erected into a county, and, in the 15th century, the governing count obtained the title of duke, together with a great acquisition of power, by succeeding to Piedmont. The revolutionary war brought Savoy under subjection to France, about 1792. In 1814, though occupied by the allies, it was ceded to France by the first treaty of Paris. But in 1815, at the return of Bonaparte, the king of Sardinia took part with the allies, and obtained the restoration of the country of his ancestors, except the commune of St. Julian, which was ceded to the Swiss canton of Geneva.

SAVU ISLE, island, Eastern seas; 60 m. W. of Rolti. Pop. 5000. Lat. 10. 30. S. Long. 121. 45. E. This island is of a stony, barren nature, but small quantities of maize, kachang, and cotton are raised. To the Dutch, to whom it is subject, wax, sandal wood, and edible birds' nests are exported.

SAWLEY, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Acres, 8500. Real prop. £3758. Pop. 3750. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Ann. val. £40. It was formerly a small market-town; the mkt.-house is yet standing. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There is a national school, supported by a small bequest and subscriptions.

SAWLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. and lib. of Ripon, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2980. Real prop. £1759. Pop. 499. Ripon (P. T. 212). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of Ripon. Ann. val. £7. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

SAWLEY, or SALLAY, extra-par. dist. England, W. div. of wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. of York, W. riding. Acres, 2240. Real prop. £3327. Pop. (with Tasside) 588. Clitheroe (P. T. 217).

SAWSTON, par. England, hund. Whittlesford, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1856. Real prop. £2889. Pop. 771. Linton (P. T. 48). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £48. Here is a place of worship for Independent Methodists.

SAWTRY, ALL SAINTS, par. England, hund. Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon. Acres (with Sawtry St. Andrew), 5730. Real prop. £1809. Pop. 510. Stilton (P. T. 75). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

SAWTRY, ST. ANDREWS, par. England, hund. Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon. Real prop. £1764. Pop. 320. Stilton (P. T. 75). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SAX, vil. and dist. Switzerland, canton of St. Gall; 8 m. SE. of Appenzel. Pop. 3000.

SAXBY, par. England, hund. Framland, co. of Leicester. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £2106. Pop. 206. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SAXBY, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £1238. Pop. 124. Market Raisen (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £42.

SAXBY, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Yarborough, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2560. Real prop. £2682. Pop. 260. Barton-upon-Humber (P. T. 167). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SAXELBY, par. England, hund. E. Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1089. Pop. (with Shoby) 220. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Here is a bequest for the education of poor children.

SAXHAM, GREAT, par. England, hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £2301. Pop. 260. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SAXHAM, LITTLE, par. England, hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £1727. Pop. 198. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SAXILBY, par. England, W. div. wapentake of Lawres, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4270. Real prop. £4086. Pop. (with Ingleby) 719. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £117. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

SAXLINGHAM, par. England, hund. Holt, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1760. Real prop. £1348. Pop. 153. Holt (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SAXLINGHAM NETHERGATE, par. England, hund. Henstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1250. Real prop. £2503. Pop. 666. St. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SAXLINGHAM THORPE, par. England, hund. Henstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 870. Real prop. £668. Pop. 161. St. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SAXMUNDHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Plomesgate, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £2580. Pop. 1048. London, 89 m. Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich. Market-day, Thursday. Two annual fairs. The town has no particular manufactures, and the chief article of its trade is salt. Considerable quantities of iron are also shipped for London. The houses are in general well-built, but the streets are narrow and unpaved. Here is an Independent dissenting meeting-house.

SAXONY, a name denoting, in its widest sense, a tract of country, N. Germany, extending from the frontier of Poland on the E. to the Weser on the W., which has been subject to various changes. The Saxons, in the time of Ptolemy a rude tribe inhabiting part of Jutland and Holstein, gradually extended their territory W. and S., and were invited by the Britons to assist them against the Picts and Scots. After the expedition to Britain, little is

known of the Saxons, except that they acquired new possessions in NE. Germany. Charlemagne was firmly resisted by these people, but they were obliged to submit, on condition of receiving Christianity and paying an annual tribute. On the division of Germany into circles, Saxony was formed into three—Westphalia, Upper Saxony, and Lower Saxony. Upper Saxony was bounded by Poland, Silesia, and Lusatia on the E., and by Bohemia and Franconia on the S. Area, 43,000 sq. m. Pop. 4,000,000. Lower Saxony had Westphalia and the Rhine to the W., and Sleswick with the Baltic on the N. Area, 26,000 sq. m. In 1806 the division of circles was abolished, and the names of Upper and Lower Saxony are now used only for the elucidation of history.

SAXONY, Kingdom of, kingd. NE. Germany. Area, 7188 sq. m. Pop. 1,287,000. It is bounded N. by Prussian states, and S. by Bohemia, and is divided into six circles—Meissen, Leipsic, Erzgebirge, Vogtland, Merseburg, and Upper Lusatia. The chief towns are, Dresden the cap., Leipsic, Chemnitz, Bautzen, Freyberg, Zittau, Plauen, and Meissen. The principal rivers are, the Elbe, 2 Elsters, 2 Muldas, and the Queiss, all, except the Elbe, unfit for navigation within the limits of Saxony. The mountainous district in the S. contains extensive forests, the valleys only being cultivated; but the level district in the N. produces wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, hops, and some vines. Great care has been bestowed on the sheep, and the Saxon wool rendered the best in Germany. Saxony abounds in mineral riches, as granite, mica, metallic ores, and basalt. The smaller minerals, topaz, chrysolites, amethysts, &c., are common. Porcelain clay is found in the neighbourhood of Meissen. Saxony has a few silver mines, and abundance of iron, copper, and lead, besides arsenic, cobalt, antimony, manganese, zinc, sulphur, alum, vitriol, and borax. The salt-mines and springs are included in the district ceded in 1815 to Prussia. Linen, woollen, and cotton are objects of manufacture. There are silk manufactures on a small scale at Leipsic. Founderies of cannon and other articles are numerous in the iron districts. The exports consist in wool, minerals, linen, yarn, woollens, and lace. The imports are silk, flax, cotton, coffee, sugar, wine, and sometimes corn. The most trading place is Leipsic, famous also for its university. The institutions for education in this country are numerous and well conducted. Saxony, formerly an electorate, was formed into a kingdom in 1806. The states, which constituted a part of the old gov., are divided into two houses; the prelates and nobles in one, and in the other the country gentry and deputies of towns. The higher offices of administration are entrusted to a cabinet council, a board of finance, a military board, a high court of appeal for judicial questions, and an upper consistory for ecclesiastical. The peasantry are in the enjoyment of complete personal freedom. The king of Saxony, as a member of the Germanic confederation, has a fourth rank in the smaller, and four votes at the larger assembly. The first margrave of Meissen, who bore the title of elector, began his reign in 1422. The next memorable event in the history of Saxony was the Reformation, in the beginning of the 16th century. John Frederick, having lost a battle against an army of the emperor Charles V., was stripped of his states and dignity, which the emperor conferred on his cousin Maurice, margrave of Meissen, ancestor of the present house of Saxony, who compelled Charles, in 1552, to sign the convention of Passau. The Saxons took an active part in the Thirty years' war, in support of the Protestant religion, terminated by the peace of Westphalia in 1648. But in 1697 the temptation of acquiring the crown of Poland, vacant by the death of Sobieski, induced the reigning elector, Augustus I., to profess himself a Catholic. The Swedes, however, under Charles XII., invaded Saxony, bringing great distress into the country; this was relieved by the march of Charles into Russia, after which the crown of Poland was resumed by Augustus. In 1806 he sent all his troops into the field, in support of Prussia against France, when Bonaparte by his success attached the Saxons to his cause, and Prussian Poland was added to the Saxon dominions. In the year 1813 the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen took place; and the attacks on Dresden, and the decisive engagements at Leipsic, were followed by the retreat of Bonaparte to the Rhine, and by divesting the king of Saxony of the government. Agreeably to the decision of the congress at Vienna, his title was restored, but a considerable portion of his territory was separated from the kingdom and transferred to Prussia.

SAXONY, prov. Prussia, W. of Brandenburg, and N. of kingd. Saxony. Area, 9830 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000. Lat. 52. 0. to 53. 0. N. Long. 9. 50. to 13. 50. E. It comprises nearly all the cessions made at the congress of Vienna, and the Prussian government have incorporated with them the principalities lying N. of the duchy of Anhalt and W. of the rivers Elbe and Havel. This prov. is divided into the governments of Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt, and forms a distinct military division; chief tn. Magdeburg. It is in general level, the soil being in some places dry and sandy, and in others a heavy loam. There are some large forests, but in many parts wood is scarce. The principal objects of cultivation are corn, hemp, flax, and chicory, for making coffee. Pit-coal and metals are found chiefly in the mountains of the Hartz; porcelain clay in the level ground in the S.; but the most profitable product is salt, obtained from brine springs by evaporation. The richest of these springs is in the gov. of Merseburg, where it is difficult to find pure water for drinking, or for the purposes of cookery. The inhabitants are active and industrious in their manufactures; but their fabrics, chiefly linen and woollens, are carried on in the separate dwellings of the workmen. The commerce of the prov. is very limited.

SAXTEAD, par. England, hund. Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2050. Real prop. £1784. Pop. 505. Framlingham (P. T. 87). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich.

SAXTHORPE, par. England, hund. South Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2030. Real prop. £2134. Pop. 362. Aylesham (P. T. 118). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich.

SAXTON, par. and tnshp. England, upper div. wapentake of Barkston Ash, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3710. Real prop. £2640. Pop. 522. Tadcaster (P. T. 190). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £72.

SAYBROOK, tn. N. America, U. S., Middle-

sex co., Connecticut, N. of the riv. Connecticut; 35 m. E. of New Haven. Pop. 4980. It contains four parishes, in each of which is a congregational meeting-house; there are in the tn. four other houses of public worship. Its manufactures are of combs, augers, and gimlets.

SCALA NOVA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, in Asia Minor; 40 m. S. of Smyrna. Pop. about 8000. The fortifications are three-quarters of a mile in circumference. To the N. is a considerable suburb, in which alone the Christians are permitted to dwell. The port is secured by a small island against W. winds, but is exposed to the N. This tn. carries on much trade, supplying Samos and the neighbouring district with grain, coffee, cloth, &c., and yields quantities of wine.

SCALBY, or SCAWBY, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Manley, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3930. Real prop. £4678. Pop, (with Sturton) 942. Glandford Bridge (P. T. 156). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £116. Here is a Wesleyan chapel and free school.

SCALBY, par. and tnshp. England, E. div. wapentake of Pickering Lythe, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 11,060. Real prop. £4900. Pop. 1676. Scarborough (P. T. 117). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Here is a small hospital for four poor widows or widowers.

SCALDWELL, par. England, hund. Orlingbury, co. Northampton. Acres, 1060. Real prop. £2177. Pop. 387. Wellingborough (P. T. 67). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Peterborough. Twenty-three children are educated with the proceeds of two bequests; 13 must belong to this par., and 10 to that of Brixworth.

SCALEBY, EAST, par. and tnshp. England, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 3590. Real prop. £1691. Pop. 560. Carlisle (P. T. 301). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £83. Here is a small endowed school.

SCALFORD, or SCALDEFORD, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 2520. Real prop. £3223. Pop. 467. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SCALLOWAY, seaport-town, Scotland, par. Tingwall, Mainland island, of the Shetland group, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Pop. with par. Lerwick (P. T. 4). See TINGWALL.

SCALPAY, ISLAND OF, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, par. Harris, sh. Inverness. Pop. with par. At E. point is a lighthouse, built in 1778; and near the western end are two excellent natural harbours.

SCAMBLESBY, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2150. Real prop. £1541. Pop. 413. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £80.

SCAMMONDEN, or DEAN HEAD, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Huddersfield, upper div. wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2080. Real prop. £608. Pop. 912. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York.

SCAMPSTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Rillington, wapentake of Buckrose, co. of York, E. riding. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £2409. Pop. 231. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £25.

SCAMPTON, par. England, W. div. wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2190. Real prop. £3131. Pop. 242. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SCANDEROON. See ALEXANDRETTA.

SCANIA, or SCHONEN, prov. Sweden, in S. Gothland; 65 m. long by 50 m. brord. Pop. 260,000. It is bounded S. by the Baltic, and W. by the Sound, which separates it from Denmark. It is the most fertile country in Sweden; the valleys produce corn and pastures. The principal mineral products are alum, sulphur, coal, chalk, and lead-ore. The exports are corn, timber, hemp, and cordage, as well as horses, sheep, and black cattle. The fisheries on the coast are productive. Scania was in remote ages an independent gov.; it was long in possession of Denmark, but was ceded to Sweden, with the adjacent provinces of Blekingen and Halland, at the peace of Roschild in 1658. The Danes attempted to conquer it after the disaster of Charles XII., but were defeated. It is now divided into the provinces of Christianstadt and Malmohus.

SCARBA, ISLAND OF, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, forming part of the par. of Jura, dist. Islay, sh. Argyll. Pop. with par. It contains abundance of excellent slate.

SCARBOROUGH, seaport, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, E. div. wapentake Pickering Lythe, but having separate jurisdiction, co. of York, N. riding. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £12,355. Pop. 8760. London, 217 m. Liv. a disch. vic. and a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. (of former), £60. Market-days, Thursday and Saturday. Two annual fairs. Members of parliament, 2. The tn. is well built; the streets in the upper tn. are spacious and well paved, and the houses in general have a handsome appearance. The chief public buildings are, the tn.-hall, custom-house, assembly-rooms, a neat theatre, a museum, a scientific institution, and two circulating libraries. The harbour is easy of access, and is the only port between the Humber and Tynemouth-haven in which ships of large burden can take shelter. It is also a member of the port of Hull. Besides the exports and imports, here is a good sail-cloth manufactory, three rope-walks, and several ship-yards, where vessels of 600 tons burden are built. The foreign trade is chiefly with Portugal, Holland, and the Baltic, for arms, brandy, timber, deals, hemp, flax, &c.; there is also a good coasting-trade in corn, butter, bacon, &c. There is a great influx of visitors during the summer season, for the purpose of sea-bathing and drinking the mineral waters. A spa-house has been erected near the wells. There are five bathing establishments, and a general sea-bathing infirmary, supported by subscriptions. This bor. is governed by 6 aldermen, 18 councillors, &c., and has returned two members to parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I. Courts of quarter sessions are holden here, and a manorial court every month for the recovery of debts, amount unlimited. There are chapels of ease and meeting-houses for Wesleyan and Independent Methodists, the Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics. The grammar-school is of obscure origin; four scholars only receive gratuitous instruction. There are also an hospital for worn-out and disabled seamen, under the government of the Trinity-house; an asylum for aged and infirm persons, a society for clothing and educating about 70 boys and girls, a Lan-

casterian school, and several other benevolent institutions. This tn. gives the title of earl to the Lumley family.

SCARCLIFF, par. England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 3910. Real prop. £2972. Pop. 524. Mansfield (P. T. 138). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £32. Ten poor children are instructed, with two annuities, amounting to £6 10s.

SCAREWALSH, bar. Ireland, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 31,229. Containing 17 pars., the mkt.-tns. of Enniscorthy and Newtown Barry, beside several vils.

SCARLE, North, par. England, lower div. wapentake Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2190. Real prop. £1109. Pop. 479. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Lincoln. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

SCARLE, South, par. England, N. div. of wapentake Newark, co. Nottingham. Acres, 2050. Real prop. £923. Pop. 479. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. York. Ann. val. £130.

SCARNING, par. England, hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3510. Real prop. £3504. Pop. 603. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Livs. a rect. and disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Here is an endowed free school.

SCARRINGTON, par. England, N. div. of wapentake Bingham, co. Nottingham. Acres, 910. Real prop. £1273. Pop. 188. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a cur. dioc. York. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

SCARSDALE, hund. England, co. Derby. Acres, 144,750. Pop. 53,582. Containing 32 parishes.

SCARTHO, par. England, wapentake Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £1601. Pop. 147. Great Grimsby (P. T. 165). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Lincoln.

SCAWTON, par. England, wapentake Ryedale, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 3610. Real prop. £951. Pop. 148. Helmesley (P. T. 222). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. York. Ann. val. £79.

SCHAESBURG, or Segesvar, tn. Austrian States, prov. Transylvania, near the riv. Kockel; 47 m. ESE. of Clausenburg. Pop. 6000. Lat. 46. 10. N. Long. 24. 49. E. It is divided into Upper and Lower towns, besides the suburbs. Here are four churches and a gymnasium. The principal employment is the manufacture of linen and woollen. The environs produce vines, &c. The present tn. was begun in 1178, but some ruins and medals found here show that its site was once occupied by the Romans.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, canton of Switzerland. Area, 170 sq. m. Pop. 32,000. The climate is temperate and healthy; the soil is various; the products are wheat, barley, oats, vines, and other fruits.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, tn. N. of Switzerland, cap. of the above canton, on riv. Rhine; 25 m. W. of Constance. Pop. 6000. Lat. 47. 42. N. Long. 8. 37. E. Its public buildings are, the church of St. John, an academy, town-library, town-hall, and market-place. The transit trade of this place has long been good, from its situation—about a league above the cataract of the Rhine, which obliges all the goods brought down the river to be landed here. The manufactures are of cotton, silk, and leather; wine is also produced. A wooden bridge thrown across the Rhine forms the only channel of communication with the rest of Switzerland.

SCHAMACHI, city of Persia, prov. Shirvan, on riv. Aksisi; 30 m. from Kur: said to have formerly had a pop. of 6000. Lat. 40. 27. N. Long. 48. 45. E. The city known to early travellers under this name is now in ruins. The present city, called New Schamachi, is surrounded by a wall and ditch. It was destroyed by Aga Mahommed in the late civil wars, from whose ravages it has not recovered.

SCHATZK, tn. European Russia, gov. Tambov, on riv. Schata; 206 m. SE. of Moscow. Pop. 5700. Lat. 54. 26. N. Long. 41. 56. E. It has a considerable traffic in hemp and hardware from the surrounding country, and in silk, which is imported.

SCHAUENBURG, dist. NW. of Germany, elect. of Hesse, consisting of the S. and SE. parts of princip. of Schauenburg-Lippe. It is in general a level and fertile dist., with very few manufactures. In its government it is independent, having its own courts of administration.

SCHAUENBURG, or Schauenburg-Lippe, princip. Germany, bounded by Hanover, Prussian Westphalia, and the prov. Schauenburg. Area, 172 sq. m. Pop. 25,000. The soil is fertile, and adapted both to tillage and pasturage. The chief manufactures are of thread and linen. This principality was formerly much more extensive. Its ruler is a member of the Germanic confederation.

SCHAUMBURG, domain, W. of Germany, duchy of Nassau; containing, with Holzapfel, 40 sq. m. Pop. 7000.

SCHEBSE, or Septze, tn. European Turkey, prov. Bosnia. Pop. 3000. With iron-works.

SCHELDT, or Schelde, riv. kingd. Belgium, rising in the French depart. of the Aisne, and flowing in a N. direction to Valenciennes, thence to Tournay and Ghent, where it is joined by the Lys. At Antwerp it divides into two branches called E. and W. Scheldt, both flowing into the German Sea, after a course of 200 m.

SCHELESTADT, tn. E. of France, depart. Lower Rhine, prov. Alsace; 25 m. SW. of Strasburg. Pop. 7500. It has manufactures of tobacco, stockings, saltpetre, potash, soap, and earthenware. The art of glazing earthenware is said to have been invented here. It was confirmed to France at the peace of Westphalia, in 1648.

SCHELLENBERG, fort of Germany, kingd. Bavaria, near Donawert; famous for the defeat of a corps of Bavarians and French, by the British under the duke of Marlborough, in 1704.

SCHELLING, or Terschelling, island N. of kingd. Belgium; 9 m. from the coast of Friesland, 15 m. long, by 3 m. broad. Pop. 2000. It was taken by the British in 1799.

SCHEMNITZ, or Selmecz-Banja, tn. NW. of Hungary, near riv. Raab; 83 m. EbN. of Presburg. Lat. 48. 47. N. Long. 18. 54. E. Pop. 23,000. The mines of Schemnitz are the most extensive in Hungary, employing 12,000 men. The chief metals are gold, silver, lead, copper, and arsenic; all are the property of government; but any individual may open a mine, on condition of disposing of the ore to government at a fixed price. Schemnitz has a mining-school, where mechanics, mathematics, mineralogy, &c. are taught.

SCHENECTADY, co. N. America, U. S., New York. Pop. 12,334. Chief tn. Schenectady.—*Schenectady*, tn. Schenectady co., New York. Pop. 4258. The city is situate on the SE. side of the riv. Mohawk, on a plain; is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, gaol, bank, college, and several houses of public worship. A bridge, 997 feet long, is built across the Mohawk. Union College, founded in 1795, has a library of 14,000 volumes. The number of students are from 200 to 250. Here is also an academy of 100 students.

SCHENK, Gros, dist. Austrian states, prov. Transylvania, N. of riv. Aluta. Area, 240 sq. m. Pop. 16,000. It is hilly, but produces corn, hemp, flax, and wine, and has good pasturage.

SCHEVELING, or Scheveningen, maritime vil. kingd. Holland, prov. S. Holland, NW. of the Hague, with which it communicates by a beautiful avenue planted with trees. Pop. 2900.

SCHIEDAM, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. S. Holland, on riv. Schio, near its junction with the Maese; 4 m. W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 9000. Lat. 51. 55. N. Long. 4. 24. E. It is noted for its distilleries of gin, which forms its chief export, and has a small harbour.

SCHIEHALLION, or Thichallin, Mountain of, one of the loftiest hills, Scotland, par. Fortingal, dist. Rannoch, sh. Perth. Its figure is conical, the base being broad and circular, and the summit 3564 feet above sea level. Lat. 56. 40. N.

SCHIO, tn. Austrian Italy, delegation Vincenza, Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, on the riv. Timanjo; 24 m. NbE. of Verona. Pop. 5000. Manufacture, woollens.

SCHIRAZ. See Shiras.

SCHISTAB. See Sistova.

SCHLAN, or Slany, tn. N. Bohemia; 18 m. NW. of Prague. Pop. 3000. Manufactures. stockings and broad cloth.

SCHLEITZ, tn. kingd. Saxony, co. Reuss; 25 m. SbE. of Jena. Pop. 4700. Manufactures, woollens and cottons.

SCHMIEDEBERG, tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia; 56 m. WSW. of Breslau. Pop. 3800. Manufacture, linen.

SCHMOLNITZ, or Szomolnok, tn. N. Hungary; 114 m. NNE. of Pest. Pop. 5500. Near it are rich mines of silver, copper, iron, and sulphur.

SCHNEEBERG, tn. Germany, kingd. of Saxony; 53 m. WSW. of Dresden. Pop. 4400. The manufacture of smalts is the largest in Saxony. The chief products of the mines are silver, cobalt, bismuth, and iron, with some tin and lead.

SCHOENINGEN, tn. N. Germany, duchy of Brunswick; 18 m. N. of Halberstadt. Pop. 3000, with a productive salt-spring.

SCHOHARIE, co. North America, U. S., New York. Pop. 27,910.—*Schoharie*, tn., cap. Schoharie co., New York; 32 m. W. of Albany, on riv. of the same name. Pop. 5146.

SCHOMBERG, or Szumberg, tn. Austrian states, prov. Moravia; 29 m. NbW. of Olmutz. Pop. 3400. Manufacture, cottons.

SCHONAU Gros, tn. of Germany, ter. of Zittau, kingd. Saxony; 6 m. W. of Zittau. Pop. 4000. Chief occupation, weaving linens.

SCHONBERG, tn. Austrian states, prov. of Moravia; 45 m. NW. of Olmutz. Pop. 3400. In the environs are extensive plantations of astragalus balticus, a species of vetch, the fruit of which is used as a substitute for coffee.

SCHONBRUNN, vil. Austria; 3 m. SW. of Vienna. It is the usual residence of the imperial court, and was improved by the empress Maria Theresa. The church, pleasure-grounds, botanical garden, menagerie, and hall, with the statue of the emperor Francis I., are all deserving attention. Bonaparte had his head-quarters here in 1805 and 1809.

SCHONBURG, co. in interior of Germany. Area, 340 sq. m. Pop. 61,000. It belonged to Bohemia till the treaty of Teschen, in 1779, when it was ceded to Saxony, of which kingdom it continues to form a part.

SCHONEBECKE, tn. Prussia, gov. Magdeburg, prov. Saxony, on the riv. Elbe; 7 m. SS. of Magdeburg. Pop. 5100. With extensive salt manufactures.

SCHONHEIDE, vil. of Germany, circle of Erzgebirge, kingdom of Saxony; 9 m. WSW. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 3300. It has manufactures of iron, plates, tobacco pipes, and the embroidering of fine cotton and gauze for the neighbouring town of Plauen.

SCHONLANKE, or Treschonka, tn. Prussian Poland; 63 m. W. of Bromberg. Pop. 3600. Manufacture, broad cloth.

SCHORNDORF, tn. W. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg, on riv. Rems; 17 m. E. of Stutgard. Pop. 3500. The chief manufactures are woollens.

SCHRECKHORN, mntn. SW. of Switzerland, canton of Berne, near the valley of Grindelwald, 13,812 feet above sea level. The riv. Aar rises at its base.

SCHUMEG, or Somogyi-Varmegye, pal. SW. of Hungary, between Balaton lake and the riv. Drave. Area, 2430 square m. Pop. 170,000. Chief town, Kaposvar.

SCHUMLA, Schumna, or Ciumla, tn. NE. of European Turkey, prov. Silistria; 227 m. NNW. of Constantinople. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 43. 25. N. Long. 26. 56. E. It contains several mosques and baths, and has also a castle. The trade consists partly in wine, and partly in the manufacture of hardware and the supply of ready-made clothes for Constantinople. Schumla is, from the marshy nature of the country, unhealthy.

SCHUTZEN, Great, or Nagy-Levard, tn. NW. of Hungary; 33 m. NE. of Vienna. Pop. 3000.

SCHUYLER, tn. N. America, U. S., Herkimer co., New York, on the N. bank of the riv. Mohawk; 6 m. NE. of Utica. Pop. 2074.

SCHUYLKILL, co. N. America, U. S., Pennsylvania; 37 m. long, by 13 m. broad. Pop. 20,783. Chief town, Orwigsburg.—*Schuylkill*, riv. Luzern co., Pennsylvania, runs into the Delaware, 6 m. below Philadelphia. It is navigable for large vessels to Philadelphia.

SCHWABACH, tn. Germany, princip. Anspach, kingd. Bavaria, on the riv. Anspach; 9 m. SSW. of Nuremberg. Pop. 7000. The manufactures are of cotton, pins, tobacco, and broad cloth.

SCHWANDEN, tn. Switzerland, canton of Glaris, at the confluence of the rivs. Linth and Seruf; 5 m. S. of Glaris. Pop. 4000.

SCHWANZEN, peninsula of Denmark, in duchy of Sleswick, between two inlets of the Baltic. Area, 90 sq. m. Pop. 6000.

SCHWARTZBURG, dist. interior of Germany. Area, 1166 sq. m. Pop. 100,000. It is divided into two counties, each of which has its distinct treasury and courts of justice; both are hilly, though interspersed with fertile valleys, along the banks of the river. The land is best adapted to pasturage; the forests are extensive, and the hills contain mines of iron, alum, and cobalt; also quarries of marble, freestone, and slate. The princes of Schwartzburg are of great antiquity, and are divided into the two branches of Sondershausen and Rudolstadt. Both are members of the Germanic body, under the constitution of 1815.

SCHWARTZENBERG, princip. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, in Franconia. Area, 100 sq. m. Pop. 130,000. The princes of Schwartzenberg are descended from one of the oldest families in Franconia. The head of the house was made a prince of the empire in 1670, but mediatised in 1806.

SCHWARZWALD, range of mntns. SW. of Germany, extending through the territory of Baden and part of Wirtemberg. Some of its heights are 5000 feet above sea level, and contain valuable minerals. Great quantities of timber are felled here, and sent down the Rhine to Holland.

SCHWARZWALD, depart. W. of kingd. of Wirtemberg, adjoining Baden. Area, 640 sq. m. Pop. 105,000. Chief town, Calw.

SCHWATZ, tn. Austrian states, co. Tyrol, on the riv. Inn; 56 m. S. of Munich. Pop. 4000. It is the cap. of a large dist., comprehending the Lower Innthal, with the part of the duchy of Salzburg lately added to it. It has some manufactures, and in the environs are mines of copper and silver.

SCHWEDT, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on riv. Oder; 53 m. NE. of Berlin. Pop. 3700. Lat. 53. 5. N. Long. 14. 28. E. It has a palace called Monplaisir, which formerly belonged to a younger branch of the royal family of Prussia; but it is now the property of the crown. The manufactures are tobacco, starch, gunpowder, and leather.

SCHWEIDNITZ, princip. Germany, prov. of Silesia, kingd. Prussia. Area, 1000 square m. Pop. 180,000. It produces abundance of corn, and numerous sheep; but its pop. is chiefly owing to extensive manufactures of cottons, linens, and woollens.—*Schweidnitz*, tn. in the above princip.; 30 m. WSW. of Breslau. Pop. 8000. Its fortifications are old, but were reduced to a regular form by the Prussians, in 1748. The tn. is modern; it has manufactures of woollen and linen, and, on a smaller scale, of silk, leather, stockings, and paper. The breweries are extensive. It surrendered to Bonaparte in 1807.

SCHWEINFURT, tn. kingd. Bavaria, in Franconia, on the riv. Maine; 23 m. NNE. of Wurzburg. Pop. 5200. The present tn. was founded in the 13th century, and surrounded by a wall which still remains; the grammar-school was founded by Gustavus Adolphus. The Maine is navigable here, and is crossed by two bridges. The environs produce corn, vines, and tobacco. Schweinfurt was long a free tn. of the empire, and was given to Bavaria in 1802.

SCHWEITZ, or SCHWYTZ, canton of Switzerland, near lakes Zug and Lucerne. Area, 466 square m. Pop. about 30,000. The highest mntns. are Rigi, SW. 6000 feet; Pragel, SE. 5500 feet; and Mytten, 6300 feet above sea level. It was here, in the 14th century, that the standard of Swiss liberty was first erected, and the inhabitants made a spirited but unavailing resistance to the French in 1798.—*Schweitz*, tn. Switzerland, cap. of the above canton; 2 m. from Lake Lowerz, and 17 m. E. of Lucerne. Pop. 5000. It has a large church.

SCHWELM, tn. Prussia, prov. Westphalia, co. Mark, on the riv. Schwelm; 27 m. NE. of Cologne. Pop. 2300. It has manufactures of iron, cottons, linen, and silks.

SCHWERIN, city, N. of Germany, cap. of grand duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, W. of Lake Schwerin; 60 m. E. of Hamburg. Pop. 8500. The town is surrounded with a rampart, and is divided into Old Town, New Town, Moor, and suburbs. The grand ducal palace is situated on an island in the lake communicating with the tn. by a drawbridge. Schwerin has a high church, formerly a cathedral, two Lutheran churches, a Catholic church, poor-house, orphan-house, infirmary, and a synagogue. Brewing and distilling are carried on to some extent. In 1759, this tn. was taken by the Prussians, and in 1806 it was occupied by the French.

SCHWERIN, or SKWIERZYNA, tn. Prussian Poland; 55 m. WbN of Posen. Pop. 3000.

SCHWETZINGEN, tn. W. Germany, duchy Baden; 6 m. Wbs. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2200. It has a palace which formerly belonged to the electors palatine, and was their residence in the 18th century. A canal to the Rhine was dug in 1749.

SCHWIEBUS, tn. Prussia, gov. Frankfort, prov. Brandenburg, on the Oder; 36 m. E. of Frankfort. Pop. 3000. Manufacture, woollens.

SCIACCA, or XACCA (anc. Thermæ Selinuntiæ, from its warm baths), seaport, Val di Mazzara, kingd. Two Sicilies; 41 m. SSW. of Palermo. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 37. 34. N. Long. 12. 53. E. It contains large subterraneous granaries, under the direction of government, for warehousing corn for export. Agathocles, the tyrant of Syracuse, was a native of this place.

SCILLY, ISLANDS OF, a group of islands, England, at the W. entrance of the English channel, 17 in number; about 30 m. WSW. of Land's end, co. Cornwall. Acres, 4700. Pop. 2465. There are only six among them of any importance, namely, St. Mary's (pop. 1311), Tresco, or Trescow (pop. 470), St. Agnes (pop. 289). St. Martin's (pop. 230), Breyer (pop. 128), and Sampson (pop. 37), the rest being barren rocks, interspersed with shoals and quicksands. As early as 961, these islands belonged to the Benedictine abbey of Tavistock; from which period to the 30th of Henry VIII., they were governed by lords, abbots, and coroners, or crown officers. After having been granted away by Henry VIII., they reverted to the crown by exchange, in the reign of queen Mary, and Elizabeth, in 1571, gave them to Francis Godolphin; but after having been more than 200 years under the sway of the Godolphins and Osbornes, Dukes of Leeds, they have again lapsed to the crown (1831), and are at present under the duchy of Cornwall. The chief employment of the inhabitants consists in fishing

and kelp-making. The quantity of kelp annually manufactured varies from 100 to 200 tons. Tin, copper, and lead ore are to be found, but no mines are at present worked. The tamarisk and lavatera arborea grow in St. Mary's island. A court of twelve is held in the court-house, Church-town, St. Mary's Island, once a month, in which a military officer presides, where civil suits are determined, and minor charges disposed of; but persons to be prosecuted for felonies and other criminal offences must be sent for trial to Launceston. The Scilly islanders, like those of Jersey, cannot be sued in the courts of law at Westminster, for any thing done here; but offences committed on the neighbouring seas are prosecuted as usual, in the high court of Admiralty. Constables, overseers, and churchwardens are chosen every year in the principal islands, as for so many distinct parishes. These islands are considered to be under the spiritual jurisdiction of the bishop of Exeter. Until within a few years, St. Mary's was the only island having a clergyman. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have now two missionaries who officiate in the off-islands; there are also four Wesleyan chapels in the islands. The language spoken in the Scilly islands is an intermixture of the west-country dialect with common English. On St. Agnes is a lighthouse. Lat. 40. 53. N.

SCIO, or Saker Adusia, (anc. Chios). island, Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey; 90 m. in circumference. Pop. formerly 150,000. It is composed of high rugged mountains; but these, by the industry of the inhabitants, are rendered productive; and the plain, extending for some leagues round the tn., is celebrated for its beauty and fertility. The air of Scio is good; it has few streams, but numerous springs. The evergreen oak, pine, wild mastic tree, and caroul, are the only trees growing wild; but the mulberry and cotton trees are introduced. The mastic is a production almost peculiar to Scio. The chief trade consists in the export of manufactured damask and other silks, lemons and oranges. In 1822, during the Greek war, the inhabitants of this island were given up to indiscriminate massacre; and it is calculated that above 40,000 were slain.—*Scio*, cap. of the island. Pop. formerly 35,000. Lat. 38. 23. N. Long. 25. 54. E. It is situate in a shallow bay in its E. coast. There is a good road for the largest shipping, and a mole which forms a tolerable harbour. The castle is a Venetian fort, now in ruins. To the E. of the present city is the old town.

SCIOTO, tn. N. America, U. S., Ross co., Ohio. Pop. 4123.—*Scioto*, co. Ohio; 30 m. long, by 19 m. broad. Pop. 8730. Chief town, Portsmouth.—*Scioto*, riv. Ohio, rises near the sources of riv. Sandusky, and runs into the Ohio, at Portsmouth. It is navigable for boats 130 m., and is connected with the Sandusky by a portage of 4 m.

SCIPIO, tn. N. America, U. S., Cayuga co., New York; 180 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 2691. It is situate E. of Cayuga lake. Area of tnshp. about 10 sq. m.

SCITUATE, tn. N. America, U. S., Providence co., Rhode Island; 15 m. WSW. of Providence. Pop. 6853; with a bank and some cotton manufactories.—*Scituate*, tn. and seaport, Plymouth co., Massachusetts; 17 m. SE. of Boston. Pop. 3470.

SCLATTYN, co. Salop. See Selattyn.

SCLAVONIA, prov. Austrian empire, S. of riv. Drave and Danube. Area, 6600 sq. m. Pop. 530,000. Lat. 45. to 46. N. Sclavonia is divided by a chain of lofty mountains, extending from E. to W., and covered with forests. The rest of the country consists of fine plains, with a fertile soil, and the climate is almost as mild as that of Italy. Great unhealthiness is caused by the rivers overflowing their banks, and leaving a quantity of stagnant water. The greatest part of the country is well adapted to tillage, producing wheat, barley, maize, flax, hemp, and madder. The fruits are chestnuts, plums, vines, figs, almonds, &c. The forests contain the finest oak. The only minerals are limestone, sulphur, coal, and salt. The Sclavonians proper do not form the majority of the population, owing to the number of settlers from Hungary and Germany. But no part of the population is characterized either by industry or intelligence sufficient to turn the natural advantages of the country to account. The schools are on a very imperfect footing, except in the military district, where the influence of government has been more successful than in other places. The only manufacturing establishments are for making glass and potash. Government has improved several of the public roads, and there are exports of corn and tobacco, also hides, wax, honey, and madder. The imports are iron, salt, and oil. Sclavonia formed under the Romans part of ancient Illyria, and derives its name from a tribe of Slavi, who settled here in the 6th century. At a subsequent date, the Venetians extended their acquisitions to this country, and it remained subject to them and the Hungarians, until overrun by the Turks, in whose possession it continued 170 years.

SCOLE, or Osmondeston, par. England, hund. Diss, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £1327. Pop. (with Thorp Parva) 617. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £120.

SCONE, or Scoon, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Perth. Acres, 4600. Real prop. £7338. Pop. 2268. Perth (P. T. 40½). Here are quarries of excellent freestone. There are several small villages besides that of Scone; and at Stormontfield is a considerable bleaching ground.

SCOONIE, or Sconie, par. Scotland, dist. Kirkaldy, also called Leven, sh. Fife. Real prop. £6779. Pop. 2566. Leven (P. T. 22.) Liv. formerly a vic. is in the presb. of Kirkaldy, syn. Fife. Coal is abundant, especially on the estate of Durie. There is a parochial school, with a salary of £200 for the master.

SCOPIA, or Uscup, tn. European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, on riv. Vardari. Pop. 8000. Lat. 42. 40. N. Long. 21. 2. E. It contains several mosques, has a fortified castle, an aqueduct, and other remains of antiquity. Its manufactures are of leather.

SCOPWICK, par. England, wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3190. Real prop. £2192. Pop. 278. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £120.

SCORBROUGH, par. England, Bainton Beacon div., wapentake of Harthill, co. York,

East riding. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £1954. Pop. 79. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. York.

SCORTON, tnshp. England, par. Catterick, wapentake of Gilling East, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2610. Real prop. £4327. Pop. 492. Catterick (P. T. 228). Here is a free grammar school, founded and endowed with £200 per ann. in 1720. There is also a Catholic community of the order of St. Clare, consisting of nuns and boarders. The petty sessions are holden here.

SCOTHERNE, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2500. Real prop. £2702. Pop. 497. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £100.

SCOTLAND, the northern div. of the island of Great Britain, formerly an independent kingdom, but now constituting an integral portion of the British empire. It extends from the extreme southern point of the Mull of Galloway, Lat. 54. 39. to Lat. 61. 12. N., and from Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Long. 1. 17. to Long. 6. 0. W. It is bounded N. by the Northern Sea, E. by the German ocean, SE. by England, and W. by the Atlantic ocean. The line which divides it from England extends from the mouth of the Tweed, at Berwick, along the banks of the riv. Kerholm, thence in the direction of Keddon-burn, Haddonrig, Blackdown-hill, Marslaw-hill, Baltonbuss-hill, to the sources of the waters of Kail and Jed, then by Kershope-burn, Liddel water, and the riv. Esk, to Todholes, and afterwards along Marchdyke to White Sack, on the firth of Solway, which bathes the S. coast, and opens into the Irish Sea. It extends 278 m. from N. to S., and has a mean breadth of about 100 m. Area, 27,794 sq. statute miles. Real prop. £6,652,655. Pop. 2,365,807. Containing 33 counties, 2 cities, 69 burghs and towns, arranged in 14 districts, and 877 parishes: members of parliament, 53. Scotland is nationally divided into two distinct portions, the Highlands and Lowlands. See HIGHLANDS and LOWLANDS. But it may, with more propriety, be divided into northern, middle, and southern districts. The northern, almost wholly rugged and mountainous, is separated from the middle by the chain of lakes extending from the firth of Moray to Loch Linnhe. The middle district, likewise extremely mountainous, reaches S. to the firths of Forth and Clyde, now connected by the canal to which those rivers give name. The S. district, though less elevated, is not destitute of hills, and lies between this line and the English border. There are considerable tracts of moss and heath, but the fertile and cultivated portions are of more extent; and the coasts on the N., E., W., and S. are the principal seats of national industry and commerce. Scarcely any country has its shores indented with so many bays, lochs, and inlets of the sea as Scotland; and such is their extent and variety, that there is no place above 40 m. distant from the waters of the ocean. On the E. side of the kingdom are the firths of Dornoch, Cromarty, and Moray, the last communicating with the chain of lakes crossing the kingdom, and the firths of Tay and Forth with their various harbours. On the S. and W. sides are Wigton bay, Loch Ryan, the harbour of Ayr, the firth of Clyde, with its communicating locks and inlets, Loch Fine, Loch Linnhe, and many more. See LOCHS. Scotland is situated in the temperate zone, but near the frigid regions; hence its climate is cold, dense, and moist: though, owing to its insular situation, the cold during winter is not so intense as on the European continent in similar latitudes. It is subject to abundance of rain, more towards the W. coasts than other parts. Winter usually lasts from the middle of November to March, though the cold is seldom severe more than two months. In summer the W. winds prevail, and the heat, without being oppressive, is sufficient to ripen wheat and fruits. The climate may be considered among the most salubrious, the purity of the air being promoted by the general elevation of the surface, and the infrequency of fens and marshes, so that intermittent fevers are here of rare occurrence. The longest day is about 18 hours, and the shortest 5 hours and 45 minutes, so that in June and July there is sufficient light to read by at midnight. Storms, occasioning deluges, are more frequent and more injurious than those which take place in the S. part of the island. Among the latest accidents of this kind were the great floods in the month of August 1829, in the prov. of Moray, when the overflowing of the rivs. Nairn, Findhorn, and Spey did immense damage. The rivers of Scotland are numerous, but from the nature of the country their length is inconsiderable; they are distinguished by the cataracts which interrupt their course, and the spreading lakes with which they communicate. The principal rivs. are the Forth, Clyde, Tay, Spey, Dee, Don, Tweed, and Ayr. The lakes of Scotland are numerous, extensive, and distinguished for picturesque beauty; and, as they form a peculiar feature of the country, they have been consigned to a distinct article. See LOCHS. The mountains are magnificent, exhibiting a boldness and variety of scenery rarely seen in the S. portion of the island. The principal ridges are those of Ardross, Grampian, Pentland, and the Cheviot hills, Nevis, Ben Lomond, Ben More, Cairn Eilar, Glenquhargen, Craig, &c. The Grampian hills are famed in history as the scene of the victory gained by the Romans, under Julius Agricola, over the Caledonians and their heroic chief Galgacus. They extend across the centre of Scotland, and vary in elevation, from 1400 feet to 3500 feet above sea-level. There are some deep and narrow defiles, through which the rivers, falling from the mountains, rush with impetuous force, and form grand and beautiful cataracts. These openings are called passes, some of which were very dangerous before bridges were erected; such are the passes of Killicranky, and the Spittal of Glenshire. The Blue Mountain is situate in the parish of Abernethy, having its summit 4050 feet above sea-level. This mountain is remarkable for producing the beautiful crystal called Cairngorum stones. The Pentland hills extend from Edinburgh W. to the borders of Clydesdale. Here is found the stone called Petunse Pentlandica, used in the manufacture of porcelain. The Pentland hills are chiefly composed of granite. On the heights of Lammermuir are many vestiges of ancient camps; one of the most remarkable is an oval entrenchment, at Priest's Law, in the par. of Wittingham, more than 2000 feet in circumference. The Cheviot hills extend along the SE. border of Roxburgh-

shire; and over these are scattered numerous remains of camps, castles, and border towers. The mountains sometimes compensate for their barrenness by the variety and importance of their subterraneous products. In the middle and southern districts coal is abundant. Plumbago is said to have been found in Aberdeenshire, and jet has been met with in some places. There are no mines at present in Scotland which are worked for the precious metals, though it appears there were some in former times. Copper ores have been discovered in many places. Iron is of frequent occurrence, and in various forms, among which is clay ironstone, called Septaria, used in making Roman cement. A very rich mine of antimony has been wrought in Dumfriesshire. Mercury has been found only in small quantities; also cobalt bismuth, manganese, tungsten, and arsenic. Topazes, ruby, hyacinth, emeralds, amethysts, garnets, jaspers, cornelians, and agates are found in different parts of the country. Limestone, freestone, sandstone, and slate are abundant in many parts, and marble has been found not inferior to Italian. For an account of the curious phenomena exhibited by the basaltic columns of Staffa and Fingal's Cave, see STAFFA. Mineral waters are found in Scotland. Sulphureous springs and chalybeate springs are numerous. The dropping cave in Aberdeenshire, and others in Ayr, are curious. In Edinburghshire is a spring called St. Catherine's Well, surrounded with coal mines, and impregnated with a kind of fossil or rock-oil. Among the productions of the Scotch rivers and seas are pearls, found in a species of muscle. Scotland, though a mountainous country, has many valleys. Stretching across the island, from sea to sea, is the Great Glen of Caledonia; Strathmore, or the Great Valley, traverses the kingdom from Stonehaven, in Kincardineshire, to Argyleshire; and the Carse of Gowrie is a tract of vale land. Some of the level tracts, called moors and mosses, generally barren, have been rendered productive by draining. On the borders of Loch Leven a thousand acres of excellent land have been recovered from the lake. Of the ancient Caledonian forests there are some remains. The fir, oak, and other trees are the produce of these woods. The juniper bush is a native of the Scottish hills. The valleys bordering on the sea and the banks of rivers are sometimes very fertile, adapted for wheat, fruits, barley, oats, peas, beans, and sometimes flax and hemp. Potatoes, turnips, &c., are grown here. Among the quadrupeds are the fox, badger, otter, wild cat, hedgehog, stag, roe, hare, rabbit, weasel, mole, &c. Formerly also the wolf, bison, &c., which are no longer found here. There are peculiar breeds of horses, cattle, and sheep. The Galloway ponies are hardy and active: goats are common in the Highlands, where their milk is used for food; and swine are also animals of this country. The true shepherd's dog is peculiar to Scotland. Of birds, the cock of the wood is become rare; here are the black cock, red game, great hawk, goose, fulmer, guillemot, razorbill, wild swan, tufted duck, and eider duck; besides eagles, hawks, and falcons. The Scottish rivers and lakes abound with fish; in the surrounding seas are caught herrings, mackerel, sturgeon, cod, turbot, &c. The territorial divisions of Scotland in ancient times can hardly be traced with probability. The Roman province of Valentia is supposed to have included the s. of Scotland as far as the rampart of Antoninus; further N. is the prov. of Vespasiana, extending to the line of Caledonian lakes; the remaining part, termed Caledonia Proper, was never made a Roman prov. The subsequent distribution into Highlands and Lowlands has been made with reference to the national character of their respective inhabitants. The existing arrangement of the 33 shires appears to have been formed as in South Britain, in order to facilitate the administration of justice. Some of the larger shires were originally provs. and other smaller sheriffwicks, an appellation occasionally still retained. The following is a list of counties to return one member each, according to the Scottish Reform Act, passed 1832:—

Aberdeen,	Inverness,
Argyle,	Kincardine,
Ayr,	Kirkcudbright,
Banff,	Lanark,
Berwick,	Linlithgow,
Bute,	Orkney and Shetland,
Caithness,	Peebles,
Clackmannan and Kinross,	Perth,
Dumbarton,	Renfrew,
Dumfries,	Ross and Cromarty,
Edinburgh,	Roxburgh,
Elgin and Nairn,	Selkirk,
Fife,	Stirling,
Forfar,	Sutherland, and
Haddington,	Wigton.

The subdivisions of the shires into pars. is very irregular. The antiquities of Scotland require but little notice. The curious monument on the bank of the Carron, in Stirlingshire, called Arthur's Oven, was destroyed in the last century for the sake of the materials of which it was built, by the proprietor of the soil. The stone circles, vitrified forts, conical towers, subterraneous structures, are all of uncertain origin. Many specimens remain of the baronial castles of the middle ages, and of the churches and monasteries. The ancient constitution of the Scottish government is involved in doubt and obscurity. Before the union, there were four great offices of state, and four lesser offices, all the officers of which had seats in the Scottish parliaments. The officer of Lyon king of arms is retained. Previously to the era of the revolution, the privy council of Scotland assumed inquisitorial powers, and even torture was administered under the sanction of its authority; but it is now entirely merged in the privy council of Great Britain. In the imperial parliament the Scottish nobility are represented by 16 peers, selected by a majority of their own body. In the House of Commons, the freeholders, &c., are represented by 30 commissioners, or knights of shires, as above. Edinburgh and Glasgow return two members each; the towns of Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Paisley, and Perth return one member each; and 69 burghs and towns are arranged in fourteen dists., each district returning one member. The following are the districts, with the respective burghs and towns: 1. *Wick district*—Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty. 2. *Inverness district*—Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, and Forres. 3. *Elgin district*—Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Inverary, Kintore, and Peterhead. 4. *Montrose district*—Inverbervie, Montrose, Aberbrothock, Brechin, and Forfar. 5. *St. Andrews district*—Cupar, St. Andrews, Anstruther

Easter, Anstruther Wester, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem. 6. *Kirkaldy district*—Dysart, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland. 7. *Stirling district* — Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Queensferry, Culross, and Stirling. 8. *Kilmarnock district*—Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, Kilmarnock, and Port Glasgow. 9. *Haddington district*—Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh. 10. *Leith district*—Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh. 11. *Falkirk district*—Linlithgow, Lanark, Falkirk, Airdrie, and Hamilton. 12. *Ayr district*—Ayr, Irvine, Cambeltown, Inverary, and Oban. 13. *Dumfries district*—Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright. 14. *Wigton district*—Wigton, New Galloway, Stranraer, and Whithorn. The laws of Scotland differ less in spirit than in form from those of England. The college of justice was instituted by James V. in 1532, to supply the place of an ambulatory committee of parliament, called the Lords of Council and Sessions. It is the highest law court in Scotland, and no appeal can be made from its decision, except to the House of Lords. The Faculty of Advocates, corresponding with the English inns of court, is the orderly court under a dean of faculty. In 1815 the establishment of a jury court took place under a lord chief commissioner and two other commissioners. The court of justiciary is the highest criminal court in Scotland. Its judges make circuits twice every year to the different districts of the kingdom. All criminal causes are tried in this court by a jury of 15 persons. The Court of Exchequer resembles that of England, and in it causes are tried by juries: there are many smaller courts. The commerce of Scotland was considerable in the reign of Robert I., and an extensive trade was carried on with France for several centuries, which nearly ceased after the union with England. About the middle of the last century the trade of Scotland increased; it was carried on extensively with North America and European nations, especially the Dutch. According to the return made to parliament in 1829, the number of vessels were 3228, and their burdens amounted to 308,297 tons. The manufactures are of great variety; as linen of every kind, spinning cotton, the making of shawls, gauzes, sarcenets, &c., as well as woollen cloth and hosiery. The making of glass, soap, hardware, is also carried on. The fisheries contribute greatly to the wealth of the nation. The orders of society consist of the clergy and laity. The laity are subdivided into nobility, gentry, and commonalty. The only order of knighthood is that of the thistle. Christianity was introduced in the fifth century, when this country became subject to the holy see, and the monastic and mendicant orders were introduced and flourished. The government of the church is superintended by a supreme court, called the General Assembly. Meetings of this court take place annually, under a high commissioner, generally a nobleman. Provincial synods are composed of a number of presbyteries. There are 13 provincial synods. The universities are four: Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews. The tribes inhabiting the N. part of Britain were Caledonians, whom the Romans could never conquer. These were joined by the Scots, and assisted them in their wars with the Anglo-Saxons. But they were subdued by Kenneth II., and afterwards by the English. James IV. having married Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., their grandson, James VI., on the death of Elizabeth, ascended the throne of England, and thus united under one sovereignty the whole of Great Britain.

SCOTT, tn. N. America, U. S., Cortlandt co., New York; 25 m. NE. of Ithaca. Pop. 1452.—*Scott*, co., Virginia; 40 m. long, by 28 m. broad. Pop. 5702. Chief tn. Estillville.—*Scott*, co., Kentucky; 14 m. long, by 13 m. broad. Pop. 14,677. Chief tn. Georgetown.—*Scott*, co., Indiana; 20 m. long, by 15 m. broad. Pop. 3097. Chief tn. New Lexington.

SCOTTER, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4630. Real prop. £6218. Pop. 1043. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. Two annual fairs.

SCOTTON, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4920. Real prop. £3254. Pop. 494. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. The Methodists have a Wesleyan chapel here.

SCOTTOWE, or SCOTHOWE, par. England, hund. S. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £2775. Pop. 460. Coltishall (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

SCOULTON, par. England, hund. Wayland, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2230. Real prop. £3497. Pop. 328. Walton (P. T. 97). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SCOURLOUGHSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster; situate on the Boyne. Pop. 328. Trim (P. T. 32). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh.

SCRAPTOFT, par. England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £2424. Pop. 126. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a curious old stone cross.

SCRATBY, or SCROTEBY, par. England, hund. East Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £4101. Pop. (with Ormesby, St. Margaret) 720. Caister (P. T. 126). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SCRAY, lathe, England, co. Kent. Acres, 260,510. Pop. 78,973. Containing 97 pars.

SCRAYFIELD, par. England, hund. Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 620. Real prop. £650. Pop. 36. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SCRAYINGHAM, par. and tnship. England, wapentake of Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 4780. Real prop. £1925. Pop. 522. Pocklington (P. T. 212). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

SCREDINGTON, par. England, wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £2341. Pop. 306. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

SCREMBY, par. England, Wold div., wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 970. Real prop. £1766. Pop. (with Grebby) 204. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SCREVETON, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Bingham, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £1968. Pop. 312. Newark (P. T. 144). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £147.

SCRIVELSBY, par. England, S. div., wapen-

take of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £3760. Pop. 129. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln.

SCRIVEN, tnshp. England, par. Knaresborough, lower div., wapentake of Claro, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1340. Real prop. £3930. Pop. (with Tentergate) 1598. Knaresborough (P. T. 202). It is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Knaresborough.

SCRIVEN, co. N. America, U. S., Georgia, between Savannah and Ogeechee riv.; 34 m. long, by 22 m. broad. Pop. 4,776. Chief tn. Jacksonborough.

SCROOBY, par. England, lib. of Southwell and Scrooby, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £2191. Pop. 281. Bawtry (P. T. 153). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £57. The petty sessions for the jurisdiction of Southwell and Scrooby are holden here occasionally.

SCROPTON-UPON-DOVE, par. England, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 2750. Real prop. £6616. Pop. (with Foston) 500. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £40.

SCROTEBY. See SCRATBY.

SCRUTON, par. England, wapentake of Hang East, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £2685. Pop. 438. Bedale (P. T. 223). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester.

SCULCOATES, par. England, Hunsley Beacon div. wapentake of Harthill, co. York, East riding. Acres, 1010. Real prop. £32,911. Pop. 13,468. Hull (P. T. 174). Livs. a disch. vic. and a cur. in dioc. Chester. It is a place of great antiquity, and now so nearly joined to Kingston-upon-Hull, that it may be considered a part of the town. In 1774 a commodious dock was constructed here on the W. bank of the riv. Hull, which added much to the growth and importance of the place. The petty sessions for the diocese are held here in a hall recently erected.

SCULTHORPE, par. England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2140. Real prop. £3163. Pop. 619. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SCUTARI, lake, European Turkey, prov. Albania; 16 m. long, by 7 broad. Containing several islands. Lat. 42. 8. N. Long. 19. 30. E. The riv. Moracca enters it on the N., and issues SE., under the name of Bojane.

SCUTARI, or ISKENDERJE, fortified tn. European Turkey, prov. Albania, on riv. Bojane, SE. of lake Scutari; 448 m. W. of Constantinople. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 42. 3. N. Long. 19. 33. E. The tn. consists of four quarters, has several mosques and Greek churches, and is the see of a bishop. The neighbouring plain is covered with vines and olive plantations, interspersed with hamlets and country seats. Scutari is the cap. of a pachalic.

SCUTARI, vil. or city of Asiatic Turkey, on the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 41. 0. N. Long. 29. 5. E. It carries on a considerable trade, being a rendezvous for the caravans from the interior of Asia.

SCYLLA, prom. and current of Mediterranean, straits of Messina, between Sicily and kingdom of Naples. Lat. 38. 13. N. Long. 15. 44. E. The prom. is about 200 feet high, and though celebrated in ancient history as a place of great danger, may now be passed without difficulty, except when the wind and current cross each other.

SDILLES, or SDILI, islands, Grecian Archipelago, between Andro and Naxia, anciently Great and Little Delos. One of them was supposed to be the birth-place of Apollo and Diana, and contained a magnificent temple, but a few broken columns are all that remain of it. Both are uninhabited, owing to the pirates.

SEABOROUGH, par. England, hund. Crewkerne, co. Somerset. Acres, 610. Real prop. £995. Pop. 124. Crewkerne (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

SEABROOK. See SAYBROOK.

SEACROFT, tnshp. England, par. Whitkirk, lower div., wapentake of Skyrack, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £3924. Pop. 918. Leeds (P. T. 189). Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

SEAFORD, par. and member of the tn. and port of Hastings, England, hund. Flexborough, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 1870. Real prop. £3507. Pop. 1098. London, 60 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chichester. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Two annual fairs. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. It has of late been much resorted to during the bathing season; several machines are kept, and hot and cold baths have been erected for the accommodation of visitors. Large and fine flavoured prawns are taken here.

SEAGOE, par. Ireland, bar. East O'Neiland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 9736. Portadown (P. T. 88). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Dromore and archdioc. Armagh.

SEAGRY, UPPER and LOWER, par. England, hund. Malmsbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1060. Real prop. £2130. Pop. 234. Malmsbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £120.

SEAHAM, par. and tnshp. England, N. div. of Easington ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £1272. Pop. 264. Sunderland (P. T. 268). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Durham.

SEALE, par. England, hund. Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 4530. Real prop. £4954. Pop. 1454. Sevenoaks (P. T. 23). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Canterbury. Here is an endowed school for the instruction of eight girls.

SEALE, par. England, hund. Farnham, co. Surrey. Acres, 2990. Real prop. £2192. Pop. 366. Farnham (P. T. 38). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £45.

SEALE, NETHER and OVER, par. England, comprising the two hamlets of Nether and Over, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 4530. Real prop. £8238. Pop. 1222. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. This place is within the honour of Tutbury and the jurisdiction of its weekly court of pleas for the recovery of debts under £2.

SEALKOTE, city and fortress of Hindoostan, prov. Lahore; 72 m. N. by E. from the city of Lahore. Lat. 32. 35. N. Long. 74. 20. E. Formerly a place of note, but now declined.

SEAMER, par. England, W. div., lib. Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2650. Real prop. £3954. Pop. 224. Stokesley (P. T. 237). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £54.

SEAMER, par. and tnshp. England, E. div., wapentake of Pickering Lythe, co. York, North

riding. Acres, 7760. Real prop. £5967. Pop. 981. Scarborough (P. T. 217). Liv. a vic. in dioc. York. Fair, July 15. Here is an endowed school for children of both sexes.

SEAPATRICK, par. Ireland, bar. Upper and Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 7585. Banbridge (P. T. 76). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Dromore, and archdioc. Armagh.

SEARA, prov. S. America, empire Brazil. Pop. 10,000. It is bounded N. by the ocean, E. by Rio Grande, S. by the mountains, and W. by the prov. of Maranham.—*Seara*, tn. of the above prov. Pop. 1200. Lat. 3. 31. S. Long. 38. 28. W. It contains three churches, the governor's palace, town-hall and prison, custom-house, and treasury.

SEARBY, par. England, S. div. wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1860. Real prop. £2442. Pop. (with Owmby) 252. Caister (P. T. 126). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SEASALTER, par. England, partly in the lib. of the same name, and partly in the hund. of Whitstable, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £3451. Pop. 945. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £125. There is an endowed school for the education of 17 children. Here is an oyster-fishery, belonging to the dean and chapter of Canterbury.

SEASONCOTE, par. England, upper div. hund. Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £1637. Pop. 51. Moreton-in-the-Marsh (P. T. 86). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

SEATHWAITE, chap. England, par. Kirby Ireleth, hund. of Lonsdale N. of the Sands, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 6160. Real prop. £1607. Pop. 190. Hawkeshead (P. T. 267). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of York. Ann. val. £58.

SEATON, tnshp. England, par. Cammerton, Allerdale ward below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £2427. Pop. 745. Workington (P. T. 306). Here are extensive colleries, and cast and wrought-iron works.

SEATON, par. England, hund. Colyton, co. Devon. Acres, 4120. Real prop. £5684. Pop. (with Beere) 1803. Colyton (P. T. 150). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter. Fair, Whit-Tuesday. It is much frequented during the sea-bathing season. Here are Wesleyan and Unitarian chapels.

SEATON, ancient par. Scotland, annexed at the Reformation to that of Tranent, shire Haddington. Real prop. £14,239. Pop. (with Tranent) 3620. Edinburgh, 10 m.

SEATON, or SEYTON, par. England, hund. Wrangdyke, co. Rutland. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £1802. Pop. 435. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

SEATON CAREW, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Stranton, NE. div. Stockton ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 2630. Real prop. £1158. Pop. 333. Stockton-upon-Tees (P. T. 241). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

SEATON DELAVAL, tnshp. England, par. Earsdon, E. div. Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 271. North Shields (P. T. 279). Here are the ruins of Seaton Delaval hall.

SEATON ROSS, par. England, Holme Beacon div. wapentake of Harthill, co. York, East riding. Acres, 3380. Real prop. £3351. Pop. 436. Market Weighton (P. T. 192). Liv. a disch. cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £48.

SEATON SLUICE, or HARTLEY PANS, a small seaport in the tnshp. Hartley, England, par. Earsdon, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Real prop. £5216. Pop. (with Hartley) 1850. North Shields (P. T. 279). About 15 vessels of 300 tons burden can ride here in safety, and come in and go out with any wind. There are extensive glass-bottle works, malt kilns, and a brewery. Here is a Presbyterian chapel.

SEAVINGTON, ST. MARY, par. England, hund. South Petherton, co. Somerset. Acres, 880. Real prop. £2176. Pop. 366. Ilminster (P. T. 133). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

SEAVINGTON, ST. MICHAEL, par. England, hund. South Petherton, co. Somerset. Acres, 940. Real prop. £780. Pop. 397. Ilminster (P. T. 133). Liv. a rect. with the cur. of Dennington, dioc. Bath and Wells.

SEBASTIAN, ST., tn. NE. of Spain, cap. of dist. Guipuscoa, prov. Biscay; 40 m. E. of Bilboa. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 43. 10. N. Long. 1. 58. E. It stands on a bay between two inlets, and is fortified. The citadel stands on a conical eminence, accessible only by a path winding round it in a spiral form. The harbour is small, but secure. There are three churches, five convents, and an hospital. The trade is partly with S. America, and partly with the rest of Europe, to which it exports ships' anchors, cables, and leather. St. Sebastian has been repeatedly taken by the French: it fell into their hands in 1719, in the revolutionary war of 1794, and on Bonaparte's invasion in 1808. It was taken by the British in 1813.

SEBASTIAN, ST., island, Atlantic ocean; 9 m. from coast of Brazil. Pop. 3000. Lat. 23. 50. S. Long. 45. 25. W. The island has the reputation of producing the best sugar, rum, and pulse, as well as cattle, in Brazil. Some indigo is made, and tobacco grown.

SEBASTIAN DE LOS REYES, ST., city, S. America, prov. Caraccas, depart. Venezuela, repub. Colombia; on riv. Guarico. Pop. 3500. Lat. 9. 50. N. Long. 67. 0. W. The city was founded towards the end of the 16th century. It has a parish church and hospital. The soil produces scarcely anything but maize.

SEBENICO, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Dalmatia, near the mouth of riv. Kerka; 37 m. SE. of Zara. Pop. 6300. The Kerka expands into a lake forming an excellent harbour. It has long been a bishop's see, and has a cathedral in the Gothic taste. The environs are fertile.

SEBURGHAM, CHURCH, par. and tnshp. England, Cumberland ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 5980. Real prop. £5380. Pop. 840. Wigton (P. T. 303). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £140.

SECKINGTON, or SEKINDON, par. England, Tamworth div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Acres, 470. Real prop. £1287. Pop. 129. Tamworth (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. On a hill, near the church, are vestiges of a circular fort.

SECUNDERABAD. See HYDERABAD.

SEDAN, tn. NE. of France, depart. Ardennes, prov. Champagne, on right bank of riv. Meuse; 170 m. NE. of Paris. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 49. 41. N. Long. 4. 57. E. It is strongly fortified

with works constructed by Vauban. The old castle, in which Turenne was born, is converted into an arsenal. The tn. is divided into Upper and Lower. Sedan is noted for its manufactures of woollens, and for the making of fire-arms and copper articles. It has also a cannon foundry.

SEDBERGH, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp., England, W. div. wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 50,290. Real prop. £12,967. Pop. 4711. London, 264 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chester. It contains two cotton manufactories, but the tn. is chiefly supported by the manufacture of iron articles. The lay-payers elect a constable annually; and a court for the recovery of small debts has lately been instituted. The Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. A richly-endowed grammar school was founded here in the reign of Edward VI., by Dr. Lupton, provost of Eton, which possesses, at St. John's College, Cambridge, three fellowships and eight scholarships for students from this school. There are two other schools in this par. supported by the interest of bequests.

SEDGEBERROW, par. England, middle div., hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £1643. Pop. 224. Evesham (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester.

SEDGEBROOK, par. England, wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1540. Real prop. £2421. Pop. 252. Grantham (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SEDGEFIELD, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, NE. div. Stockton ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 17,480. Real prop. £3197. Pop. 2178. London, 251 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Durham. Mkt.-day, Friday. Fair, first Fridays in April and October; and the first Friday in every month for hogs. The par. is a member of the episcopal manor of Middleham, and is divided into seven constabularies. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a free grammar school, some richly endowed almshouses, and other bequests for the education of children; also a charity for the apprenticing poor children, and other benevolent purposes.

SEDGEFORD, par. England, hund. Smithdon, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3800. Real prop. £3994. Pop. 595. Castle-Rising (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

SEDGELEY, par. England, N. div., hund. Seisdon, co. Stafford. Acres, 5170. Real prop. £22,954. Pop. 20,577. Wolverhampton (P. T. 123). Liv. a vic. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. It is a place of considerable trade in iron-works of different kinds: upwards of 3000 men and boys are employed in manufactories in this par. and its immediate neighbourhood. The Elsington canal passes through the par., which is a great advantage to the works. An annual court-leet is held here, at which a constable is chosen. Here are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan, Independent, and Primitive Methodists, and Presbyterians; and a national school for 200 boys and 200 girls. Sedgeley produces great abundance of a fat, shining, species of coal. The emerite and fossil, called Dudley Locust, are found chiefly in this par.

SEDGEWICK, tnshp. England, par. Heversham, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 990. Real prop. £1038. Pop. 204. Kendal (P. T. 262). Near this place is a large gunpowder-mill, which produces about 80 barrels of gunpowder weekly. There are a small endowed free-school, and an Independent chapel.

SEDGHILL, par. of England, hund. Dunworth, co. Wilts. Acres, 1130. Real prop. £2422. Pop. 235. Hindon (P. T. 94). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salisbury.

SEDLESCOMBE, or SADLESCOMB, par. England, hund. Staple, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £1865. Pop. 732. Battle (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

SEEBERG, hill of Upper Saxony, W. and SW. of Gotha, with a celebrated astronomical observatory. Lat. 50. 56. N. Long. 10. 44. E.

SEEKHONK, name applied to Pawtucket riv., N. America, U. S., from Pawtucket bridge and Falls, to its union with Providence riv.

SEEKHONK, tn. N. America, U. S., Bristol co., Massachusetts; 38 m. SSW. from Boston. Pop. 2134.

SEEND, or SEEN, par. England, hund. Melksham, co. Wilts. Acres, 2730. Real prop. £5787. Pop. 1144. Melksham (P. T. 96). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salisbury. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SEERDHUNA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi; 47 m. NNE. of the city of Delhi. Lat. 29. 12. N. Long. 77. 31. E. This is the cap. of a small princip., 20 m. long, by 12 m. broad, which was assigned by Nudjiff Khan to Somroo, and on his death to Begum Somroo, the queen of the raja. When, in 1803, this ter. became within the limits of the British empire, it was exempt from the jurisdiction of the civil power. The tn. is a populous place, with a gunge, containing a mud fort.

SEERPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Candeish; 90 m. W. of Boorhampoor. Lat. 21. 20. N. Long. 74. 55. E.

SEETHING, or SENGES, par. England, hund. Lodden, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £3030. Pop. 438. Bungay (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich.

SEEZ, tn. N. of France, depart. Orne, prov. Normandy, on riv. Orne; 126 m. W. of Paris. Pop. 5500. Lat. 48. 36. N. Long. 0. 11. E. It is the see of a bishop, and has a good cathedral. Here are manufactures of woollens, cottons, fustians, stockings, and a trade in country produce. Veins of manganese have been lately discovered in the neighbourhood.

SEFTON, co. pal. of Lancaster. See SEFTON.

SEGESTAN. See SEISTAN.

SEGO, city, Central Africa, kingd. Bambarra. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 14. 10. N. Long. 2. 30. W. It was here that Park first came in view of the Niger. The city is divided into four distinct towns, two on the N., and two on the S. bank. The former are called Sego Korro and Sego Boo, the latter Sego Soo Korro, and Sego See Korro. The last contains the residence of the sovereign. Moorish mosques are seen in every quarter, and there is a constant thoroughfare of boats upon the river. Though the sovereign is a negro, the Moors are numerous and powerful, and very hostile to Europeans.

SEGORBE, tn. E. Spain, prov. Valencia, on riv. Murviedro, (which here takes the name of Segorbe); 34 m. NW. of Valencia. Pop. 15,000.

Lat. 39. 55. N. Long. 0. 38. W. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, with some good paintings; the church of the nunnery is the most elegant in the town. Its manufactures are paper, starch, and pottery.

SEGOVIA, prov. Spain, Old Castile, between Madrid and Valladolid. Area, 3650 sq. m. Pop. 171,000. The soil is in many parts sandy, though in some places there are rich tracts of great fertility. The rivers are the Ebro, the Eresma, the Xarama, and the Duraton. The chief products are corn, wine, hemp, and flax. In the mountains are found copper, iron, antimony, marble, and porcelain earth. Sheep form the staple commodity, and wool the principal article of export.

SEGOVIA, tn. Spain, cap. prov. Segovia, Old Castile; 47 m. NNW. of Madrid. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 40. 58. N. Long. 4. 2. W. Segovia is a place of antiquity, surrounded with a wall in the Moorish style. The streets are narrow, crooked, and steep. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a number of convents and churches, of which the most remarkable is the cathedral. The aqueduct is a Roman work of 159 arches. The tn. has long been noted for its woollen manufacture.

SEGRAVE, par. England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2740. Real prop. £3514. Pop. 426. Mount Sorrell (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SEGURA, riv. SE. of Spain, rising in Grenada, traverses the prov. of Murcia, and falls into the Mediterranean 16 m. SSW. of Alicant. Lat. 38. 14. N. Long. 1. 30. W.

SEIBO, tn. island of Hispaniola; 50 m. ENE. of St. Domingo. Pop. 5000. The church is a handsome structure. It was here the Spanish patriots first assembled to meet the French general Ferrand, who met with that defeat which laid the foundation of their independence.

SEIGHFORD, par. England, s. div., hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 3830. Real prop. £6295. Pop. 898. Stafford (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £137.

SEIK STATES, princip. Hindoostan, N. of prov. Delhi, under protection of the British. In 1814 Sir David Ochterlony made a tour among these states, which he found tranquil and comparatively prosperous. For this they are indebted to the detachment stationed at Ludeeanna, which guards their chieftains from external violence, as well as private revenge and hatred. In 1822 the British government declared its right to the succession of those chiefs in the protected Seik territory as may escheat from want of legal heirs.

SEINE, riv. France, rising among the mountains of Burgundy; it flows northward into the English Channel, at Havre de Grace. At Paris, the Seine varies from 300 feet to 500 feet in width. It is of easy navigation, and communicates, by canals, with other rivers. It admits vessels of considerable burden as far as Rouen, and boats as far as Troyes. The length of its course exceeds 400 m.

SEINE, depart. N. France, prov. Ile de France. Area, 16 sq. m. Pop. (exclusive of Paris) 80,000. Its soil is fertile, producing corn, vines, and other fruits, and vegetables, for the supply of the capital. It is divided into three arrondissements: Paris and St. Denis to the N., and Sceaux to the S. of the capital.

SEINE, LOWER, depart. N. France, NE. part of Normandy. Area, 2500 sq. m. Pop. 660,000. The surface is level. The climate humid, and suitable to corn and pasture. The fruits are pears and apples; the exports, horses, cattle, cheese, butter, and cider. Hemp, flax, and coleseed, are cultivated. The depart. is divided into five arrondissements: Rouen, the cap., Havre de Grace, Dieppe, Yvetol, and Neufchatel.

SEINE AND MARNE, depart. NE. of France, western part of prov. of Champagne. Area, 2320 sq. m. Pop. 313,000. The climate is mild, and the soil fertile. The rivs. are the Seine, Marne, Great and Little Morin. The canal of Briare, which connects the Seine and Loire, traverses the S. cantons. The products are wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, and vines. This depart. is divided into the five arrondissements of Melun (the chief tn.), Coulommiers, Meaux, Fontainbleau, and Provins.

SEINE AND OISE, depart. NE. of France. Area, (exclusive of the Paris dist.), 2200 sq. m. Pop. 425,000. Its chief rivs. are the Seine, Marne, and Oise. Its productions are wheat, barley, oats, hemp, flax, fruit, and vegetables, as in the S. of England. Paris is the great market for agricultural produce. The chief manufactures are of printed calicoes at Jouy, of porcelain at Sevres, of arms and clocks at Versailles. It is divided into six arrondissements: Versailles (the cap.), Mantes, Pontoise, Corbeil, Etampes, and Rambouillet.

SEIRKYRAN, or SEIRKERAN, par. Ireland, bar. Ballybritt, King's co., prov. Leinster. Pop. 1484. Birr (P. T. 86). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin. A monastery was founded here by St. Kieran the elder, A.D. 402.

SEISDON, hund. England, co. Stafford. Acres, 81,380. Pop. 97,291. Containing 21 parishes.

SEISTAN, or SEGESTAN, prov. E. Persia; 300 m. long, by 160 m. broad. It is bounded N. by Candahar and Korassan, and S. by Mekran and Balouchistan. It was formerly a flourishing province, but the winds which blow from the great moving sands of Mekran and Balouchistan have covered its fertile plains and reduced it almost to a state of desolation. The banks of the Heermund only are fertile. The remains of the city Poolkee are said to be immense. The modern capital is Dooshah, in Lat. 31. 8. N. Long. 63. 10. E. Although Seistan forms a prov. of Persia, it is independent of that empire.

SELATTYN, or SCLATTYN, par. England, hund. Oswestry, co. Salop. Acres, 6150. Real prop. £6075. Pop. 1142. Oswestry (P. T. 171). Liv. a rect. in dioc. St. Asaph. There is a recently established national school.

SELBORNE, hund. England, Alton N. div. co. Southampton. Acres, 74,320. Pop. 14,968. Containing six parishes.

SELBORNE, par. England, hund. Selborne, Alton N. div. co. Southampton. Acres, 4410. Real prop. £4324. Pop. 924. Alton (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester.

SELBRITTENDEN, hund. England, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 5720. Pop. 1415. Containing two parishes.

SELBY, mkt.-tn. and par. England, partly in the lib. of St. Peter of York, and partly in the lower div. of the wapentake of Barkston Ash, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3180. Real prop. £9723. Pop. 4600. London, 181 m. Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York. Ann. val. £100. Mkt.-day, Monday. Three annual fairs. The tn. is tolerably well built, paved, and lighted, and has a handsome Gothic market-cross. It has latterly been greatly improved, by the erection of a new street called the Crescent. The town-hall is a neat brick edifice. Selby contains manufactories for sail-cloth and leather; an iron-foundry and a ship-yard for the building of small vessels, which can now clear out for any part of the kingdom, as a branch custom-house has lately been erected here; by means of the canal from the Ouse to the Air and Calder navigation, a communication has been opened with Leeds, and Selby has thus become the unloading port for the West riding. Ships of from 150 to 200 tons burden navigate to Selby. The steam-packets, which now ply from this place to Hull, add much to the briskness of the town. The petty sessions for the wapentake of Barkston Ash are holden here, and courts leet and baron twice a-year, by the lord of the manor. Here are places of public worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Calvinists, Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics; and a grammar school, founded by Edward VI., at which 20 boys are instructed: 13 boys and 11 girls are also instructed with the interest of money left by Leonard Chamberlain; the same benevolent individual founded and endowed, in 1716, an hospital for seven poor widows.

SELEFKEH, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Caramania, Asia Minor, near the mouth of riv. Ghiuk Sooyoo, anciently Calicadnus. Lat. 36. 20. N. Long. 33. 55. E. The modern town is an assemblage of mud and wooden huts. It is chiefly distinguished by being on the site of the ancient Seleucia, many vestiges of which are still discovered.

SELENGA, riv. Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, S. of Irkoutsk; rising in the country of the Monguls, it flows from SE. to NW., and falls by three mouths into lake Baikal.

SEL HADJAR, vil. Lower Egypt; 18 m. SSE. Faoua, on the site of ancient Sais, remains of which may still be traced. The principal consist of a quadrangular inclosure, formed by very lofty earthen walls.

SELHAM, par. England, hund. Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 810. Real prop. £761. Pop. 89. Petworth (P. T. 49). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Chichester.

SELIME, watering place in the Desert, W. of Nubia, frequented by the caravans from Cairo to Darfur; 42 m. S. of Sheb.

SELINGA. See SELENGA.

SELINUS, or SELINUNTE, formerly a city on the S. coast of Sicily, at the mouth of riv. Heraclea. Its ruins are still seen about 7 m. S. of Castro Vetrano, and said to be of enormous bulk. The most conspicuous are two temples of great extent. Selinus is said to have been founded B. C. 725.

SELKIRK, an inland co., Scotland. Acres, 153,600. Pop. 6833. Extreme length, from N. to S. 27 m. Bounded on the N. by the shires of Peebles and Edinburgh; on the E. by Berwickshire; on the SE. and S. by Roxburghshire; on the SW. by the sh. of Dumfries, and on the W. by that of Peebles. It contains 8 pars. most of which extend into other counties, one royal burgh, one mkt.-tn., and returns one member to parliament. It was anciently called the Sheriffwicke of Etterick, from an extensive forest of that name. This is a mountainous district, but it is intersected by valleys, through which flow the Etterick, the Yarrow, and the Tweed, with many smaller streams. This co. contains many pleasant seats of the nobility and gentry, chiefly belonging to the families of Ker, Scot, and Pringle. The arrangements of the parochial districts is extremely irregular, the pars. are very large, and only two of them are entirely comprehended within the bounds of the co. The only tns. here, are the royal burghs of Selkirk and Galashiels.

SELKIRK, royal burgh, co.-tn., and par. Scotland, shs. Selkirk and Roxburgh. Real prop. £20,397. Pop. 2833. Edinburgh, 35½ m. Liv. in the presb. Selkirk, and syn. Merse and Tiviotdale. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Six ann. fairs. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was originally named Sele-Chyrch, whence its present appellation. The charter of James V. constituting this tn. a royal burgh, is dated in 1535, and the grant was augmented in 1538, and again in 1540, when the baillies and community were empowered to elect a provost annually. The government of the burgh is now vested in a corporation, consisting of two baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 29 councillors. Besides the church there is a burgher meeting-house. The tn. within the last 20 years, has been greatly improved, the streets having been levelled and paved, and many new houses erected, together with a tn.-house, comprising apartments for the courts, for the use of the corporation, and also a library. At the outskirts of the tn. a new prison has been built. The manufacture of woollen stockings and the spinning of yarn are carried on here to a considerable extent; there is likewise an inkle manufactory, which has been long established. The land is in general hilly and better adapted for pasture than tillage. The loftiest eminences are Pentland Law and the Three Brethren, the summit of the latter being 1979 feet above sea level. This tn. gives the title of earl, to a branch of the family of Douglas.

SELKLEY, hund. England, co. Wilts. Acres, 47,100. Real prop. £6555. Containing eleven parishes.

SELLECK, par. England, upper div. hund. Wormelow, co. Hereford. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £4718. Pop. 327. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a vic., cur., and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Hereford.

SELLES, tn. Central France, depart. Loir and Cher, prov. of Orleanais, on riv. Cher; 25 m. S. of Blois. Pop. 3600. Manufactures woollens.

SELLINDGE, par. England, partly in the liberty of Romney Marsh, and partly in the hund. Street, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £2910. Pop. 451. Hythe (P. T. 65). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Canterbury. Two ann. fairs for horses and cattle.

SELLING, par. England, hund. Boughton-under-Blean, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 2360. Real prop. £2553. Pop. 539. Faversham (P. T. 47.) Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Canterbury.

SELMESTON, par. England, hund. Danehill Horsted, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £2772. Pop. 189. Haylsham (P. T. 59). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £122.

SELSEY, or SELESEY, par. England, hund. Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £3283. Pop. 821. Chichester (P. T. 62). Livs. a rect. (a sinecure) and a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chichester. An annual court-baron is held here. This place gives the title of baron to the Peachey family.

SELSIDE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kirkby-in-Kendal, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £1873. Pop. (with Whitwell) 263. Kendal (P. T. 262). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £117. Here is a free school.

SELSTON, par. England, N. div. of the wapentake of Broxtow, co. Nottingham. Acres. 2330. Real prop. £2513. Pop. 1580. Mansfield (P. T. 138). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £97. Here are some extensive collieries, and the Pinxten railway runs through this parish.

SELTERS, or LOWER SELTERS, vil. W. of Germany, duchy of Nassau, 24 m. N. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 19. N. Long. 8. 10. E. In the neighbourhood is one of the most celebrated mineral springs in Europe, commonly known by the name of Seltzer.

SELTZER. See SELTERS.

SELVA BAXA, tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia, on bay of Selva Baxa; 31 m. NE. of Gerona. Pop. 3600. On a height in the neighbourhood stands the small tn. of Selva Alta. Vines are cultivated in the environs.

SELWORTHY, par. England, hund. Carhampton, co. Somerset. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £4685. Pop. 558. Minehead (P. T. 164). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells.

SEMAO ISLE, island, Eastern Seas, W. of Timor; 25 m. long by 10 m. broad: subordinate to the Dutch factory at Coopang on Timor. Lat. 22. 45. N. Long. 101. 15. E. The passage between Semao and Timor is always navigable with deep water, and affords shelter to ships during the strength of the W. monsoon. The principal articles of trade are wax, sandal wood, and edible birds' nests.

SEMENDRIA, tn. NW. of European Turkey, prov. Servia, S. of riv. Danube; 20 m. SE. of Belgrade. Pop. 9000. Lat. 44. 52. N. Long. 20. 41. E. It is defended by an old castle, and was, in a remote age, the residence of the kings of Servia. It has been repeatedly taken and retaken by the Turks, Christians, and Hungarians, and at last was ceded to the Turks.

SEMER, or SEAPMERE, par. England, hund. Cosford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1560. Real prop. £1718. Pop. 275. Bildeston (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SEMINGTON, or SEVINGTON, chap. England, par. Steeple Ashton, hund. Whorwelsdown, co. Wilts. Pop. 319. Trowbridge (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Salisbury. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

SEMLEY, par. England, hund. Chalk, co. Wilts. Acres, 2940. Real prop. £5195. Pop. 700. Hindon (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Salisbury. Here is a Baptist chapel.

SEMLIN, tn. Austrian empire, Sclavonia, near the confluence of the rivs. Save and Danube, opposite Belgrade. Pop. 8000. It is the seat of an archpriest of the Greek church, and the residence of the Austrian commander of the frontier district. It is the principal place for carrying on the transit trade between Turkey and Sclavonia.

SEMPACH, tn. Switzerland, canton Lucerne. E. bank of lake Sempach; 7 m. NW. of Lucerne, Lat. 47. N. Long. 8. 6. E. It is remarkable for the memorable battle gained by the Swiss over Leopold of Austria, in 1386.

SEMPRINGHAM, par. England, wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3480. Real prop. £3289. Pop. 490. Folkingham (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £28. It is noted in the monastic annals of England for giving birth to Sir Gilbert de Sempringham, who founded a novel religious order, in 1139, and settled it in his native place.

SEMPRONIUS, tn. N. America, U. S., Cayuga co., New York; 160 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 5705.

SEMUR-EN-AUXONS, tn. France, depart. Cote d'Or, prov. Burgundy, on riv. Armançon; 34 m. NW. of Dijon. Pop. 6000. Lat. 46. 14. N. Long. 4. 7. E. It was formerly the place of meeting of the states or parliament of Burgundy. Semur has considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, linen, leather, and some trade in corn, wine, and cattle.

SENA, Portuguese settlement, E. of Africa, about 250 m. up riv. Zambeze. Pop. 2000. It is the centre of the trade in ivory and gold dust collected in the interior.

SENAN, ST., par. England, W. div. hund. Penwith, co. Cornwall. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £2148. Pop. 689. Penzance (P. T. 281). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Exeter.

SEND, par. England, hund. Woking, co. Surrey. Acres, 5680. Real prop. £7514. Pop. (with Ripley) 1483. Ripley (P. T. 25). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Winchester.

SENDOMIR. See SANDOMIR.

SENECA, tn. N. America, U. S., Ontario co. New York; 192 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 6161. It contains the flourishing vil. of Geneva, and has an extensive glass manufactory.—*Seneca*, riv. New York, flowing from Seneca lake into the Oswego, navigable for boats.—*Seneca*, co. New York. Pop. 21,031. Chief tns. Waterloo and Ovid.—*Seneca*, co. Ohio; 30 m. long, by 18 m. broad, watered by riv. Sandusky. Pop. 546. Chief tn. Tiffin.—*Seneca Falls*, vil. Seneca co., New York, on the outlet of Seneca lake; 4 m. below Waterloo.—*Seneca Lake*, New York, W. of Cayuga lake; 35 m. long, by 3 or 4 m. broad. On the bank is a quarry of good marble.

SENEFFE, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. Hainault; 12 m. NW. of Charleroi. Pop. 3000. It is noted as the scene of a sanguinary but indecisive battle, fought 1674, between the prince of Orange and the prince of Conde.

SENEGAL, riv. Africa, the source of which has not been precisely ascertained, but it is said to be among the mntns. of Manding and Jallonkadoo. Lat. 11. 50. N. Long. 7. W. In its early course, it receives several large streams, and flows through a broken country, diversified by rugged and precipitous hills, and intersected by numerous streams, the sands of which being impregnated with gold dust, afford a considerable

source of wealth. After passing Gallam, it rolls through Foota Torra. The river is bordered by woods, obstructed by thick underwood, and separates into branches, which form several large islands. Its entrance is obstructed by a formidable bar. The mouth of the Senegal is in Lat. 16. 5. N.

SENEGAL, Government of, the French settlement on the African coast. St. Louis, the cap. is situated on an island in the middle of the riv. Senegal. See Louis, St. Though producing nothing within itself, it is plentifully supplied with all necessaries from the opposite continent. The most important branch of commerce consists in procuring the gum Senegal, which, from its superior qualities, is sought with avidity. The forest in which it grows is in possession of the Moors, who collect the gum at the proper season (August), and bring it on camels to an appointed spot on the Senegal riv. near St. Louis. Here they are met by the Europeans, who pay for the article in East India cottons. The trade, productive as it is, might be made much more so. Considerable political revolutions have been experienced by this colony. In the war of 1756, it yielded to Britain. The French took it in 1779, and lost it again in the revolutionary war; but on the restoration of the Bourbons, it was again ceded to them.

SENGLEA, tn. island Malta, part of the city of Vallette. Pop. 5500. See Vallette.

SENJEN, island, Norway; 52 m. long, by 38 m. broad. Chief tn. Kloeven. Lat. 69. 30. N. Long. 17. E.

SENLIS, tn. NE. of France, depart. of the Oise, prov. Ile de France, near riv. Nonette; 30 m. N. of Paris. Pop. 4300. The cathedral is admired for its architecture and its steeple. Senlis has some trade in corn, wine, and wool, with manufactures of cotton, woollens, paper, lace, and porcelain. Its quarries afford stone. Here are two great yearly fairs.

SENNA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Diarbekir; 80 m. SSE. of Mosul. Pop. 8000. It is a flourishing place, though the country round is inhabited by wandering tribes of Curds, &c.

SENNAAR, kingd. Eastern Africa; bounded N. by Dongola and parts of Nubia; E. and S. by Abyssinia; and W. by Darfur. It consists chiefly of an immense plain, through which the Nile flows, above a mile broad. For several miles from the banks of this riv. the soil is very fertile. The trade consists chiefly in exchanging the various productions of interior Africa with those of Egypt and Arabia. The kingd. of Sennaar was founded by a body of Shilluk negroes in 1504. The government is despotic, but the king may be put to death whenever the chief officers decide that his reign is no longer a public benefit. Sennaar has three governments subject to it.

SENNAAR, city, Africa, cap. of the above kingd.; near the riv. Nile. Pop. said to be 100,000. Lat. 13. 34. N. Long. 33. 30. E. The king's palace is surrounded by high walls. The heat is almost insupportable in the day time, except in rainy seasons, when the air is unwholesome. There is a market near the palace, where slaves are sold. The merchandise consists of spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass, and a black drug used to colour the eyebrows.

SENS, tn. interior of France, depart. of the Yonne, prov. Burgundy, near rivers Yonne and Vanne; 84 m. SE. of Paris. Pop. 8000. Lat. 48. 11. N. Long. 3. 16. E. Its cathedral is much admired. Sens was taken by an allied force in 1814, but evacuated soon after.

SEPHOURY, vil. Palestine, on the site of ancient Sephoris; 12 m. NW. of Tabaria. It contains the ruins of a church, and on a hill about half a mile distant are those of a castle.

SEPHTON, par. and tnship. England, hund. W. Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 11,040. Real prop. £1997. Pop. 4485. Liverpool (P. T. 206). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chester. The place gives the title of earl to the Molyneux family.

SEPINO, tn. Italy, prov. Molise, kingdom Naples; 17 m. NbW. of Benevento. Pop. 3300. It was a bishop's see, but is now united to that of Bojano. In the neighbourhood are found the ruins of the ancient Sepinus.

SERA, tn. and district, Hindoostan, in the Mysore raja's territories; 92 m. NbE. from Seringapatam. Lat. 13. 44. N. Long. 76. 58. E. This place was first conquered by the Bejapoor Mahomedan dynasty, in A. D. 1644, and was afterwards the seat of a Mussulmaun principality. Since that period, it has suffered many calamities from Tippoo and the Maharattas, but in 1819 it had benefited by a long tranquillity. The Jumma Musjeed is a respectable edifice of hewn stone. Adjoining the tn. is the fort. The citadel contains the remains of the palace. The soil is favourable to cocoa-nut trees; the staple for exportation is copra or dried kernel of the cocoa-nut. Betel-nut is also to be found.

SERAMPOOR, Danish settlement, Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, W. side of riv. Hooghly; 12 m. above Calcutta. Lat. 22. 45. N. Long. 88. 26. E. It extends about a mile along the banks of the riv. and without fortification. Ships cannot come close up to the tn. on account of a shoal. The expense of conveying goods is small. This tn. is the head quarters of the missionaries delegated from Europe; here they have established a printing press, where the scriptures have been published in many languages. They also conduct a college for the education of Christian youths, without excluding Hindoos or Mahomedans.

SERANGANI ISLES, cluster of islands in the Eastern Seas, about 15 m. S. of Magindanao; between Lat. 5. and 6. N. Hummock isle, the largest, is 30 m. in circumference, where the raja resides. It is very fertile, and produces most of the tropical fruits. Ships passing these isles carry on a trade with the inhabitants for goats, poultry, &c. The principal article of export is bees' wax. The commodities most in request among the natives are white and printed cottons, clasp knives, razors, and iron bars. The Dutch East India Company claim sovereignty over these islands, but do not appear to have exercised any of its functions.

SERAVALLE, tn. Austrian Italy, delegation Treviso, Lombardo-Venetian kingd., on riv. Mischio; 20 m. E. by N. of Asolo. Pop. 5000. It has manufactures of woollen and silk stuffs, and carries on a brisk trade with Germany.

SERES, or Siraus, tn. European Turkey, prov. Macedon; 45 m. NE. of Salonica: E. of anc. riv. Strymon. Pop. 30,000. It has a number of mosques, baths, and other public edifices. Its manufactures are towels, strong linen, and cotton stuffs. The surrounding district produces

cotton, tobacco, and different kinds of corn and fruit. It is the residence of a Greek archbishop.

SERINAGUR, tn. N. of Hindoostan, formerly cap. of prov. Gurwal; 38 m. ENE. of Hurdwar. Lat. 30. 11. N. Long. 78. 44. E. This place occupies the centre of a valley, watered by the Alacananda river, on the opposite side of which, at a village named Ranihaut, is a temple sacred to Raja Ismara.

SERINGAPATAM, city Hindoostan, prov. Mysore; 290 m. from Madras. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 12. 25. N. Long. 76. 45. E. This city stands on an island of the same name surrounded by the riv. Cavery; 4 m. in length, by 1½ m. in breadth. It was fortified by Tippoo, but the works are much dilapidated. On an eminence stands a handsome suburb called Sheher Ganjam. In the gardens adjoining is the mausoleum of Hyder. The palace is an extensive building, surrounded by high walls. The public buildings besides the palace are the mosque and pagoda of Sri Ranga. A manufactory of gun carriages now occupies the site of the palace of the Mysore rajas. In 1792, Tippoo's army was defeated by Lord Cornwallis under the walls of this city. In 1799, it was stormed by General Harris, when Tippoo was killed, and the British government obtained possession of the island.

SERINO, tn. Italy, prov. Principato Ultra, kingd. Naples; 12 m. NbE. of Salerno. Pop. 7500. Here are the remains of an ancient aqueduct, and in the neighbourhood the ruins of the Roman tn. of Sebastia.

SERIPHOS. See SERPHANTO.

SERLEBY, tnshp. and chapelry, England, partly in the par. Blyth, and partly in that of Harworth, Hatfield div. of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Pop. with par. Bawtry (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of York.

SERONGE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa; 165 m. from Oujein. Lat. 24. 5. N. Long. 77. 41. E. The bazars are strong, being built of stone, and a large caravanserai still remains. In 1809, the British army took possession of Seronge, but it now belongs to Ameer Khan. The chief has abandoned his migratory life, assumed the title of nabob, and fixed his residence in the neighbourhood of Tonk.

SERPA, tn. SE. of Portugal, prov. of Alentejo; 100 m. SE. of Lisbon. Pop. 4000.

SERPHANTO, SERFANTO, or SERFO (anc. Seriphos), island, Greece, between the island of Paros and Gulf of Engia. Pop. 1000. It is a barren spot, producing little but saffron and some pastures. It has a small tn. called Serfanto. Romans used it as a place of banishment.

SERPUCHOV, tn. European Russia, gov. Moscow, on riv. Oka; 62 m. S. of Moscow. Pop. 5700. Lat. 55. N. Long. 37. 2. E. It contains 19 churches and several public buildings. Its trade is in corn, cattle, meat, hides, and honey; it has also a manufacture of canvass.

SERT, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kurdistan, supposed to be the anc. Tigranocerta, the cap. of Tigranes; 75 m. SE. of Diarbekir. Pop. 3000. It contains three mosques, a college, and an Armenian church.

SERVAN, ST., tn. NW. of France, depart. Ille and Vilaine, prov. Brittany, at the mouth of riv. Rance; 1 m. S. of Malo. Pop. 9000. It has a fine port, divided into two parts by a rock, on which stands the tower of Solidor. Its manufactures are linen, sail-cloth, soap, and tobacco; ship-building is also carried on.

SERVIA, prov. N. of European Turkey. Area, 19,000 sq. m. Pop. said to be 1,000,000. It is bounded N. by Hungarian frontier, E. by Bulgaria, S. by Albania, and W. by Bosnia. The mountains in the S. extend in a regular chain; one of the highest is called Haloga, SW. of Belgrade. The rivs. are the Save, Danube, Morawa, and Dwina. The climate, though temperate, is not mild for its latitude. The soil is fertile, and the cultivated tracts produce abundant crops. The products are wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp, flax, and tobacco, also vines and other fruits. Cotton is raised in the valleys, and timber is abundant. Mines of iron have been discovered, but are neglected. The manufactures are woollens, cotton, and hardware. The chief tns. are Belgrade, Semendria, and Nissa. The Servians, who inhabit almost exclusively the open country, were originally a tribe of Sclavonians from Galicia, in Poland, supposed to be of the same race as the Russians. They are not devoid of spirit; but their natural activity is unimproved by culture. Servia was occupied by invaders on the decline of the Roman empire. It yielded to the Turks in 1365. The oppression of the Turks led to an insurrection in 1801, when Czerni Georges, known as the head of a band of robbers, besieged and took Belgrade, and expelled the Turks from the country till 1814, when he withdrew into Russia; and by a convention concluded between his country and the Porte in 1815, the Servians acknowledged the sovereignty of the sultan, but observed the free exercise of their religious as well as their civil rights. The Turkish division of the country is into four sandgiacats: Belgrade, Semendria, Novibasar, and Kratow.

SERVIA, or NEW SERVIA, dist. SW. of European Russia, gov. of Ekaterinoslav, between the riv. Dnieper and Bog. It is named from a number of Servians having emigrated hither in 1754 from Moldavia, Wallachia, and Hungary.

SERVITZA, vil. European Turkey, prov. Thessaly; 40 m. NbE. of Larissa. Extending along the Gulf of Salonica to Mount Olympus. It is the cap. of a dist. of the same name, and is a commercial place.

SESKINAN, par. Ireland, bar. Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, and prov. Munster. Pop. 2732. Cappoquin (P. T. 131). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Lismore, and archdioc. Cashel.

SESSA, or SEZZA, tn. Italy, Terra di Lavora, kingd. Naples, at the foot of Mount Massico; 29 m. NNW. of Naples. Pop. 3800. Lat. 41. 15. N. Long. 13. 55. E. It is the see of a bishop. Some Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood.

SESSAY, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Allertonshire, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 3340. Real prop. £2834. Pop. 464. Easingwold (P. T. 213). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York.

SESSE, or SEZZA (anc. Setia or Setinum), tn. Italy, States of the Church; 35 m. SE. of Rome. Pop. 5000. Lat. 41. 32. N. Long. 13. 4. E. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of an ancient temple of Saturn. The surrounding district produces Indian figs, aloes, and fruits.

SESTRABEK, tn. European Russia, gov. Finland, at the mouth of riv. Sestra; 23 m. WNW. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 6000. Manufactures of iron and arms.

SETCHUEN, prov. China, W. frontier. Pop. said to be 27,000,000. It is bounded N. by Chen-si, E. and S. by Houquang and Yunan, and W. by Thibet. It is famous for its sugar-cane, silk, orange, and lemon trees, and its rhubarb is the best in China. The mntns. produce iron, tin, lead, loadstone, and lapis lazuli. It has a breed of small swift horses, and the animal that produces the musk. Salt is procured from wells among the mntns. This prov. contains 10 cities of the first rank, and 38 of the second and third rank.

SETCHY, or Sechey Magna, par. England, Lynn div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 780. Real prop. £1172. Pop. 95. Lynn (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SETIA, or Settia (anc. Cythœum), tn. island Candia, on the Bay of Candia; 44 m. ESE. of Candia. Pop. 4000. Lat. 35. 3. N. Long. 26. 3. E. It is the see of a Greek archbishop.

SETMURTHY, or Seatmoorthow, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Brigham, Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £1327. Pop. 182. Cockermouth (P. T. 306). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £38.

SETTE COMMUNI, or The Seven Communes, district, Austrian Italy, extending from the neighbourhood of Vicenza to the frontier of Tyrol. Area, 100 sq. m. Pop. 30,000. The soil being poor, the pasture and wood are the only valuable products.

SETTLE, mkt.-tn. and tnshp. England, par. Giggleswick, W. div. of the wapentake Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 4370. Real prop. £6683. Pop. 1627. London, 235 m. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Six ann. fairs, and a cattle fair every fortnight. The tn. is irregularly built, at the base of a conical rock, 300 feet high. Here are several cotton-mills. Under the mkt.-cross is the gaol, entered by a trap-door down a flight of steps, and lighted by a small grating. A constable is appointed annually at a court-baron. Here are Independent and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and a national school supported by subscription.

SETTRINGTON, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 5540. Real prop. £6814. Pop. 779. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

SETUBAL, or St. Ubes, tn. Portugal, on a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of riv. Sado; 16 m. SSE. of Lisbon. Pop. 12,000. In the earthquake of 1755, it was almost levelled with the ground, but was soon rebuilt in a much better style. It is fortified with a mound, a citadel called San Felippe, and several small forts. The harbour is commodious, and the quays broad. It contains five churches, 11 monasteries, an hospital, and arsenal. Its trade is in lemons, olives, oil, wine, and bay salt.

SEUDRE, riv. SW. of France, depart. of Lower Charente, prov. Saintonge and Angoumois, which falls into the sea opposite the isle of Oleron. It is navigable for ships.

SEVASTOPOL, tn. European Russia, Crimea, gov. Taurida, on a bay of the Euxine; 42 m. S. of Eupatoria. Pop. 3000. Lat. 43. 41. N. Long. 34. 11. E. It was formerly one of the chief mercantile towns of Colchis, and is now the station of a part of the Russian fleet. It has good hospitals, docks, dockyards, &c. The harbour is good.

SEVENHAMPTON, par. England, hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2600. Real prop. £2941. Pop. 465. Winchcombe (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Gloucester. Ann. val. £38.

SEVENHAMPTON, chap. England, par. of Highworth, hund. Highworth, Crickdale, and Staple, co. Wilts. Pop. 239. Highworth (P. T. 77). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury.

SEVENNES, mntns. S. of France, remarkable as the retreat of the Protestants in the 17th and 18th centuries.

SEVEN-OAKS, or Sevenoke, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 6790. Real prop. £10,742. Pop. 4709. London, 23 m. Livs. a rect. and vic. both peculiars, in dioc. Canterbury. Market-day, Saturday. Two annual fairs; and third Tuesday in every month for cattle. It consists chiefly of two wide streets, in one of which, the High-street, stands the ancient mkt.-house, where the petty sessions for the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone are holden, and a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5. At the end of one of the streets is an open space, called Sevenoke Vine, where many of the grand cricket matches, the provincial amusements of Kent, are played. There are some silk-mills in the vicinity. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Superlapsarians have chapels here. Here are a good free grammar-school, with seven scholarships in any college at either of the Universities; an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, and a school at which 300 children are educated on the national system.

SEVER, St. tn. SW. of France, depart. of the Landes, prov. Guienne and Gascony, on riv. Adour; 73 m. SSE. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 9000. Lat. 43. 44. N. Long. 0. 35. W. It has some trade in wine and brandy.

SEVERINA, St., tn. Italy, prov. Calabria Ultra, kingdom Naples, near the Neto; 93 m. NE. of Reggio. Pop. 6000. Lat. 39. 13. N. Long. 17. 0. E. It is the see of an archbishop.

SEVIER, co. N. America, U. S., Tennessee; 33 m. long, by 20 m. broad. Pop. 5117. Chief tn. Sevierville.

SEVILLE, prov. SW. of Spain, W. part of Andalusia. Area, 9500 sq. m. Pop. 750,000. Having been an independent state in the time of the Moors, it retains the title of kingdom. The ecclesiastical division is into two dioceses, the civil into 10 districts. The chief tns. are Seville, Cadiz, Ecija, Xeres, Ossuna, and St. Mary's. The principal mntn. chains are the Sierra Morena, the Sierra de Ronda, and Sierra de Constantina. The chief rivers are the Guadalquiver, the Guadiana, the Xenil, Tinto, and Odiel. The climate is warm, and the hot African wind is at times so scorching, as to blight the crop in a few hours. Mines of gold and silver are said to have been wrought, but there are none at present; the basis of the mountains is limestone or marble. Agriculture is very backward. The pasturages are good where the soil is sheltered from the heat. The climate is favourable to vines. Xeres produces sherry wine, Rota tent, and St. Lucar mancinillo. The silk manufacture is flourishing, the looms being chiefly in the cap.; the other manufactures are of woollens, linen, leather, soap, pottery, and hats. The export trade, which is carried on at Cadiz, con-

sists in wine to England, and various articles to South America. Institutions for education are not wanting, but they are inefficient.

SEVILLE, city, SW. of Spain, cap. of the above prov.; 45 m. N. of Cadiz. Pop. 100,000. Lat. 37. 24. N. Long. 5. 38. W. It is surrounded by an old wall with 12 gates. The interior is built in the Moorish style. Here are 30 churches, 84 convents, and 24 hospitals. The cathedral is a magnificent Gothic pile. Its tower, 250 feet in height, is said to be the finest in Spain. Of other edifices the most conspicuous are the Alcarçar, the exchange, artillery school, and mint. Seville has an academy for the physical sciences, another for arts, and a medical society. To these is to be added, an university, founded in 1502, but very backward in science. St. Elmo is an institution appropriated to the education of young men for sea service, founded by the son of Christopher Columbus. The manufactures are silk and woollens, besides leather, tobacco, and snuff. The exports are wool, skins, fruit, oil, and silk. Seville stands on the site of the Hispolis of the Romans, the birth-place of Trajan, Adrian, and Theodosius. It was surrendered to the French in 1812, who left it afterwards at the general evacuation of the S. of Spain.

SEVINGTON, par. England, hund. Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1281. Pop. 111. Ashford (P. T. 53). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Canterbury.

SEVRES, tn. N. of France; 4 m. Wbs. of Paris. Pop. 2700. Its glass works are in repute, but are surpassed by its potteries, which are said to produce the finest porcelain in the world.

SEVRES, Department of the Two (Deux Sevres), depart. NW. of France, part of the prov. of Poitou. Area, 2450 sq. m. Pop. 285,000. The department is watered by the Two Sevres, Dive, Loire, Thoue, &c. It is intersected by a chain of mntns. covered with wood. The products are wheat, rye, oats, maize, and hops, and in some parts tobacco, chestnuts, and almonds. The mines afford iron, antimony, and saltpetre; here are also quarries of marble. The manufactures are of pottery, leather, woollens, cotton, and paper. This depart. is divided into four arronds.: Niort, the capital, Bressuire, Parthenay, and Melle.

SEWARDSTONE, hamlet, England, par. of Waltham Abbey, hund. Waltham, co. Essex. Pop. 825. Waltham Abbey (P. T. 12.) The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

SEWSTERN, chap. England, par. of Buckminster, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Real prop. £1584. Pop. 368. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. The Wesleyan and Independent Methodists have chapels here.

SEYNE, tn. SE. of France, depart. Lower Alps, prov. Provence; 3 m. SW. of Toulon. Pop. 5700. With extensive sardel and herring fishery.—*Seyne*, tn. of the above depart.: 12 m. SSW. of Barcelonetta. Pop. 2500. Lat. 44. 21. N. Long. 6. 23. E.

SEZANNE, tn. NE. of France, depart. of the Marne, prov. Champagne, on rivs. Auges and Morin; 30 m. SW. of Chalons sur Marne. Pop. 4200. Lat. 48. 54. N. Long. 3. 43. E. It has some manufactures of woollens, caps, and leather, and trade in wine, corn, and wood. An action took place there between the Austrians and French, in 1814.

SHABBINGTON, or Shobbington, par. of England, hund. Ashenden, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1880. Real prop. £3198. Pop. 298. Thame (P. T. 44). Liv. a vic. dioc. Lincoln.

SHADDINGFIELD, par. England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £1306. Pop. 198. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SHADOXHURST, par. England, hund. of Blackbourn, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £1159. Pop. 239. Ashford (P. T. 53). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Canterbury.

SHADWELL, par. England, Tower div. of hund. Ossulston, co. Middlesex. Acres, 70. Real prop. £22,764. Pop. 9544. London, 2 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. London. It is within the jurisdiction of the Thames Police office; and a metropolitan police force and a court of requests are held in Whitechapel. The church is a handsome structure. Here are also a chapel of ease to the parish church; chapels for Primitive, Wesleyan, and Independent Methodists; a parochial subscription-school; a Lancasterian subscription-school; besides a Protestant Dissenters' school. Thirty-one almshouses, for the widows of seamen, were founded and endowed in 1713, by Captain James Cooke.

SHAFTESBURY, or Shaston, borough and mkt.-tn. England, comprising the three pars. of St. James, St. Peter, and the Holy Trinity, hund. Upwimborne, Shaston div., but having separate jurisdiction, co. Dorset. Acres, 2400. Pop. 3061. London, 101 m. Livs. are three rects. dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £140. Market-day, Saturday. Three annual fairs. Sends one member to parliament. The tn., though irregular in arrangement, is well built; and a large proportion of the houses are constructed of freestone. The town-hall is a handsome building. It is said to have been incorporated by charter in the reign of Elizabeth, and is even mentioned in Domesday-book as a borough; but the only charter now in existence is that of James I., confirmed by Charles II. The government of the place is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, twelve councillors, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The Society of Friends, and Independent and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. The charitable institutions are, a free-school for educating and clothing 20 boys, an hospital founded and endowed for ten poor men; and an almshouse for 16 poor women. It gives the title of earl to the family of Ashley Cooper.

SHAFTSBURY, tn. N. America, U. S., Bennington co., Vermont. Pop. 2143. It is a flourishing tn., and contains an academy. It has a quarry of good marble.

SHAHABAD, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar. Pop. 2,000,000. Bounded N. by riv. Ganges, S. and E. by riv. Soane, and W. by Chunar and Allahabad. It extends from the riv. Soane to the Caramnassa, and from the banks of the Ganges to the mntn. of Rhotas. The most valuable articles of agriculture are opium, tobacco, cotton, sugar, indigo, and hemp. It is famous for good roads.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa. Lat. 23. 26. N. Long. 76. 20. E. The name is derived from the emperor Shah Jehan, its founder. A colony of borahs (Mahome-

dan merchants and pedlers) are settled here, who have imported European improvements.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi; 50 m. SE. of Bareily. Lat. 27. 52. N. Long. 79. 48. E. It is a large tn., with a ruined castle, and several mosques.

SHAHNOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor; 40 m. SE. of Darwar. Lat. 14. 59. N. Long. 75. 26. E. This place is at present much decayed, having no buildings except the palaces, and these are in ruins. It is enclosed by a wall and ditch. Shahnoor was conquered from the Hindoos by the Bhamenee sovereigns of the Deccan, A. D. 1397, but at a later period became the cap. of a small Patan state. Abdul Hakim Khan accepted the protection of the Maharattas, in 1784. This territory was transferred to the Peshwa by the British government, in exchange for an equivalent in Bundelcund.

SHAHR-E-VAN, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak Arabi, on the site of ancient Appolonia; 50 m. SE. of Bagdad. Pop. 4000.

SHAINT, or Holy Islands, three of the Hebrides, Scotland, par. Lochs, sh. of Ross. They are noted for a peculiarly fine grass, famous for fattening sheep and for pasturing a great number of black cattle.

SHAKERSTONE, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 3340. Real prop. £560. Pop. 432. Market Bosworth (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £104.

SHALBOURN, par. England, hund. Kintbury Eagle (adjoining which is Wrangdyke, the boundary of the Mercian and West Saxon kingds.), co. Berks. Acres, 5240. Real prop. £3061. Pop. 922. Hungerford (P. T. 64). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar of dean of Salisbury.

SHALDEN, par. England, hund. Odiham, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1560. Real prop. £1133. Pop. 167. Alton (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester.

SHALDON, ham. England, partly in the par. of St. Nicholas, and partly in that of Stoke, in Teign Head, hund. Wonford, co. Devon. Pop. with par. Newton Bushell (P. T. 188). It has of late years become a favourite summer residence for many families who visit the watering-places on this coast. The Baptists and Independent Methodists have chapels here.

SHALFLEET, par. England, hund. West Medina, lib. Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Acres, 5480. Real prop. £4736. Pop. 1049. Yarmouth (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £125.

SHALFORD, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. of Essex. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £2926. Pop. 701. Braintree (P. T. 40). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. London.

SHALFORD, par. England, hund. Blackheath, co. Surrey. Acres, 2790. Real prop. £4177. Pop. 910. Guildford (P. T. 29). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Winchester.

SHALSTONE, or Shallston, par. England, hund. Buckingham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £1298. Pop. 198. Buckingham (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SHAMLEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi; 53 m. N. of that city. Lat. 29. 27. N. Long. 77. 8. E. This place is about 2 m. in circumference, with a large bazar. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and have gates which are shut at night.

SHAMWELL, hund. England, lathe of Aylesford, co. of Kent. Acres, 26,060. Pop. 7726. Containing eleven pars.

SHANAGOLDEN, post, market, fair-tn., and par. Ireland, bar. Lower Cornello, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 3213. Dublin, 146 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Limerick, and archdioc. Cashel. Two annual fairs.

SHANBALLY, par. Ireland, bar. Kerricurrihy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2092. Cork (P. T. 166). Liv. a prebend. in the dioc. Cork, and archdioc. Cashel. Here is a charity school for 40 boys and 17 girls.

SHANBOUGH, par. Ireland, bar. Ida, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 429. New Ross (P. T. 88). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin.

SHANCOE, or Shancough, par. Ireland, bar. Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1208. Colooney (P. T. 126). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Elphin, and archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £33.

SHAN COUNTRY, central region of India beyond the Ganges, between Ava, Siam, and China. The interior of this country being rarely visited by Europeans, we have little information respecting its pop. An annual fair is held at Rangoon, where the Shans resort in great numbers, and bring down cane and palm sugar, ground nut, lac, gold, and silver. By this means a trade might be opened with China. This country is said to abound in metals.

SHANDRUM, vil. and par. Ireland, in the united bars. Orrery and Killmore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 4627. Charleville (P. T. 144). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel. Two annual fairs.

SHANGALLA, a race of negroes, inhabiting the northern frontier of Abyssinia. They are complete savages, who neither sow nor plant, and have no fixed habitations. During the dry half of the year they live under the shade of trees, and in rainy seasons they seek their quarters in caves. Their food is procured by hunting. They are subject to little subordination, though there is a union of families.

SHANKILL, par. Ireland, in the bar. O'Neilland, east chiefly (but extending some length also into the half-bar. Lower Iveagh, co. Down), co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 7758. Lurgan (P. T. 85). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Dromore, and archdioc. Armagh. The inhabitants are engaged in making fine linens. Here are two poor-schools.

SHANKILL, or St. Kill, par. Ireland, bar. Gowran, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2313. Leighlin Bridge (P. T. 57). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin.

SHANKILL, par. Ireland, bar. Rosscommon, co. Rosscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. 2669. Elphin (P. T. 120). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Elphin, and archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £92.

SHANKLIN, par. England, hund. of East Medina lib., Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Acres, 910. Real prop. £756. Pop. 255. Newport (P. T. 89). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester.

SHANKTON, par. England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 1590. Real prop. £2113. Pop. 39. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SHANNON RIVER, the largest river in Ireland. Lat. 53. 8. N. Long. 8. 3. W. It originates in a spring of 20 feet in diameter, and considerable depth, situate in a little plain at the base of Quilka mountain, in the co. Cavan; taking a

westerly course, it receives the waters of Lough Allen, and there assuming a character of dignity, flows through a length of 200 m. into the Atlantic ocean, below the city of Limerick: in its course it expands into several great lakes or inland seas, the most important of which are Lough Ree and Lough Derg. In its passage it reaches the shores of Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, King's County, Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry, on the E.; whilst Rosscommon, Galway, and Clare present fronts to it on the W. The most important tns. erected on its banks are Carrick, Jamestown, Lanesborough, Athlone, Benaybu, Killaloe, Limerick, and Killrush. Auxiliary canals have been constructed at the different rapids, and two noble lines of inland navigation, called the Grand and Royal Canals, open a communication between the ports on the Shannon and the city of Dublin; the one locks in at Shannon harbour, near Blacyhe, the other at a place called Tarmonbury. The intercourse is now perfect from Lough Allen to the Shannon's mouth, a distance of 254 m. This river gives the title of earl to the noble family of Boyle.

SHANRAHAN, par. Ireland, united bars. of Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 7001. Clogheen (P. T. 121). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lismore, and archdioc. Cashel.

SHAP, or Hepp, par. England, W. ward of co. Westmoreland. Acres, 27,770. Real prop. £5677. Pop. 1084. Orton (P. T. 276). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £91. Four annual fairs. There is an endowed school for the education of twenty children. Here is a stupendous monument of antiquity, supposed to have been erected by the Druids, called Karl Lofts, composed of two lines of immense obelisks of unhewn granite, enclosing an area of more than half a mile long, and from 20 to 30 yards broad. Within the limits of the par. are quarries of limestone and blue slate.

SHAPINSHAY, Island of, one of the groups of the Orkneys, Scotland, shire Orkney and Shetland, situate about 3 m. from Pomona. Its figure is somewhat cruciform, extending about 7 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth. Real prop. £142. Pop. 809. The only harbour of the island is that of Elwick. Shapinshay forms a distinct parochial dist. The liv. is in the presb. North Isles and syn. of Orkney. Here are several of those subterraneous constructions called Picts'-houses.

SHAPOUR, Ruins of, in the valley of Kazeroon, prov. of Fars, Persia; 18 m. W. of Kazeroon. The city is said to have existed prior to Alexander the Great, and to have been destroyed by him; but was rebuilt with augmented splendour by Sapor, king of Persia, who made it the capital of his dominions, and erected a magnificent palace.

SHAPWICK, or Badbury, par. England, co. Dorset. See Badbury.

SHAPWICK, par. England, hund. Whitley, co. Somerset. Acres, 3690. Real prop. £5055. Pop. 452. Glastonbury (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar dioc. Bath and Wells.

SHARESHILL, par. England, E. div. hund. Cuttlestone, co. Stafford. Acres, 4250. Real prop. £910. Pop. 520. Wolverhampton (P. T. 123). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £105.

SHARINGTON, par. England, hund. Holt, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1060. Real prop. £1211. Pop. 252. Holt (P. T. 119). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

SHARNBROOK, par. England, hund. Willey, co. Bedford. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £3226. Pop. 754. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £130. Here is a chapel belonging to the Baptists.

SHARNFORD, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 740. Real prop. £2736. Pop. 545. Hinckley (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

SHARON, tn. N. America, U. S., Windsor co., Vermont; 22 m. N. of Windsor. Pop. 1459.—*Sharon*, tn. Litchfield co., Connecticut; 15 m. WNW. of Litchfield. Pop. 2613.—*Sharon*, tn. Norfolk co., Massachusetts; 17 m. SSW. of Boston. Pop. 1024.—*Sharon*, tn. Schoharie co., New York; 10 m. W. of Schoharie. Pop. 4247.

SHARPLES, tnshp. England, par. Bolton, hund. Salford, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 3920. Real prop. £3228. Pop. 2589. Great Bolton (P. T. 197). The vicinity abounds with coals. The children of the place have the advantage of Eagley-bridge school, Turton.

SHAT-UL-ARAB, riv. or canal, Persia, formed by the union of the Tigris and Euphrates, before entering the Persian Gulf. Lat. 30. 25. N. Long. 48. 0. E.

SHAUGH, par. England, hund. Plympton, co. Devon. Acres, 7170. Real prop, £2988. Pop. 570. Earl's Plympton (P. T. 212). Liv. a cur. dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £36.

SHAW, par. England, hund. Faircross, co. of Berks. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £2827. Pop. (with Donington) 620. Speenhamland (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. dioc. Salisbury. Here are almshouses for 12 poor persons.

SHAW, chap. England, parish of Oldham-cum-Prestwick, co. palat. Lancaster. Pop. with par. Rochdale (P. T. 198). Liv. a. cur. dioc. Chester. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans.

SHAWANESE, Indians inhabiting the riv. Au Glaise, W. of Mississippi; 1600 in number.

SHAWANGUNK, tn. North America, U. S., Ulster co., New York; 17 m. NW. of Newburgh. Pop. 2681.

SHAWBURY, par. and tnshp. England, partly in Whitchurch div., hund. Bradford North, and partly in the hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop. Acres, 6830. Real prop. £5297. Pop. 1088. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

SHAWELL, par. England, hund. Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £1563. Pop. 216. Lutterworth (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here are a free grammar school and an almshouse for six poor men.

SHAWNEETOWN, tn. North America, U. S., Gallatin co., Illinois, on riv. Ohio; 9 m. below the source of riv. Wabash.

SHEARSBY, or Shevesby, chap. England, par. Knaptoft, hund. Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Acres, 780. Real prop. £1961. Pop. 354. Lutterworth (P. T. 89). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln.

SHEBBEAR, hund. England, co. of Devon. Acres, 79,200. Pop. 20,159; containing 26 pars.

SHEBBEAR, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. Devon. Acres, 4220. Real prop. £3415. Pop. 1179. Hatherleigh (P. T. 201). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £100.

SHEEBGUNGE, vil. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on riv. Caratoya. This place is of considerable importance both for size and commerce.

SHEEN, par. England, s. div. hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Acres, 3020. Real prop. £2308. Pop. 366. Leeke (P. T. 154). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £80.

SHEEN, East, ham. England, par. Mortlake, hund. Brixton, co. Surrey. Pop. with par. London, 6 m. Here are several handsome villas.

SHEEPHALL, par. England, hund. Cashio, co. Hertford. Acres, 1130. Real prop. £1385. Pop. 217. Stevenage (P. T. 31). Liv. a vic. in dioc. London.

SHEEPSHEAD, par. England, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 5280. Real prop. £7729. Pop. 3714. Loughborough (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. A great number of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of stockings. Here are three meeting-houses for Dissenters of different denominations. There is a national school, supported by subscription.

SHEEP'S TOR, par. England, hund. Roborough, co. Devon. Acres, 3850. Real prop. £945. Pop. 154. Tavistock (P. T. 207). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter.

SHEEPWASH, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. Devon. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £1480. Pop. 446. Hatherleigh (P. T. 201). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

SHEEPY MAGNA, par. England, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 2820. Real prop. £2566. Pop. 627. Atherstone (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. This place is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and jurisdiction of the weekly court of pleas for the recovery of debts under 40s.

SHEEPY PARVA, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 600. Real prop. £855. Pop. 87. Atherstone (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SHEERGOTTA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bahar; 80 m. sw. of Patna. Lat. 24. 32. N. Long. 84. 55. E. Surrounded by the riv. Moorhur. It has a gaol and other public buildings; and here the judge and magistrate of the zillah holds his court during six months of the year, when Chittra is reckoned unhealthy.

SHEERNESS, sea-port and mkt.-tn., England, par. Minster, lib. Isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, but under a separate jurisdiction, co. Kent. Pop. with par. London, 48 m. It is a chapelry belonging to the par. Minster. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Situate at the NW. point of the isle of Sheppey, at the confluence of the Medway, or W. Swale, with the Thames. An ancient fort at Queenborough having been demolished, a new one was commenced at this place, by order of Charles II., in 1667; a regular fortification was afterwards constructed, and forts built on both sides of the Medway for the defence of the riv.; the town, which is entirely of modern origin, gradually rose in its vicinity. The garrison is under the superintendence of a governor, lieutenant-governor, fort-major, and other officers. A handsome church has been newly-erected near the E. end of the wall of the dock-yard. The Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have their places of worship here; and also the Roman Catholics a chapel, and Jews a synagogue. This place comprises the two dists. of Blue-town and Mile-town. The dock-yard, which is 60 acres in extent, and encompassed by a strong wall of brick, is considered the finest in Europe, having been much enlarged and improved since 1815. The docks are on a scale of magnitude to admit men of war of the first class. There are various workshops and offices; good houses for the commissioners and chief officers; and, in the garrison, is a noble mansion for the residence of the port-admiral. Corn, seeds, and oysters, are sent hence to London in great quantities; but the trade of the town consists of articles for the supply of the garrison and dock-yard.

SHEFFIELD, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, upper div. of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, West Riding. Acres, 22,830. Real prop. £75,217. Pop. 91,692. London, 162. m. Livs. (St. Peter's), a vic. and cur., and the curs. of St. George, St. James, St. Mary's, St. Paul, and St. Philip, dioc. York. Mkt.-days, Tuesday and Saturday. Three ann. fairs. Sends two members to Parliament. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Don and Sheaf. Over the former are two stone and one iron bridges. There are also two stone bridges, consisting of one arch each, over the Sheaf. The town is about a mile and a half in extent from N. to S., and three quarters from E. to W.; the streets are narrow, and some of the houses ancient. The town is well paved, and lighted with gas, and has a convenient market place, built in 1786. The barracks are situated on the bank of the Don, and will accommodate two troops of cavalry. There is a public subscription library in the music hall, a literary and philosophical society, established in 1822, who have a collection of fossils, botanical specimens, &c. The mechanics' library contains more than two thousand volumes. In the music hall concerts are frequently given. The theatre and assembly-rooms were erected in 1762; the latter are well attended during the season. Among the public buildings connected with the commerce of the tn. are, an exchange-office, post-office, and an assay-office. A handsome building has been erected on the site of the old Shrewsbury hospital, for a corn exchange. This town, which is of great antiquity, derived its name from the river Sheaf; it is the chief place of the extensive district of this country called Hallamshire, the same as the Saxon manor Hallam. There was formerly a strong castle, in which Mary, queen of Scots, was confined fourteen years. In 1646 it was so completely demolished, that nothing now remains but a few vestiges of the underground works; but the site is still called Castle Hill. Sheffield is famous for its manufactures of cutlery. In its infancy the chief articles made were arrow-heads, and a weapon called a whittel. From these two articles, they have extended to every description of cutlery. The manufacture of steel, of which quantities are shipped to the United States, as well as the continent of Europe, is carried on to an extent unknown to any other country. There are also manufactures of carpets and horse-hair chair-bottoms. A new handsome hall, in which the cutlers' company transact their business, has been recently erected. The superintendence of the trade was first entrusted to twelve cutlers, appointed by the lord of the manor; but in 1642 they were incorporated by act of parliament, and the government vested in a master, two wardens, six searchers, and 24 assistants. These officers are elected annually, and the master, at

the end of the year, nominates one of the wardens to succeed him; the latter are chosen from the searchers. They have power to make bye-laws for the regulation of the trade, and to inflict penalties for breaches and infringements of them, through the whole of the Hallamshire district, and within six miles of the same. Sheffield enjoys the privilege of sending two members to parliament, an advantage conferred upon it by the Reform Bill in 1832. The church of St. Peter is a fine old structure in the form of a cross, with a tower and spire, rising from the centre. All the chapels of ease are modern. There are also five places of worship for Independents, five for Wesleyan Methodists, one for Baptists, Quakers, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, Protestant Methodists or Ranters. The charities and benefactions of this town are numerous and liberal; there are a free grammar-school, founded in the reign of James I., and two charity schools; the national school, for 800 children, and a Lancasterian school. There are also, the Earl of Shrewsbury's hospital, erected in 1673; Hollis's hospital, founded in 1703; and the infirmary, opened in 1779. Sheffield gives the title of baron and earl to the Holroyd family.

SHEFFIELD, tn. N. America, U. S., Berkshire co., Massachusetts; 30 m. SE. of Hudson. Pop. 2392.

SHEFFIN, par. Ireland, bar. Cranagh, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. with Freshford. Freshford (P. T. 88). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £400.

SHEFFORD, ham. and chap. England, par. Campton, hund. Clifton, co. Bedford. Real prop. £868. Pop. 763. Biggleswade (P. T. 45). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Three annual fairs. Robert Bloomfield, the poet, died here in 1823.

SHEFFORD, East, or Little, par. England, hund. Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £1136. Pop. 67. Hungerford (P. T. 64). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

SHEFFORD, West, or Great, par. England, hund. Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks. Acres, 2430. Real prop. £3316. Pop. 559. Hungerford (P. T. 64). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Charles I. took up his quarters here in November, 1644.

SHELBURNE, bar. Ireland, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 17,687. It comprises six parishes, parish of New Ross, and the villages of Ballyhack and Templetown. The family of Petty derive the title of earl from this district.

SHELBY, tn. N. America, U. S., Orleans co., New York, s. of Erie canal. Pop. 2043.—*Shelby*, co., Kentucky; 26 m. long by 20 m. broad. Pop. 19,039. Chief town, Shelbyville.—*Shelby*, co., Ohio; 20 m. sq. Pop. 3671. Chief tn. Sydney. —*Shelby*, co., Tennessee; 34 m. long by 30 m. broad. Pop. 5652. Chief town, Memphis.—*Shelby*, co., Alabama; 40 m. long by 36 m. broad. Pop. 5521. Chief town, Shelbyville.—*Shelby*, co., Indiana; 24 m. long by 18 m. broad. Pop. 6294. Chief town, Shelbyville.

SHELDESLEY, Beauchamp, or Great, par. England, lower div. hund. Doddingtree, co. Worcester. Acres, 2310. Real prop. £2531. Pop. 553. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Worcester.

SHELDESLEY, Walsh, or Little, parish, England, upper div. hund. Doddingtree, co. Worcester. Acres, 420. Pop. 44. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £67.

SHELDON, chap. England, par. Bakewell, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Real prop. £807. Pop. 148. Bakewell (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Ann. val. £90. In the vicinity are some lead mines.

SHELDON, par. England, hund. Hayridge, co. Devon. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £1328. Pop. 185. Collumpton (P. T. 160). Liv. a do native in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £77.

SHELDON, par. England, Birmingham div., hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £4272. Pop. 422. Coleshill (P. T. 104). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

SHELDWICH, par. England, hund. Faversham, lathe Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £2296. Pop. 497. Faversham (P. T. 47). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £107.

SHELFANGER, par. England, hund. Diss, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £2329. Pop. 435. Diss (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. (in two medieties) in dioc. Norwich. Here is a Baptist chapel.

SHELFE, tnshp. England, par. Halifax, wapentake Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £2654. Pop. 2614. Halifax (P. T. 197). Here is a chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists, and a Lancasterian school.

SHELFORD, par. England, s. div. wapentake Bingham, co. Nottingham. Acres, 3560. Real prop. £7729. Pop. (with Newton) 704. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £40. Here is an almshouse for four poor men.

SHELFORD, Great, par. England, hund. Thriplow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £1937. Pop. 812. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Ely.

SHELFORD, Little, par. England, hund. Thriplow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £1914. Pop. 483. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Ely. There is a chapel for Independents.

SHELLAND, par. England, hund. Stow, co. Suffolk. Acres, 760. Real prop. £572. Pop. 126. Stow Market (P. T. 69). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £40.

SHELLEY, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 630. Real prop. £1090. Pop. 163. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

SHELLEY, par. England, hund. Samford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 580. Real prop. £1147. Pop. 142. Stoke (P. T. 86). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £70.

SHELLEY, tnshp. England, par. Kirk Burton, upper div. wapentake Agbrigg, co. York, West riding. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £2463. Pop. 1319. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). Here are places of worship for Wesleyan and Independent Methodists.

SHELLOW BOWELLS, parish, England, hund. Dunmow, co. Essex. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £500. Pop. 143. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. London.

SHELSWELL, par. England, hund. Ploughley, co. Oxford. Acres, 470. Real prop. £705. Pop. 49. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford.

SHELTON, par. England, hund. Stodden, co. Bedford. Acres, 1080. Real prop. £690. Pop. 132. Kimbolton (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. This parish sends five boys to the free school of the adjoining parish of Nether Dean.

SHELTON, par. England, hund. Depwade, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £1914. Pop. 253. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SHELTON, chap. England, par. Stoke-upon-Trent, N. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Pop. 9267. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. The village is well paved, and lighted with gas. There are upwards of 30 manufactories, which give employment to 3000 of the inhabitants. A mechanics' institute was established in 1826, where lectures are given from time to time. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Independent Methodists, Baptists, and Unitarians. A British and Foreign school was established here in 1821, in which upwards of 600 children are instructed. At a short distance hence is the North Staffordshire Infirmary.

SHELTON IN THE VALE, par. England, S. div. wapentake of Newark, co. Nottingham. Acres, 740. Real prop. £1381. Pop. 113. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

SHELVE, par. England, hund. Chirbury, co. Salop. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £851. Pop. 71. Bishop's Castle (P. T. 159). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £100. Here are some of the richest veins of lead-ore in this country.

SHEMBEGHEWN, tn. kingd. Ava, near riv. Irawady; 135 m. SW. of Ava. Lat. 20. 30. N. Long. 94. 30. E. Before the Burmese war it contained 3000 inhabitants; but in 1826, when passed by the British army, not one habitation remained, having been burned by the Burmese army while retreating.

SHENANDOAH, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia. Pop. 19,750. Chief town, Woodstock. —*Shenandoah*, riv., Virginia, rises in Augusta co., and, after a course of 200 m., joins the Potomac, near the Blue Ridge.

SHENFIELD, par. England, hund. Barstable, co. Essex. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £5004. Pop. 665. Brentwood (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

SHENINGTON, par. England, upper div. hund. Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1340. Real prop. £2424. Pop. 433. Banbury (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

SHENLEY, par. England, hund. Dacorum, co. Hertford. Acres, 4360. Real prop. £7592. Pop. 1167. Barnet (P. T. 11). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. The petty sessions for Shenley division are holden here.

SHENLEY CHURCH-END, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 3139. Pop. 484. Fenny Stratford (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is an almshouse for four men and two women.

SHENLIS, parish, Ireland, bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Pop. 501. Ardee (P. T. 43). Liv. a vic. in dioc. and archdioc. Armagh.

SHENSTONE, par. England, S. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 7910. Real prop. £12,827. Pop. 1827. Lichfield (P. T. 119). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Fair, last Monday in February, for cattle.

SHENTON, ham. and chap. England, par. Market Bosworth, hundred Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £2220. Pop. 200. Market Bosworth (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

SHEPERTON, par. England, hund. Spelthorne, co. Middlesex. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £5556. Pop. 847. Chertsey (P. T. 19). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

SHEPPEY, Isle of, hund. England, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 18,340. Pop. 7983. Containing six parishes.

SHEPRETH, par. England, hund. Wetherley, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £1421. Pop. 345. Royston (P. T. 37). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £105.

SHEPSCOM, chap. England, par. Painswick, hund. Bisley, co. Gloucester. Pop. 803. Painswick (P. T. 105). Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. Gloucester.

SHEPTON BEAUCHAMP, par. England, hund. S. Petherton, co. Somerset. Acres, 570. Real prop. £2217. Pop. 648. Ilminster (P. T. 133). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Here is an endowed school.

SHEPTON GEORGES, par. England, hund. Godderthorne, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1890. Real prop. £1274. Pop. 316. Bridport (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bristol.

SHEPTON MALLET, mkt.-tn. and parish, England, hund. Whitestone, co. Somerset. Acres, 3770. Real prop. £12,830. Pop. 5330. London, 116 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Mkt.-days, Tuesday and Friday. Three annual fairs. The town consists of about 20 narrow streets and lanes well paved and lighted. Manufacture, knit-stockings and various kinds of woollen goods. It is governed by a constable, who is chosen at the annual court-leet. In this town is the county bridewell, and the petty sessions are holden here. There are several meeting-houses for Dissenters, of the Baptist, Wesleyan, and Independent persuasion; and a Roman Catholic chapel; also an almshouse for 4 poor men. Here is a convent of visitation nuns, the only one of that order in the kingdom: also an endowed free-school. Thirteen persons were executed in this town for participating in the duke of Monmouth's rebellion.

SHEPTON MONTACUTE, par. England, hund. Norton Ferris, co. Somerset. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £2077. Pop. 452. Bruton (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £46.

SHERBORNE, hund. England, Sherborne div. co. Dorset. Acres, 34,220. Pop. 6878. Containing 19 parishes.

SHERBORNE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Sherborne, Sherborne div. co. Dorset. Acres, 4900. Real prop. £13,501. Pop. 4075. London, 117 m. Liv. a vic. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Mkt.-days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Four annual fairs. It is divided into two parts, called Sherborne and Castleton, by the river Ivel. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was anciently a bishoprick, but in the year 1705, the see being removed to Salisbury, the cathedral was converted into an abbey, now one of the finest churches in the West of England; the interior contains some ancient and superb monuments. Here are also chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Independent Methodists, and the

Society of Friends. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the silk and linen, haberdashery, and button manufactures: the woollen trade, which formerly flourished here, has fallen to decay. The general quarter sessions are holden here on the Tuesday after Easter. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The free-school was founded and endowed by Edward VI. There is a blue-coat school, founded by Sir Richard Foster in 1640. Two other charity schools were founded by John Woodman and William lord Digby; the former, in 1717, for boys, the latter, in 1743, for girls. Here are also an almshouse, governed by a master and 19 brethren, which receives 24 inmates; 16 males and 8 females; and other charitable institutions. Sherborne Castle, the beautiful seat of earl Digby, was erected at various periods; the centre by the renowned Sir Walter Raleigh: the park, containing 340 acres, nearly surrounds the mansion. In that part of the town called Castleton are the remains of an ancient castle. During the reign of Charles I. this castle experienced all the vicissitudes attendant upon civil war.

SHERBORNE, par. England, lower div. hund. Slaughter, co. Gloucester. Acres, 4560. Real prop. £4224. Pop. 767. Burford (P. T. 72). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Gloucester. It gives the title of baron to the Dutton family.

SHERBORNE, par. England, Snitterfield div. hund. Barlichway, co. Warwick. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £1817. Pop. 241. Warwick (P. T. 90). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £105.

SHERBORNE, St. John, or East, par. England, hund. Basingstoke, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 3700. Real prop. £3460. Pop. 702. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Livs. a rect. and a disch. vic. in dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £120. A school for the instruction of children of both sexes is liberally supported.

SHERBORNE, Monk's, or West, par. England, hund. Chutely, Kingsclere div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2430. Real prop. £2222. Pop. 522. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Winchester.

SHERBOURN HOUSE, extra-parochial lib. England, s. div. Easington ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 660. Real prop. £1909. Pop. 59. Durham (P. T. 258). Liv. a mastership in dioc. Durham. Sherbourn Hospital, founded by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, about the year 1184, is one of the most richly endowed charitable institutions in the North of England.

SHERBURN, par. England, wapentake of Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 4630. Real prop. £3461. Pop. 536. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £60. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

SHERBURN, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, partly in lib. of St. Peter of York, and partly in the upper div. of the wapentake of Barkston Ash, co. York, West riding. Acres, 11,650. Real prop. £5546. Pop. 3068. London, 183 m. Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York. Ann. val. £130. Mkt.-day, Friday. Fair, September 25, for flax and horses. In the neighbourhood of the town a considerable quantity of flax is cultivated. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Here is a grammar-school and hospital, possessing four exhibitions to St. John's College, Cambridge, and entitled to send candidates for lady Elizabeth Hasting's exhibition to Queen's College, Oxford. A charity school was founded in 1731, and endowed with lands and £1450 by the Rev. Samuel Duffield.

SHERBURNE, tn. N. America, U. S., Chenango co., New York; 98 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 2754. It is watered by the Chenango, and contains a handsome village, valuable mills, and some manufactures.

SHERCOCK, or Shercockstown, par. Ireland, bar. N. Naas, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Acres, 1133. Pop. (with Bowderstown) 542. Rathevale (P. T. 10). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Killdare.

SHEREFORD, par. England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 840. Real prop. £876. Pop. 110. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SHERFIELD, English, par. England, hund. Thorngate, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2490. Real prop. £1743. Pop. 338. Romsey (P. T. 73). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester.

SHERFIELD-UPON-LODON, parish, England, hund. Odiham, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £3111. Pop. 599. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester. Here is an endowed school.

SHERFORD, par. England, hund. Coleridge, co. Devon. Acres, 2240. Real prop. £3392. Pop. 511. Kingsbridge (P. T. 208). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Exeter.

SHERIBON, dist. island of Java; 198 m. ESE. of Batavia. Area, 1334 sq. miles. Pop. 216,001. Lat. 6. 48. S. Long. 108. 37. E.

SHERIFF HALES, par. England, partly in the Newport div. hund. Bradford, co. Salop, and partly in the W. div. hund. Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, cos. Salop and Stafford. Acres, 7040. Real prop. £2737. Pop. 1109. Shiffnall (P. T. 135). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

SHERING, par. England, hund. Harlow, co. Essex. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £2460. Pop. 547. Harlow (P. T. 23). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

SHERINGHAM, par. England, hund. North Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2340. Real prop. £2023. Pop. 899. Cromer (P. T. 129). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Norwich.

SHERINGTON, par. England, hund. Branch and Dole, co. Wilts. Acres, 540. Real prop. £969. Pop. 179. Hendon (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

SHERMANBURY, parish, England, hund. Windham and Ewhurst, rape Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 1080. Real prop. £1255. Pop. 345. Steyning (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Chichester.

SHERNBORNE, par. England, hund. Smithdon, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £999. Pop. 140. Castle Rising (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £70.

SHERRINGTON, parish, England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £3121. Pop. 804. Newport Pagnell (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SHERSHELL, tn. Africa, late kingd. of Algiers. Lat. 36. 35. N. Long. 2. 30. E. It is situate in a fertile country, and is generally

supposed to be the city to which the younger Juba gave the name of Cæsarea. The ruins are not inferior to those of Carthage. It has manufactures of steel, earthen vessels, and iron tools.

SHERSTON MAGNA, par. England, hund. Chippenham, co. Wilts. Acres, 4140. Real prop. £5816. Pop. 1361. Malmsbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £67. The children of this parish are educated with the interest of several bequests.

SHERSTON PARVA, or PINKNEY, parish, England, hund. Chippenham, co. Wilts. Acres, 1340. Real prop. £1062. Pop. 122. Malmsbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. rect. with Sherston Magna, dioc. Salisbury.

SHERWELL, hund. England, co. Devon. Acres, 45,790. Pop. 4186. Containing 12 pars.

SHERWELL, par. England, hund. Sherwell, co. Devon. Acres, 5110. Real prop. £3917. Pop. 688. Barnstaple (P. T. 192). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND ISLANDS, group of islands, Scotland (forming the most remote portion of the British dominions northward, and lying about 15 leagues NE. of the Orkneys), sh. Orkney and Shetland. Acres, 4859. Pop. 29,392. These islands contain 12 parishes or parochial districts, two towns, and, in conjunction with the Orkneys, sends one member to parliament. North extremity, Lat. 61. 15. N.; south extremity, Lat. 59. 59. N. In the beginning of the ninth century, the Picts, having been conquered by Kenneth II., king of the Scots, sought refuge here in great numbers, and erected many small castles as signal stations. Having failed in their hopes of recovering their territories in Scotland, they remained confined to the Shetland and Orkney Islands, and continued subject to the kings of Denmark till the final cession of the islands to James VI. of Scotland. The Scottish laws are in force throughout these islands, and they have a sheriff-substitute, with an admiral depute and commissary for the administration of justice. Norse was originally the prevailing language, but the inhabitants in general now speak English in greater purity than the Lowland Scots. The islands belonging to this group are about 86 in number, of which 40 are inhabited, and the others are small holmes or rocky islets, used only for pasturage. The principal islands are, Mainland, Yell or Zell, Unst, Whalsay, Bressay, Burray, House, Trondray, Fetlar, Papa Stour, Mickle Rhoe, Little Rhoe, the Skerries, and Noss, with the small islands of Foula and Fair, in the sea which divides Shetland from the Orkneys. The climate is far from being pleasant; the spring is late, the summer very short, the autumn wet and foggy, and in the winter, which lasts from the end of October to April, storms are frequent. The long nights at this gloomy season are enlivened by the frequent coruscations of the aurora borealis, affording light almost equal to that of the full moon. The coasts present numerous bays and havens for fishing vessels; and the adjacent seas are much frequented by the Dutch, who have almost entirely monopolized the herring-fishery. The Shetlanders, however, export considerable quantities of dried ling and torsk; and many of the bays abound with shell-fish. The inhabitants, relying on the fisheries for subsistence, pay little attention to the culture of the ground. The black cattle in Shetland are generally larger in size than those in the Orkneys, the pastures being superior. The Shelties, or Shetland ponies, are very small, but strong and hardy. The animals in general are similar to those found on the Orkneys. The Shetlanders manufacture coarse cloth for their own use, and a little linen; and they export great quantities of knit-stockings, made from native wool, and sometimes so fine as to equal silk in price. Their principal commerce is carried on with Aberdeen, Leith, London, and Hamburg. Their annual exports have been estimated at £35,000. The towns, Lerwick and Scalloway, are both in the island of Mainland.

SHETTLESTON, vil. Scotland, in the bar., par., and within the jurisdiction of Glasgow. Pop. with par. Glasgow (P. T. 43). It has a commodious chapel of ease, and an excellent school-house.

SHEVAGUNGA, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Little Marawar, prov. Carnatic; 69 m. SSW. of Tanjore. Pop. of the zemindary, 186,903. Lat. 9. 54. N. Long. 78. 30. E. This estate is much overgrown with jungle, and, though flat, has no cotton ground. The town is large, open, and clean, and embellished by clumps of bamboos. There is a mosque of a respectable appearance.

SHEVIOCK, par. England, S. div. hund. East, co. Cornwall. Acres, 2290. Real prop. £2787. Pop. 453. German's (P. T. 227). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

SHIELDS, NORTH, seaport, mkt.-tn., tnshp., and chap. England, par. Tynemouth, E. div. Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Real prop. £11,686. Pop. 6744. London, 279 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Two annual fairs for cattle, &c. It is a place of some antiquity, but has risen in modern times from a small village, containing a few fishermen's huts, to a populous, well-built, and thriving seaport-town, containing many wide and airy streets, several handsome squares, and a new market-place; it also possesses a scientific and mechanics' institution, a public library, a neat theatre, gas and water-works, and other public buildings. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the exportation of coals, and in the various trades connected with shipping. The harbour is capable of containing 2000 sail of vessels, and at spring-tide ships of 500 tons burden cross its mouth in safety; ships of 300 tons burden also load or unload at the quay, which is very commodious. A meeting of the magistrates is held every Tuesday, and courts leet and baron twice a year, for the recovery of debts under 40s. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Primitive, Independent, Wesleyan, and New Connexion Methodists, Presbyterians, United Sectarians, Roman Catholics, and Jews. Here are an endowed and Lancasterian school. A dispensary was established in 1802, and a society for the relief of sailors in 1824. At the foot of the town are two lighthouses maintained by the Trinity-house of Newcastle, and near them Clifford's Fort, which effectually commands all vessels entering the river. In 1798, the duke of Northumberland presented this port with a life-boat, and £20 for keeping it in repair

SHIELDS, SOUTH, seaport, mkt.-tn., tnshp., and chap. England, par. Jarrow, E. div. of

Chester ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 170. Real prop. £12,227. Pop. 9074. London, 278 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Durham. Ann. val. £66. Market-day, Wednesday. Four annual fairs. Though this place, like North Shields, has arisen in modern times from a small village to an important seaport, it was anciently a Roman station. The town consists principally of one narrow, crooked, and inconvenient street, extending nearly 2 m. in length; the higher parts of the town are, however, commodious, well built, and lighted with gas. The town-hall, also used as an exchange, and in which the petty sessions are held, is a neat building. Courts leet and baron are also held within the same by the dean and chapter, for the recovery of small debts and other business. The theatre, built in 1791, is a neat edifice; and a literary, scientific, and mechanics' institution was established in 1825. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in ship-building, in manufactories for all kinds of glass, soap-works, roperies, and various other trades. This place enjoys all the advantages of trade and commerce in common with Newcastle, particularly in the coal-trade. There are 13 dry docks, to each of which are attached extensive ship-building yards. The Primitive, Wesleyan, Independent, and New Connexion Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and United Seceders have chapels here, to most of which are attached Sunday schools. A charity school was founded in 1772, in which 120 children are instructed. Here are likewise several benevolent institutions, the chief of which is a dispensary, established in 1821.

SHIELDSBOROUGH, tn. N. America, U. S., Hancock co., Missouri. Pop. 600. It has a healthy situation, and is a place of considerable resort from New Orleans during the sickly season. The bay is navigable to the town for vessels drawing seven feet water.

SHIFFNALL, mkt.-tn. and par. England, Shiffnall div. hund. Brimstrey, co. Salop. Acres, 10,880. Real prop. £20,662. Pop. 4779. London, 135 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Mkt.-day, Friday. Three annual fairs. The coal and iron mines, with which this district abounds, are worked on an extensive scale by a company. Here are also two paper manufactories. Petty sessions and a court leet are held here. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independent Methodists. In 1595, a free school was founded and endowed by John Aaron; in 1816, the funds were augmented, and about 130 children of both sexes are at present educated on the national system. Here is a small endowment for the education of six girls.

SHIFFORD, tnshp. and chap. England, par. and hund. Bampton, co. Oxford. Acres, 880. Real prop. £1532. Pop. 47. Witney (P. T. 65). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Oxford.

SHILBOTTLE, par. and tnshp. England, E. div. Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 7310. Real prop. £7454. Pop. 1195. Alnwick (P. T. 308). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Durham. Here is an endowed school.

SHILLELAGH, bar. Ireland, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Acres, 47,000. Pop. 14,204. Containing 8 pars. with the mkt.-tn. of Carnew.

SHILLELAGHER, bar. Ireland, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 10,934. Containing 11 pars. and the village of Stoneyford.

SHILLINGFORD, parish, England, hund. Ganfield, co. Berks. Acres, 1690. Real prop. £3697. Pop. 246. Great Faringdon (P. T. 68). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

SHILLINGFORD, St. George, or South, par. England, hund. Exminster, co. Devon. Acres, 890. Real prop. £561. Pop. 89. Exeter (P. T. 164). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Exeter.

SHILLINGSTONE, or Okeford Eskelling, par. England, hund. Cranborne, Shaston div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £2669. Pop. 473. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in two medieties, in dioc. Bristol.

SHILLUK, country of Africa, s. of Sennaar, on the higher part of the Bahr el Abiad. In the beginning of the sixteenth century the Shilluks conquered Sennaar, over which country their descendants now reign. See Sennaar.

SHILTON, par. England, partly in the hund. Faringdon, co. Berks, and partly in that of Bampton, co. Oxford, cos. Berks and Oxford. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £1813. Pop. 290. Burford (P. T. 72). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Oxford. Here is a charity school supported by subscription.

SHILTON, par. England, Kirby div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 850. Real prop. £2603. Pop. 460. Coventry (P. T. 91). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £88.

SHIMPLING, par. England, hund. Diss, co. Norfolk. Acres, 720. Real prop. £1310. Pop. 227. Diss (P. T. 86). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SHIMPLING, par. England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2730. Real prop. £3050. Pop. 496. Sudbury (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SHINCLIFF, tnshp. and chap. England, par. St. Oswald, s. div. Easington ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £2673. Pop. 302. Durham (P. T. 258). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham.

SHINFIELD, or Shiningfield, par. England, partly in the hund. Charlton, co. Berks, and partly in that of Amesbury, co. Wilts, cos. Berks and Wilts. Acres, 3510. Real prop. £4354. Pop. 1100. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Salisbury. There is a chapel for Independent Methodists. Here is an endowed school for 20 boys.

SHINGAY, or Shengey, par. England, hund. Armingford, co. Cambridge. Acres, 754. Real prop. £946. Pop. 112. Royston (P. T. 37). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Ely.

SHINGHAM, par. England, hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 870. Real prop. £529. Pop. 61. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SHINRONE, tn., townland, and par. Ireland, bar. Clonlisk, King's co., prov. Leinster. Pop. 2517. Dublin (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Killaloe, and archdioc. Cashel. Two annual fairs.

SHINTON, or Shenton, par. England, hund. Stottesden, co. Salop. Acres, 930. Real prop. £1096. Pop. 133. Much Wenlock (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

SHIPBORNE, parish, England, hund. of Wrotham, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 2570. Real prop. £1411. Pop. 470. Tun-

bridge (P. T. 30). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Rochester. Fair, September 1.

SHIPDAM, par. England, hund. Mitford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 4340. Real prop. £6638. Pop. 1889. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here is a bequest for the instruction of poor children.

SHIPHAM, par. England, hund. Winterstoke, co. Somerset. Acres, 740. Real prop. £1392. Pop. 691. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £110.

SHIPLAKE, par. England, hund. Binfield, co. Oxford. Acres, 3120. Real prop. £4308. Pop. 515. Henley-upon-Thames (P. T. 35). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £81.

SHIPLAKE, hund. England, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 21,270. Pop. 3756. Containing six parishes.

SHIPLEY, par. England, hund. W. Grinsted, rape Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 8170. Real prop. £4020. Pop. 1180. Horsham (P. T. 36). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £99.

SHIPLEY, tnshp. England, par. Bradford, wapentake Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £3527. Pop. 1926. Bradford (P. T. 196). A church was built here under the parliamentary commission in 1825. Here are also Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. The woollen and paper manufactures are carried on to some extent.

SHIPMEADOW, parish, England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 800. Real prop. £865. Pop. 133. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SHIPPENSBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., Cumberland co., Pennsylvania; 140 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1621. It contains a market-house, and several houses of public worship.

SHIPPON, or SHIPTON, ham. and chap. England, par. St. Helen, hund. Hormer, co. Berks. Pop. 151. Abingdon (P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salisbury.

SHIPSTON-UPON STOUR, mkt.-tn. and par. England, upper div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £4238. Pop. 1632. London, 83 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Worcester. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Four annual fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep. The Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and the Society of Friends have each a chapel here. Here are an endowed and a national school, and several bequests for the poor. The dean and chapter of Worcester hold a court here annually, at which a constable is chosen.

SHIPTON, par. England, hund. Wenlock, co. Salop. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £2267. Pop. 154. Much Wenlock (P. T. 148). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Hereford.

SHIPTON, or SHIPTON BELLINGER, par. England, hund. Thorngate, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £2525. Pop. 287. Ludgershall (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £130. It is within the jurisdiction of Cheney Court, held at Winchester, for the recovery of debts, amount unlimited.

SHIPTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Market Weighton, partly in the lib. of St. Peter of York, and partly in Holme Beacon div. of the wapentake of Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £1962. Pop. 348. Market Weighton (P. T. 192). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York. Here is a small endowed school.

SHIPTON-UPON-CHARWELL, par. England, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1126. Pop. 148. Woodstock (P. T. 62). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford.

SHIPTON MOIGNE, par. England, hund. Longtree, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £3602. Pop. 389. Tetbury (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

SHIPTON OLYFFE, par. England, hund. Bradley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £1336. Pop. 229. North Leach (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Gloucester. Limestone is here procured.

SHIPTON SOLERS, par. England, hund. Bradley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £1705. Pop. 98. North Leach (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

SHIPTON-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, par. England, hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford. Acres, 11,620. Real prop. £2112. Pop. 2457. Burford (P. T. 72). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Oxford.

SHIRAS, city, Persia, cap. of prov. Fars. Pop. 40,000. Lat. 29. 36. N. Long. 52. 44. E. Its origin has been said to be of great antiquity, but there is no evidence of its being of importance earlier than the time of Mahomet. After the overthrow of the caliphs, Shiras fell into the possession of a petty dynasty of Attabegs. It was afterwards ruled by four princes of the Mozaffar family, who were driven out by one of the sons of Timur. Shiras continued to share the revolutions of the Persian empire, and suffered from the invasion of the Afghans; but it revived under Kurreem Khan. In the civil wars, which followed his death, it was taken by Aga Mahommed, who levelled its fortifications to the ground. The environs are described as unrivalled in beauty and fertility. Hafiz, the Anacreon of the east, was a native of Shiras; the streets are narrow, winding, and dirty; its magnificence consisting in a few public buildings; the most famous are the bazar, cathedral, and royal palace. The commerce consists in spices and cotton goods, with wine of high repute.

SHIRBOURNE, par. England, hund. Pirton, co. Oxford. Acres, 2230. Real prop. £904. Pop. 325. Tetsworth (P. T. 42). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £125.

SHIRCOCK. See KILLAN.

SHIRE, or SHERE, parish, England, hund. Blackheath, co. Surrey. Acres, 3900. Real prop. £4157. Pop. 1190. Guildford (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Winchester. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

SHIREHAMPTON, chap. England, parish, Westbury-upon-Trim, lower div. hund. Henbury, co. Gloucester. Pop. 420. Bristol (P. T. 114). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Bristol. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. King-road and Hung-road, two anchorages for ships, are within the liberty of this parish.

SHIREHEAD, chap. England, par. Cockerham, hund. Amounderness, co. pal. Lancaster. Pop. with par. Garstang (P. T. 229). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £93.

SHIRE-NEWTON, par. and vil. England, upper div. hund. Caldicot, co. Monmouth. Acres, 4060. Real prop. £1386. Pop. 791. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £126.

SHIRLAND, par. England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 2340. Real prop. £5006. Pop. 1212. Alfreton (P. T. 139). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £125.

SHIRLEY, par. England, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 3560. Real prop. £2154. Pop. 602. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £100.

SHIRVAN, prov. N. of Persia, consisting of a triangular peninsula, stretching into the Caspian. It is bounded north and east by Georgia and Daghestan, and south by river Kur, its greatest length being 160 m., and its breadth 16 m. Shirvan is in general a fertile country, being watered by numberless rivers, some of which fall into the Kur, and others into the Caspian. The most considerable are the Samur, Deli, Sagaite, and Persagat. This prov. was annexed to the Persian empire, in 1500, by Shah Ismael the First, and continued subject to it till the decline of the Sefi dynasty, when the native princes re-established their independence. Recently, however, the Russians have obtained possession of the sea-coast, though the interior remains in the hands of the chiefs of Lesghistan. The principal towns are Schamachi and Baku.

SHITLINGTON, par. England, partly in the hund. of Clifton, and partly in that of Flitt, co. Bedford. Acres, 2770. Real prop. £4002. Pop. 1307. Silsoe (P. T. 40). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £49.

SHOBDON, par. England, hund. Stretford, co. Hereford. Acres, 3510. Real prop. £4505. Pop. 536. Leominster (P. T. 137). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford.

SHOBROOKE, par. England, hund. West Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 4140. Real prop. £4626. Pop. 644. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Exeter. Here is a chapel for Independent Methodists. The poor children of the village are educated with the proceeds of several small bequests.

SHOBY, or Shoulbey, par. England, hund. E. Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 710. Real prop. £1244. Pop. 15. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

SHOCKLACH, Church, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Broxton, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 3180. Real prop. £1538. Pop. 431. Whitchurch (P. T. 163). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £110.

SHOEBURY, North, or Little, par. England, hund. Rochford, co. Essex. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £2033. Pop. 226. South End (P. T. 40). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London.

SHOEBURY, South, or Great, par. England, hund. Rochford, co. Essex. Acres, 1340. Real prop. £1889. Pop. 202. South End (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of London. Here is a school supported by subscription.

SHOLDEN, par. England, hund. Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 1880. Real prop. £2022. Pop. 356. Deal (P. T. 74). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Canterbury.

SHOOMPHOON, tn. Burmese empire, prov. Siam, W. of the gulf of Siam. Pop. 7000. Lat. 10. 55. N. Since the conquest of this prov. by the Burmese, Shoomphoon has been considered an important station, and strongly garrisoned. This accounts for the absence of Chinese, and the cessation of the trade formerly subsisting with the gulf of Siam.

SHOOTER'S HILL, ham. England, partly in the par. of Eltham, and partly in that of Plumstead, hund. Blackheath, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Pop. with par. London, 8 m. On the summit of this hill are some pleasant houses, and a handsome inn with gardens for the entertainment of those who visit this delightful spot. On this hill stands the admiralty telegraph.

SHOPLAND, par. England, hund. Rochford, co. Essex. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £1967. Pop. 48. Rochford (P. T. 40). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £80.

SHOREHAM, par. England, hund. Codsheath, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 5190. Real prop. £5207. Pop. 1015. Seven Oaks (P. T. 23). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Canterbury. Fair, May 1, for toys.

SHOREHAM, New, bor., seaport, mkt.-tn., and par. England, hund. Fishergate, rape Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 170. Real prop. £1046. Pop. 1503. London, 56 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £100. Market-day, Saturday. Fair, July 25. A suspension bridge has been recently erected at the W. entrance of the town, at the expense of the duke of Norfolk, which saves 2 m. between Brighton and Worthing. The town, which stands about a mile within the haven, is singularly built; and near the centre is the market-house, supported by Doric pillars. Although it is only a tide harbour, yet, as it is the best on this side of the coast, it is frequented by ships of considerable burden. Shoreham has a considerable trade in ship-building and its dependent branches. Ships of 700 tons have been launched here, and it is noted for the excellence of its oysters. It carries on great traffic, and has a custom-house, recently erected in the Grecian style of architecture, with a collector, comptroller, and inferior officers. The government of the town is vested in two constables, annually chosen at the court-leet of the manor. It is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. It formerly enjoyed this privilege in conjunction with the rape of Bramber. Here are chapels for the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and national schools for boys and girls.

SHOREHAM, Old, par. England, hund. Fishergate, rape Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 1870. Real prop. £1908. Pop. 231. New Shoreham (P. T. 56). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £150.

SHOREHAM, tn. N. America, U. S., Addison co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain; 49 m. S. of Burlington. Pop. 2137.—*Shoreham. New*, tn. Newport co., Rhode Island, on Block Island; 23 m. SSW. of Newport. Pop. 1885.

SHOREWELL, par. England, hund. West Medina lib., in the Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Acres, 4060. Real prop. £4690. Pop. 699. Newport (P. T. 89). Livs. a rect. (a sinecure), and a disch. vic. in the dioc. Winchester.

SHORNCOTT, or Shorncutt, par. England, hund. Highworth, co. Wilts. Acres, 560. Real prop. £599. Pop. 29. Cricklade (P. T. 84). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £110.

SHORNE, par. England, hund. Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 3010. Real prop. £3860. Pop. 730. Gravesend (P. T. 22). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Rochester. Several national and Sunday schools are supported by subscription and a bequest of £900.

SHORT-HAMPTON, chap. England, par. of Charlbury, hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford. Pop. (with Chilson) 251. Chipping-Norton (P. T. 71). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £20.

SHOTLEY, par. and tnshp. England, E. div. Tinedale ward, co. of Northumberland. Acres, 12,660. Real prop. £6804. Pop. 1104. Hexham (P. T. 278). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £136. A school is supported by annual subscriptions. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal and lead-mines.

SHOTLEY, par. England, hund. Samford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £2866. Pop. 410. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SHOTSWELL, or SHOTTESWELL, par. England, Burton Dasset div. hund. Kington, co. of Warwick. Acres, 1860. Real prop. £2327. Pop. 302. Kineton (P. T. 83). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

SHOTTESBROOK, par. England, hund. of Beynhurst, co. Berks. Acres, 1060. Real prop. £1437. Pop. 138. Maidenhead (P. T. 26). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Salisbury.

SHOTTESHAM, vil. England (containing the pars. of All Saints, St. Martin, and St. Mary), hund. Henstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3400. Real prop. £3856. Pop. 925. St. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Livs. (All Saints and St. Mary) are disch. vics., (St. Martin) disch. rect., in the dioc. Norwich. Here is a bequest for a school and other charitable purposes.

SHOTTISHAM, par. England, hund. Wilford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £1035. Pop. 380. Woodbridge (P. T. 77). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SHOTTS, par. Scotland, middle ward, sh. of Lanark. Real prop. £9012. Pop. 3220. Hamilton (P. T. 38). Liv. in the presb. Hamilton, and syn. Glasgow and Ayr. Coal and iron-stone found here are supplied in immense quantities to the Omoa iron-works.

SHOTWICK, par. and township, England, Higher div. hund. Wirrall, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 3560. Real prop. £888. Pop. 799. Chester (P. T. 183). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £77.

SHOULDHAM, par. England, hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 4300. Real prop. £3439. Pop. 725. Downham Market (P. T. 84). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich.

SHOULDHAM-THORPE, parish, England, hund. Clackclose, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £1514. Pop. 300. Downham Market (P. T. 84). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £50.

SHOWELL, chap. England, par. Swerford, hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford. Pop. with par. Chipping Norton (P. T. 71). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Oxford.

SHOYSWELL, hund. England, rape of Hastings, co. of Sussex. Acres, 7280. Pop. 2314. Containing one par.

SHRAWARDINE, par. England, hund. Pimhill, co. Salop. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £2312. Pop. 189. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Hereford.

SHRAWLEY, par. England, lower div. hund. Doddingtree, co. Worcester. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £2372. Pop. 497. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Worcester.

SHREWSBURY, bor. and mkt.-tn. England, consisting of five pars. in the lib. of the same name, but having a separate jurisdiction; co. Salop. Acres, 14,680. Pop. 21,297. Market-days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Eight annual fairs; and the second Tuesday and Wednesday in every month. Members of parliament, 2. Shrewsbury is a place of great antiquity, and was built by the Britons on the ruins of Uriconium, a Roman station. After the Norman conquest William gave this country to Roger de Montgomery, who built here a baronial castle of great strength. From its situation as a frontier town, when Wales was a distinct kingdom, it was the scene of many battles. In consequence of the frequent incursions of their Welsh neighbours, the inhabitants were continually suffering. A battle took place in 1403, between the armies of Henry IV. and the earl of Northumberland. At the discord between the houses of York and Lancaster, Shrewsbury espoused the cause of the former, and when Richard, duke of York, was defeated and slain at the battle of Wakefield, his son, afterwards Edward IV., raised the army in this town with which he avenged his father's death at the battle of Mortimer's Cross. When the parliamentary war first broke out, Charles I. came here, and was shortly after joined by prince Rupert, prince Charles, and the duke of York; he established a mint, and the inhabitants took plate to a large amount to be melted down and coined for the necessities of their monarch. In 1687, James II. visited this place, and held his court in the council-house, used for the same purpose by Charles I. The town is pleasantly situated on a peninsula, formed by one of the serpentine windings of the river Severn: it consists of three streets, which present an appearance of antiquity; but there are many buildings of modern erection intermixed with the ancient dwellings. The streets are well-paved and lighted with gas by a company established in 1820. The river is crossed by two bridges, distinguished by the prefixes of English and Welsh. In the suburb called Abbey Foregate is a military depôt of great extent, erected in 1806. At the entrance of the town from the London road is a lofty column, 132 feet high, at the summit of which is a statue of lord Hill. The public buildings are a theatre, library containing 5000 volumes, a mechanics' institution, and assembly-rooms; races are held annually in September at Bicton-heath, about 2 m. W. of the town. The other buildings are the shire-hall, market-house, and county-gaol. The trade consists in flannel, thread, linen, yarn, and canvass. On the bank of the river are extensive iron-founderies for casting chains, cables, &c. The river is celebrated for salmon and other fish. The town is supplied with coal by means of the Shrewsbury canal, which terminates very near the English bridge, where wharfs have been erected by the Canal Company. The town has received many charters at different periods. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, 30 councillors, a town-clerk, and other officers. The borough sends two members to parliament, a privilege which it has regularly exercised since the reign of Edward I. The parliament has several times been held at Shrewsbury; in 1223 by Edward I., and in 1397 by Richard II. The corporation hold various sessions, quarterly and weekly. A court of requests is also held every

alternate Wednesday. The livings are St. Alkmund's, a disch. vic.; St. Chad's, a cur. and perpet. cur.; St. Giles and Holy Cross, a vic.; St. Julian's, a perpet. cur. Ann. val. £130; St. Mary's, a perpet. cur.; with the exception of the last, a royal peculiar, all in the archdeaconry of Salop, and dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. St. Alkmund's church is an ancient structure, with a tower and spire 180 feet high, rebuilt in 1795. It was made collegiate by king Edgar, who endowed it for ten canons. St. Chad's is a circular building of Grecian architecture, with a square tower. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Sandemanians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The grammar-school was founded and endowed by Edward VI., and its funds augmented by queen Elizabeth; the income is at present £3000 per annum. The buildings are extensive and commodious, containing a chapel, library, and museum of antiquities and fossils peculiar to this part of the country. Another institution was founded and endowed by John Allat in 1800, in which 20 boys and 20 girls are educated, clothed, and apprenticed. Thomas Bowdler, alderman of this town, founded a school in 1724 for children of the parish of St. Julian. A charity school, on Dr. Bell's system, was founded by subscription in 1778, in which 170 boys and 140 girls are educated. Here are also Sunday-schools belonging to the Dissenters; several almshouses; the infirmary supported by subscription; and an hospital founded in 1734 by James Millington: it contains 12 individuals of either sex, has two houses for the master and mistress, and a school for 20 boys and 20 girls of Frankwell. Shrewsbury gives the title of earl to the Talbot family.

SHREWSBURY, tn. North America, U. S., Rutland co., Vermont; 22 m. W. of Windsor. Pop. 1289.—*Shrewsbury*, tn. Worcester co., Massachusetts; 38 m. W. of Boston. Pop. 1386.—*Shrewsbury*, town, Monmouth co., New Jersey; 77 m. NE. of Philadelphia. It has several fine churches, and is resorted to, during the warm season, by company from Philadelphia.—*Shrewsbury*, tn. York co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 2571.

SHREWTON, par. England, hund. Branch and Dole, co. Wilts. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £1806. Pop. 491. Amesbury (P. T. 77). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £120. Here are two Baptist chapels.

SHRIVENHAM, hund. England, co. Berks. Acres, 3490. Pop. 5296. Containing nine pars.

SHRIVENHAM, par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Berks. Acres, 8430. Real prop. £3952. Pop. (with Beckett) 2113. Great Faringdon (P. T. 68). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Here are two schools supported by bequests, and almshouses for eight aged persons.

SHRONEL, par. Ireland, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 1006. Tipperary (P. T. 127). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Emly.

SHROPHAM, hund. England, co. Norfolk. Acres, 49,010. Pop. 8566. Containing 21 pars.

SHROPHAM, par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2630. Real prop. £4390. Pop. 507. East Harling (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich.

SHROPSHIRE. See SALOP.

SHRULE, or SHRUEL, par. Ireland, partly in Abbeyshrule bar., and partly also in that of Ratheline, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Acres, 3000. Pop. 5104. Ballymahon (P. T. 68). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Ardagh, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £318.

SHRULE, or ABBEYSHRULE, bar. Ireland, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 9719. Contains seven parishes.

SHRULE, par. Ireland, bar. of Slewmargy, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 183. Carlow (P. T. 49). Liv. a prebend. and rect. in the dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £46.

SHRULE, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Killmaine, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 4167. Headford (P. T. 137). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. and archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £245. Three annual fairs.

SHUCKBURGH, LOWER, parish, England, Burton Dasset div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 870. Real prop. £2028. Pop. 165. Southam (P. T. 82). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £30.

SHUCKBURGH, UPPER, parish, England, Southam div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 910. Real prop. £1961. Pop. 40. Southam (P. T. 82). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

SHUDY CAMPS, par. England, hund. Chilford, co. Cambridge. Acres, 2300. Real prop. £2329. Pop. 418. Linton (P. T. 48). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £110.

SHUMLA. See SCHUMLA.

SHUNA, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, par. Kilbrandon, dist. Lorn, sh. Argyll. Pop. with par. It abounds with excellent slate and limestone, considerable quantities of which are annually exported.

SHURDINGTON, par. England, upper div. hund. Dudstone and King's Barton, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2080. Real prop. £466. Pop. 99. Cheltenham (P. T. 94). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Gloucester.

SHUSTER, dist. and gov. Persia, prov. of Khusistan. It forms the best part of the ancient Susiana, being watered by four rivers. The oppression of the governor, and the depredations of the tribes who occupy the mountains, have reduced this fine territory almost to a desert.

SHUSTER, city, Persia, cap. of the prov. of Khusistan. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 32. 0. N. Long. 48. 59. E. It has considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, which are exported to Bassora, in return for Indian commodities brought from thence. This city is supposed to be the ancient Susa; but there seems ground for placing this rather on the site of Shus, a large mass of ruins in the same prov. Shuster contains ruins to prove it to have been a place of extent and magnificence. The most remarkable is the castle, the dyke erected by Sapor across the Karoon, and a bridge originally of 32 arches, of which only 28 remain.

SHUSTOCK, par. England, Atherstone div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Acres, 3160. Real prop. £2794. Pop. (with Blythe) 634. Coleshill (P. T. 104). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £62. Here are a school and six almshouses for widows, endowed by Thomas and Charles Huntback in 1714.

SHUTE, par. England, hund. Colyton, co. Devon. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £4945. Pop. 617. Colyton (P. T. 150). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Exeter.

SHUTFORD, East and West, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Banbury, co. Oxford. Acres, 640. Real prop. £2062. Pop. 462. Banbury (P. T. 69). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Oxford.

SHUTTINGTON, par. England, Tamworth div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Acres, 980. Real prop. £1791. Pop. 147. Tamworth (P. T. 114). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £88.

SHYANE, par. Ireland, bar. Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. (with Thurles) 10,459. Thurles (P. T. 95). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. and archdioc. Cashel.

SIAK, principality, island Sumatra, extending along the northern coast, from Tamiang to Rantan. Its largest river is the Siak, which rises among the mountains of Menangcabow, and empties itself nearly opposite to Malacca. The shores are flat, and the soil alluvial. According to native information it is navigable eight days' sail inland. The chief seaport is Campar. The exports of Siak are gold, camphor, gambir, rattans, tobacco, wax, sago, ivory, gahron, and silk cloths; the imports, opium, salt, woollens, and Madras piece goods. The chief tn. is Siak.

SIAM, anc. kingd. India beyond the Ganges, bounded N. by the Chinese prov. of Yunan, E. by Cochin China, S. by the Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean, and W. by the Burmese territories and the sea. It extends 550 m. in length, and 250 m. in breadth, and includes Siam Proper, or the T'hay country, great part of Laos, or the Shan country, a considerable part of Cambodia, part of Pegu, and the peninsula of Malacca. The country is level, and in rainy seasons is overflowed. There are mines of gold, silver, and copper. The soil produces rice, cotton, and fruits; also pepper, aloes, benzoin, gum, and musk: of European articles those most in demand are white cotton goods, cheap woollens, fire-arms, and glass-ware. Wild animals roam in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers. There are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long. The inhabitants have large foreheads, little noses, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. The men are of an olive complexion, with little beards. The king is the proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandise till he has had the first choice. The temples are numerous. They have schools for their children. Siam has been frequently subdued by the Birmans, to whom the king has ceded a considerable portion of his possessions.

SIAM-TOWN, or Yuthia, tn. kingd. Siam, formerly the cap., on an island of riv. Menam; 360 m. SE. of Pegu. Lat. 14. 18. N. Long. 100. 50. E. Though large, the pop. has been scanty since the seat of government was removed to Bankok. The palace of the king includes several temples, but in ruins. In 1767 this place was captured by the Burmese, who pillaged the city, destroyed the temples, and extirpated the royal family.

SIAM, Gulf of, bay, Eastern ocean, E. of Malacca, extending from Lat. 9. 0. to 14. 0. N. Long. 100. 0. to 104. 0. E.

SIAMPA, state of India beyond the Ganges, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam, subject to Cochin China. Very little of the interior of this country is as yet known, but images of Hindoo deities have been imported, from which it is believed that Hindooism exists in the prov.

SIANG-YANG, city, China, prov. Houquang, on riv. Han. Lat. 32. 5. N. Long. 111. 39. E. It has considerable trade, and some gold dust is found in the rivers.

SIATISTA, tn. European Turkey, prov. Macedon; 55 m. WSW. of Salonica. Pop. 4000. Lat. 40. 27. N. Long. 21. 56. E.

SIBBALDBIE, anc. par. Scotland, now united to that of Applegarth, which see.

SIBDON, or Shipton, par. England, hund. Purslow, co. Salop. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £760. Pop. 63. Bishop's Castle (P. T. 159). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £20.

SIBERIA, ter. Asiatic Russia, including the whole N. part of the continent of Asia. It is bounded N. by the Frozen Ocean, W. by the Oural mountains, S. by Independent Tartary, and E. by Eastern Ocean. It extends 4500 m. in length from E. to W., by 1200 m. in breadth from N. to S. Area, 5,000,000 square m. Pop. 2,000,000, chiefly barbarous Tartar tribes. A great portion of it being included in the frigid zone, its situation nearly excludes it from all communication with the civilized parts of the world; yet Russia has made exertions to improve it. The Greeks and Romans appear to have been ignorant of this part of the world: Scythia, which included Siberia, was known to them as a barbarous region, but their knowledge did not reach beyond Independent Tartary. The exploration of Siberia may be dated from the period when Russia began to emancipate herself from the yoke of the Tartar conquerors. The czars, about the 17th century, having acquired a knowledge of the countries upon the Obi, began to erect little forts, and proceeded to colonize this dist. by making it a place of banishment for state criminals, a practice which has been continued to the present day. Siberia is traversed by extensive ranges of mountains, the principal of which are the Oural and the Little Altaic chain. The chief rivers are the Obi, the Irtysh, the Lena, and the Yenisei. The soil is marshy, covered with long rank grass and aquatic shrubs. The principal riches of this country consist of skins and furs; there are also mines of iron and copper, with several of precious stones. Of animals yielding furs, the principal is the species of weasel called sable; the black fox, ermine, martin, and squirrel, are next esteemed. Herds of rein-deer are found in many parts. The Siberian dogs are of great size and strength, and are used for drawing sledges, like the rein-deer; the bear, wolf, lynx, and elk are common. The bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, and mammoth are found. The rivers of Siberia abound with fish, and the woods and marshes with game. The climate is unfavourable to vegetables, nine months of the year being perpetual frost. The environs, however, of Tobolsk, &c. are favourable for pasture and grains, while the S. affords some fertile dists., yielding five or six crops in succession. The population consists of native tribes, subject to Russia, Mongols, Burats, Tartars, &c. The religion of this territory is the system of Boobh: Christianity has at present made little progress, though efforts have been made by the British missionary societies. The commerce consists in the exportation of its metals and furs, and of a mere transit trade carried on across Siberia with the Chinese empire. The Chinese take from the

Russians skins, furs, cloths, glass, and cattle; in return they receive silk, cotton, tea, tobacco, rhubarb, porcelain, trinkets, &c. It is difficult to ascertain the correct territorial divisions of this immense tract, as it has been subject to repeated changes. By the most recent arrangement it appears as follows: Tobolsk, including the govs. of Tobolsk Proper, Perm, Orenburg, and Tomsk; and Irkutsk, including those of Irkoutsk Proper, Nertschink, Yakoutsk, and Okhotsk.

SIBERTOFT, par. England, hund. Rothwell, co. Northampton. Acres, 2620. Real prop. 3308. Pop. 402. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a vic. dioc. Peterborough. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

SIBERTSWOLD, or Sheberteswell, par. England, hund. Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1487. Pop. 363. Dover (P. T. 71). Liv. a vic. dioc. Canterbury.

SIBSEY, par. England, W. div. soke Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 5460. Real prop. £12,576. Pop. 1364. Boston (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £142.

SIBSON, or Sibbesdon, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 3860. Real prop. £1826. Pop. 427. Market Bosworth (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

SIBTHORPE, par. England, S. div. wapentake of Newark, co. Nottingham. Acres, 880. Real prop. £874. Pop. 144. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar in dioc. York. Ann. val. £28.

SIBTON, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2680. Real prop. £3039. Pop. 498. Yoxford (P. T. 94). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £143. Twelve children are here educated by a rent-charge of £12 15*s.* 6*d.*, left in 1719.

SICASICA, or Cicasica, dist. S. America, repub. Bolivia, bounded on the W. by Cochabamba, S. by Oruro, E. by Paria, and N. by La Paz. It is 300 m. in length, and contains some silver mines.

SICASICA. See Cicasica.

SICILIES, Two, Kingdom of the, a title assumed by the royal family of Naples at the early part of the 18th century. See Naples and Sicily.

SICILY, an island, Mediterranean, between Italy and Africa. Area, 12,500 square m. Lat. from 36. 30. to 38. N. Long. 12. 42. to 16. 10. E. Its form is an irregular triangle, whence it was called by the Romans Trinacria. Modern Sicily was for a long time divided into three parts: the Val di Mazzara, W.; Val di Demona, NE.; and Val di Noto, S. But since the year 1815, its territorial divisions have been seven intendancies: Palermo, Messina, Catania, Girgenti, Syracuse, Trapani, and Calatanissetta. Pop. 1,730,000. This island, together with the continental dominions of the king of Naples, constitute the kingdom of that name, or, as it is frequently designated, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. See Naples. Sicily is separated from the Italian continent by the strait called the Faro di Messina, from 12 m. to 15 m. over in the broadest part, and in the narrowest not exceeding 2 m. It has been supposed that the island was originally joined to the continent. Sicily is well watered; the chief rivs. are the Fiume Grande, Salso, and Giaretta, the Simœthus of antiquity. Lake Biviere, about 8 m. S. of Catania, in winter has a circumference of 20 m., while in summer it is reduced to one-half, leaving an unhealthy and swampy track. Lake Pergusa, in the centre of the island, is 5 m. in circumference. The climate is very pleasant: snow is confined to the mountains; and the low grounds produce the banana, the aloe, and the sugar-cane. Other products are, maize, wheat, &c.; flax, hemp, vines, olives, saffron, cotton, and silk, besides milk, cheese, and butter. Iron and copper are found in various parts, also marble, agate, jasper, porphyry, and alabaster. Salt mines have been discovered near Castro Giovanni, and near Messina is a coal mine. Game is found in abundance, and most of the wild animals of the continent of Europe exist in this island. The manufactures consist of silk, cotton, linen, and woollens. In commerce, Sicily would, under an enlightened government, acquire great importance; as yet, however, the exports and imports are small. Education may be said to be in an incipient state; there has yet been no general establishmest of elementary schools, and the colleges at Palermo, Catania, and other towns, have been conducted on a very antiquated plan. Sicily has long had an assembly dignified with the name of parliament; but until a very late date (1810) it was merely a feudal institution, possessing hardly any marks of the elective franchise. Sicily is said to have been called originally Sicania, and to have derived its name from the Siculi, a people who invaded it from Italy. Of foreign nations, the first acquainted with it were the Phœnicians, who appear to have carried on a commerce with the inhabitants. The Greeks soon after resorted to it for the purpose of colonizing. The W. and N. coast was occupied by the Carthaginians about 500 years B. C. About a century and a half after took place the long military contest between the Romans and Carthaginians for the possession of the island, on the termination of which Sicily remained in possession of the former during many centuries, the inhabitants being permitted to retain their own usages and forms of worship. In the 8th and 9th centuries of the Christian era, the Saracens succeeded in conquering Sicily, and, making Palermo their capital, remained in possession of the island 200 years; they gave way to the Normans, who conquered it in the 11th century. It afterwards submitted to the French in 1266. By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, Sicily was given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king. But in 1720, the Austrians exchanged it for Sardinia, and added it to Naples. The war of 1734, carried on by France and Spain against Austria, transferred the crown of Naples, or, as it was termed, of the Two Sicilies, to a branch of the royal family of Spain. The French revolution, in 1799, led to the expulsion of the royal family from Naples, but they were restored in 1815. The royal prerogative, formerly unlimited, has been restricted by a late revolution.

SICULIANA, tn. S. of Sicily, on riv. Canna; 8 m. WbN. of Girgenti. Pop. 6000. It has a harbour, and exports wheat and sulphur.

SICYON, ancient tn. Greece, NW. of Corinth, now the vil. of Basilico. The ruins are con-

siderable, comprising a theatre, studium, and the remains of the Acropolis.

SIDBURY, par. England, hund. East Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 7990. Real prop. £10,057. Pop. 1725. Sidmouth (P. T. 159). Liv. a vic. dioc. Exeter. Two annual fairs. Here are an Independent chapel, and a school supported by subscription.

SIDBURY, par. England, hund. Stottesden, co. of Salop. Acres, 820. Real prop. £1076. Pop. 103. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £140.

SIDDINGTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Prestbury, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 1920. Real prop. £2830. Pop. 479. Congleton (P. T. 162). Liv. a cur. dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £140. Here is a small endowed school. Courts leet and baron are holden here at Martinmas.

SIDDINGTON, vil. England, containing the pars. of St. Mary and St. Peter, hund. Crowthorne and Minety, co. of Gloucester. Acres, 1950. Real prop. £2884. Pop. 409. Cirencester (P. T. 89). Livs.—St. Mary, a rect.; St. Peter, a disch. vic. dioc. Gloucester.

SIDENHAM, par. England, hund. Lewknor, co. of Oxford. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £2586. Pop. 423. Tetsworth (P. T. 42). Liv. a cur. dioc. Oxford.

SIDE-STRAND, or SYDISTRONDE, par. England, hund. N. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 510. Real prop. £503. Pop. 160. Cromer (P. T. 129). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

SIDLESHAM, par. England, hund. Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 3950. Real prop. £6107. Pop. 1002. Chichester (P. T. 62). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £113. It has a very convenient quay, situate on Pagham Harbour, for loading and unloading vessels in the coasting-trade.

SIDMANTON, chap. of England, par. and hund. Kingsclere, co. of Southampton. Acres, 4470. Pop. 170. Whitchurch (P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. dioc. Winchester.

SIDMOUTH, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. East Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 1970. Real prop. £9634. Pop. 3126. London (P. T. 159). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. Market-day, Saturday. Two annual fairs for cattle. It was anciently a considerable sea-port, but its harbour has long been choked up with sand, so that pleasure-boats and fishing-smacks are now the only vessels that can approach the shore. It is much frequented by visitors during the bathing season, for whose accommodation and entertainment there are warm baths, an elegant ball-room, two circulating libraries, and commodious public rooms on the beach. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Petty sessions are held every month for this and several neighbouring parishes; and courts-leet and baron are held annually, at which two constables and tithing-men are chosen. Here are chapels belonging to Baptists, Independents, and Unitarians, a national school, chiefly supported by subscriptions, and several charities for the relief of the aged and distressed. In Woolbrook cottage, in the vicinity, died the late duke of Kent. The tn. gives the title of viscount to the Addington family.

SIDNEY, tn. N. America, U. S., Kennebeck co., Maine, on riv. Kennebeck; 8 m. N. of Augusta. Pop. 2191.—*Sidney*, tn. Delaware co., New York, on riv. Susquehannah; 25 m. W. of Delhi. Pop. 1410.

SIDOUT, dist. Hindoostan, Balaghaut ceded dists., among the Eastern Ghauts. Its surface is rocky and mountainous, and it is traversed by the river Pennaur. In this portion of the British dominions many of the rajas have lost their estates since the sovereignty was transferred to the British in A. D. 1800.

SIDOUT, tn. Hindoostan, Balaghaut ceded dists., S. of riv. Pennaur. Lat. 14. 30. N. Long. 79. 2. E. The fortifications of Sidout are said to have been erected by the Mallawar or Chithel rajas, and appear to have been chiefly a fortified pagoda, dedicated to Siddheswara Swami, but only fragments now remain. The tomb in the inner fort is held in great reverence by the Mahomedans; both this and the mosque are specimens of Mussulman architecture.

SIEMIATYCE, tn. Russian Poland; 7 m. SSW. of Belcz. Pop. 2800. Here is a college and castle, with a collection of objects of natural history.

SIENNA, TERRITORIO DI, or SIENNESE, prov. Italy, grand duchy of Tuscany. Area, 3100 sq. m. Pop. 200,000. It is divided into two dists. called Upper and Lower, the former enjoying a healthy atmosphere, and the latter unhealthy; the mountains contain mineral products.

SIENNA, or SIENA, ancient city, Tuscany, cap. of the above prov.; 30 m. SSE. of Florence. Pop. 24,000. Lat. 43. 22. N. Long. 11. 10. E. Being built on three eminences, the streets are uneven, winding, and narrow; so that the chief part of the town is impassable for carriages. The only handsome public square is that in which is the town-house and a beautiful fountain. The piazza is one of the principal attractions for strangers. The cathedral is a magnificent marble structure, in the Gothic style. The town-house is a large building, also in the Gothic style; adjoining is the theatre, rebuilt in 1750. The manufactures of Sienna are, woollen, leather, paper, and hats. Some traffic is carried on in corn. The tn. is the seat of a university founded in 1321. Here are several academies. It was long an independent repub., but became subject to France and Spain in the 16th century, and was afterwards ceded to the court of Florence. It is the see of an archbishop.

SIERRA LEONE, country, W. of Africa, distinguished as the first free settlement made by the British on this continent. It extends from the Grain coast SE. to Cape Veiga NW. The population of liberated Africans, exclusive of Freetown, the capital, is above 15,000. The climate is intensely hot. It is traversed by the riv. Mitomba, or Sierra Leone. The whole tract, on each side the riv., is rich in rice and millet, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants. The natives are in general of mild external manners, and noted for their hospitality; but they are proud, and easily affected by an insult. In 1791, an act of parliament was obtained, incorporating the Sierra Leone Company, for the purpose of cultivating West India productions on the banks of the river: a factory was established in the Rio Pongos, in 1795. The colony languished, and in 1808 was transferred from the company to his majesty.

SIERRA DE QUINEROPUCA, and PA-

CARAIBO, chain of the Andes mountains, South America, gov. New Grenada, repub. Colombia, which branches E. from the main chain, near the lake Parima of the Amazons, and stretches towards the mountains of French Guiana. The rivers of Berbice, Surinam, Marony, and Essequibo rise in this part of the chain.

SIERRA MORENA. See MORENA.

SIGETH NAGY, or SZIGETHVAR, tn. W. of Hungary, near riv. Almasch; 160 m. SSE. of Vienna. Pop. 3000. Lat. 46. 31. N. Long. 17. 48. E. It has a Catholic and Greek church, and a Catholic and Calvinist seminary. It is divided into the fortress, which stands in a marsh now drained, the tn., properly so called, and the suburbs. It has been often besieged by the Turks.

SIGETH, or SZIGETH, tn. Hungary, co. Marmarosch, at the confluence of the rivs. Itza and Theyss; 243 m. EbN. of Pest. Pop. 6500. It has a Catholic, Calvinist, and United Greek church; also a government-office for the saltworks of Rhonaszek.

SIGGESTON, KIRKBY, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake Allertonshire, co. York, North riding. Acres, 3510. Real prop. £1254. Pop. 343. North Allerton (P. T. 225). Liv. a rect. dioc. York.

SIGGLESTHORNE, par. and tnshp. England, N. div. wapentake Holderness, co. York, East riding. Acres, 5380. Real prop. £1144. Pop. 578. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

SIGUENZA (ancient Segontium), city, Spain, prov. Guadalaxara, Old Castile, near the source of riv. Henares; 75 m. NE. of Madrid. Pop. 5000. Lat. 40. 58. N. Long. 2. 57. W. It is the see of a bishop, and was the seat of a university founded in 1441 by Cardinal Ximenes, but suppressed in 1807. It contains three churches, three convents, two hospitals, a castle, and arsenal. In the environs, there are salt springs. A battle was fought here between Pompey and Sertorius.

SIHON, or SIHR (ancient Jaxartes), river of Independent Tartary, rising W. of the mountains which separate that region from Cashgar. After a long course to the NW., it falls into the Aral sea, on the E. side; on its banks are the cities of Koukan, Khojund, Taschkent, &c.

SIKARIA, or SAKARIA, riv. Asia Minor, which rises in Caramania, near the Salt lakes, and, passing near Eskishehr and Isnik, falls into the gulf Erekli, in Lat. 41. 10. N. Long. 30. 45. E.

SIKKIM, princip. Hindoostan, the ancient limits of which are uncertain; but those recently defined by the British government are, N. the Himalaya mountains, S. the Nepaulese of Morung and dist. of Rungpoor, E. a branch of riv. Tasta, and W. the Conki riv. It is 60 m. long by 40 m. broad; and except a small plain, situated among hills, its productions resemble those of the Nepaul territories. According to native authorities, there are several marts, to which the traders from the plain carry rice, salt, sugar, hogs, fish, tobacco, liquors, and cloths. From the mountaineers the traders procure cotton, Indian madder, musk, Tibet cow and bull tails. The inhabitants of this princip. consist of the Lapcha tribe, the country being named Sikkim, from the name of its capital. The Lama religion is most prevalent. The princes of Sikkim, predecessors of the present raja, were Bhooteas, said to spring from a high family at Lassa, who took the title of Gelpo. The chief who governed prior to 1782 was named Roop Chiring; he died about 1782, and was succeeded by his son Chawa Raja, which is the title given by the people to the heir apparent. The affairs of Sikkim were in a very unsettled state until the rupture with the Gorkhas in 1814, when the raja declared against them, and acted the part of a faithful and useful ally to the British nation. At the pacification of 1816, he was rewarded by the recovery of a considerable portion of his territory, to which the Bengal government added a tract of low land, ceded by the Gorkhas. The state of affairs, under the British protection, will, it is hoped, contribute a barrier against Gorkha ambition, in an E. direction, and may lead to an enlargement of our commercial relations with Tibet and Tartary.

SILCHESTER, par. England, hund. Holdshott, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £2084. Pop. 414. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester. It was the Caer Segont of the Britons, and the Vindonum of the Romans, and is one of the most perfect of the ancient stations in the south of England. Here is an endowed school for five children. It gives the title of baron to the family of Pakenham, earls of Longford.

SILEBY, par. England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2190. Real prop. £4816. Pop. 1491. Mountsorrel (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £100. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. Here are also a free and three other schools, with small endowments.

SILESIA, prov. Germany, kingd. Prussia, between Poland and Bohemia. Area, 15,000 sq. miles. Pop. 2,000,000. Lat. from 49. 40 to 51. 59. N. Long. 14. 25. to 18. 12. E. Silesia was formerly divided into Upper and Lower, and subdivided into a number of smaller princips.; but these are now abolished, and this province placed on the same footing with the rest of Prussia. It forms a military division along with Posen, and is divided into the four govs. of Breslau, Reichenbach, Liegnitz, and Oppeln. The chief tns. are Breslau, the cap., Liegnitz, Neisse, Glatz, Oppeln, and Reichenbach. A long range of mountains, the Sudetic chain, divides Silesia from Bohemia and Moravia; it is separated from Hungary by the Carpathians. The chief riv. is the Oder, which flowing from S. to W., passes Breslau, and receives the lesser rivs., Bober, Queiss, and Bartsch. The country to the E. of the Oder is called the Polish side; it is level, with a soil sandy or marshy, and unproductive, whilst the western or German side, though mountainous, is better cultivated, and is also superior in mineral products. The linen manufactures being general, attention is bestowed on the culture of flax, the quality of which is good. The wool has been improved by the introduction of the Spanish breed of sheep; foxes and other game abound in the forests. Woollens, cotton, and hardware have lately been objects of manufacture. In coal, timber, and madder, Silesia carries on a considerable traffic. The imports are hemp, linseed, hides, wine, potash, hardware, silk, and fruits. Education was in a very backward state on the acquisition of this country by Prussia; parish schools were founded by the aid of government, but on the E.

there still prevails much ignorance. Silesia was formerly subject to Poland; but was ceded to Bohemia in the 11th century. It passed with Bohemia to the house of Austria in the 16th century, but after the war, which took place in 1740, the greater part of it was ceded to Prussia.

SILESIA, AUSTRIAN, that part of Silesia which was retained by Austria when the rest of the prov. was ceded to Prussia, 1742. Area, 1845 sq. m. Pop. 350,000. It is divided into the circles of Troppau and Teschen, and is now completely incorporated with Moravia. It is hilly, and does not produce sufficient corn for its pop.; but it has good pasturage, abundance of flax and hemp, and manufactures of linens and woollens. See MORAVIA.

SILHET, dist. Hindoostan, prov. NE. of Bengal. Area. 2861 sq. m. Pop. 492,945. It is separated from Assam on the N. by a range of mountains from the Birmese empire, E. by the states of Munipoor and Cachar, and on S. it is bounded by an independent portion of the Tipperah rajah's territory. This is the most E. of the British possessions in Hindoostan, being within 350 m. of the prov. of Yunan in China. The natives, called Cosseahs, are governed by chiefs, with very limited authority. During the rains, a great portion of the land is laid under water by the overflow of the Soormah and other rivers. The produce, therefore, is principally rice, but cotton and sugar are raised on the hills and more elevated parts. Oranges and lemons are exported. A commerce in chunam or lime, wax, ivory, &c. is carried on with the Cosseahs and other mountaineers on the E. frontier. The other productions are aguru, or fragrant aloe wood, wild silk, and cloth. Elephants are caught annually on government account. In 1814, coal was discovered to be abundant in the lower hills. Silhet has private schools, where boys are taught to read and write. The mosques have been long going to ruin, and several Hindoo temples have been erected. Prior to 1824, this dist. enjoyed a long tranquillity, except by the attack on Gentiah, in 1774. In 1824, it became necessary to collect troops to guard against an invasion from the Birman empire, and latterly to become aggressors, by invading the contiguous prov. of Cachar.—*Silhet*, tn. in the prov. Bengal, cap. of the above dist. Lat. 24. 55. N. Long. 91. 40. E. Travelling distance from Calcutta, 325 m.

SILIAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Moeddyn, co. Cardigan, South Wales. Real prop. £805. Pop. 327. Lampeter (P. T. 209). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £15.

SILISTRIA, or DRISTRA, tn. N. European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, S. riv. Danube; 155 m. NNE. of Adrianople. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 44. 15. N. Long. 27. 6. E. It is well fortified, and has several handsome mosques and baths. It is at present one of the frontier tns. of Turkey; and in 1773, several actions took place between the Russians and Turks. It is the see of an archbishop.

SILIVRI, or SELIVREA (ancient Selymbria), tn. European Turkey, prov. Romania, near the Sea of Marmora; 32 m. W. of Constantinople. Pop. 6000.

SILKSTONE, par. and tnshp. of England, upper div. wapentake of Staincross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 14,530. Real prop. £2472. Pop. 16,561. Barnesley (P. T. 172). Liv. a vic. in dioc. York. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

SILLA, tn. Central Africa, Bambarra, on the S. bank of the riv. Niger. Lat. 14. 48. N. Long. 1. 34. W. Here Mr. Park terminated his first journey.

SILSDEN-ON-THE-MOOR, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kildwick, E. div. wapentake Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 6570. Real prop. £5203. Pop. 2137. Keighley (P. T. 206). Liv. a cur. dioc. York. Ann. val. £86. Manufactures of woollen cloth, calico, and nails, are carried on here. Here is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and a bequest for the education of five children.

SILSOE, or SILVISHOE, chap. England, par. Flitton, hund. Flitt, co. Bedford. Acres, 2160. Pop. 726. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln. Two annual fairs for cattle.

SILTON, par. England, hund. Red Lane, Sturminster div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1510. Pop. 396. Mere (P. T. 101). Liv. a rect. dioc. Bristol.

SILTON, NETHER, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Leek, wapentake of Birdforth, co. York, N. riding. Real prop. £1464. Pop. 179. Thirsk (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

SILTON, OVER, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Birdforth, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 3460. Real prop. £709. Pop. 263. Thirsk (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £38.

SILVERDALE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Warton, hund. Lonsdale S. of the Sands, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £467. Pop. 240. Lancaster (P. T. 240). Liv. a cur. dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £45.

SILVERMINES, a vil. Ireland, bar. Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 791. Nenagh (P. T. 95). Four annual fairs. In this vicinity are the Shallee lead-mines, and the place takes its name from a lead-mine, the ore of which contains a large per centage of silver.

SILVERTON, par. England, hund. of Hayridge, co. Devon. Acres, 3630. Real prop. £815. Pop. 1389. Collumpton (P. T. 160). Liv. a rect. dioc. Exeter. Three annual fairs. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and an endowed free school.

SIMBIRSK, prov. or gov. European Russia, on both banks of riv. Wolga, between the govs. of Kasan and Saratov. Area, 30,000 sq. m. Pop. 850,000. The surface of the country is flat, except some ramifications of the Ural mntns. Large tracks consist of unproductive steppes, but between these there are also dists. of great fertility; and it is seldom necessary to import corn. Flax, hemp, and various kinds of fruits thrive; there are iron, salt, and sulphur mines, found in the hilly dists. The principal rivs. are the Wolga and Sura; the lakes are numerous. The prov. contains a few manufactures, chiefly leather and linen, but the general employment is grazing. The exports are hemp, leather, cattle, spirits, and corn. The prov. is divided into ten circles.—*Simbirsk*, the cap. of the above gov., is situate at the confluence of the Sviaga and Wolga; 410 m. ESE. of Moscow. Pop. 12,000. It contains ten churches and other public buildings. The chief articles of export are corn and fish.

SIMONBURN, par. and tnshp. of England, NW. div. of Tinedale ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 159,460. Real prop. £43,195. Pop. 4561. Hexham (P. T. 278). Liv. a rect. dioc. Durham. Here is an endowed school.

SIMONSTOWN, par. Ireland, united bars. Killhea and Moone, co. Kildare, prov. Leinster. Pop. (with Timolin), 2941. Ballytore (P. T. 35). Liv. a cur. dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin.

SIMPLON, or SIMPELN, mntn. S. of Switzerland, separating the canton of the Valais from Piedmont; the summit is 11,000 feet above sea-level. The old road across it being impracticable for heavy carriages, a new one was formed, under the direction of Bonaparte, at the joint expense of Italy and France. This was a work of great labour, and occupied several years. Though the ascent is everywhere gradual, the highest point of the road is nearly 6000 feet above sea-level.

SIMPSON, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £2301. Pop. 470. Fenny Stratford (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

SIMPSON, co. N. America, U. S., Kentucky; 25 m. long, by 16 m. broad. Pop. 6099. Chief town, Franklin.

SIMSBURY, tn. N. America, U. S., Hartford co., Connecticut; 11 m. NW. of Hartford. Pop. 2221.

SIN, or BURSIN, kingd. W. Africa. Area, 140 sq. leagues. Pop. 60,000. There are three anchoring places, the best of which is at Joal, whence provisions are shipped for Goree.

SINAI, mntn., Arabia, near the head of the Red Sea; 150 m. SE. of Suez: celebrated in scripture history as the spot whence the law was given to Moses. It is situated in the heart of a gloomy desert, the few inhabited spots of which are occupied by hordes of Arabs, who subsist by plunder, and render the road impassable, unless for a large and well defended caravan. At the foot of the mount is the Greek convent St. Catherine, founded in 1331. From the convent, the ascent of the mount is steep, and is rendered practicable only by steps cut in the rock. The summit of Sinai is marked at once by a Christian church and Turkish mosque. The descent is still steeper and rougher than the ascent, and terminates at the monastery of the Forty Saints, which has suffered greatly from the depredations of the Arabs, who, according to the most recent accounts, have now driven out the monks and obtained entire possession of it.

SINARUCO, or SINARUCA, riv. S. America, gov. New Granada, republic Colombia, which rises at the foot of the snowy desert of Chisgas. It receives the Apure and Arauca, and enters the Oronoco between the Capanapa and Meta.

SINCAPOOR. See SINGAPOOR.

SINDE, principality, Hindoostan, anciently belonging to the prov. Mooltan; about 300 m. long, by 80 m. broad. Its boundaries are Mooltan and Afghanistan on the N.; Cutch and the sea on the S.; on the E. Ajmeer, the sandy desert, and Cutch; and on the W. the sea and mntns. of Baloochistan. A great part of the prov. is a barren sterile soil, but the land near the Indus appears capable of improvement. The banks of the Indus in the vicinity of Hyderabad are generally well cultivated. During the swell of the riv. grain and other seeds are raised; the remainder of the year is employed in the cultivation of indigo, sugar-cane, huldee, &c. The principal articles of export are rice, ghee, hides, shark-fins, potash, madder, frankincense, indigo, oleaginous and other seeds. The imports to Sinde from Bombay are white sugar, sugar-candy, steel, iron, tin, lead, cochineal, betel-nut, pepper, cocoa-nuts, red lead, quicksilver, silks, cloths, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, sandal wood, ginger, china-ware, pearls, aloes, and amattas. The intercourse between this territory and the prov. to the NW. is chiefly carried on by means of the Indus, which is navigable for small vessels to a great distance from the sea. The internal gov. of Sinde is a military despotism. The men of Sinde are generally of a middle size, well made, and stronger than the more S. natives of India. Their complexion is a dark tawny, with black eyes, and good teeth. The females are distinguished for beauty of face and symmetry of person. The British have a military station within 70 m. of the Sinde frontier and 150 m. of its cap. The chief tns. are Hyderabad, the cap., Tatta, Bhukor, and Corachie; the latter is the chief port.

SINDE, a name given to the riv. Indus. See INDUS.

SINEU, tn. island Majorca; 20 m. E. of Palma. Pop. 5500. It contains a handsome church, convent, and monastery. It was a tn. so far back as the time of the Romans; afterwards the residence of the Moorish princes, and of the Christian kings of Majorca.

SINGAN, city, China, prov. Shansi. Lat. 35. 14. N. Long. 108. 29. E. It was formerly the imperial residence, and is still one of the largest cities in China.

SINGAPOOR, island, Straits of Malacca, off S. point of the Malay peninsula. Pop. 11,851. Lat. 1. 20. N. Long. 104. E. This island was taken possession of by Sir Thomas Raffles in 1819, under a treaty concluded with the native chief, and in 1824, a regular cession in full sovereignty of this and the neighbouring islands for 10 m. round it, was obtained from the sultan. Singapoor harbour affords safe anchorage at all seasons. It has hitherto been a port of depôt, having no productions to export, but the increase of pop. and transit commerce, within the space of five years, is quite unexampled in history, and Chinese emigrants are flocking to it by thousands. The agar-agar of the Malays abounds on the coral shoals in the vicinity of Singapoor, and forms an article of export for the Chinese market. By the Chinese it is converted into glue, paint, &c.; besides this it is used for glazing cotton manufactures and sacrifice paper.

SINGBOOM, ter. Hindoostan, prov. Orissa. Pop. 66,227. It is bounded S. by the dist. Kunjeur, and on the other sides by those of Chuta Nagpoor, Midnapoor, and Mohurbunge. It is governed by a raja of its own, subordinate to the British gov. The zemindars in this and other tracts on the Midnapoor frontier were many of them robbers, and have still a hankering after their old trade. While tributary to the Maharattas, they were under no internal control, with unlimited powers of life and death. A tribe named Lurkhas, inhabit a portion of this division, and from the flourishing condition of their community they are likely to prove valuable subjects. They burn their dead and bury their

ashes. Their traffic consists in mustard-seed, sesamum, and ghee.

SINGBOOM, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, anc. cap. of the above div.; 105 m. W. from Midnapoor. Lat. 22. 31. N. Long. 85. 40. E.

SINGLAND, vil. and par. Ireland (within the co. of the city of Limerick), co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. not specified. Limerick (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Limerick and archdioc. Cashel. Fair, Dec. 11.

SINGLECROSS, hund. England, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 14,880. Pop. 2206. Containing three parishes.

SINGLETON, par. England, hund. West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 5010. Real prop. £2231. Pop. 563. Midhurst (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Chichester.

SINGLETON, Great, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Kirkham, hund. Amounderness, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £5117. Pop. 499. Poulton (P. T. 234). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester.

SINIGAGLIA, tn. Italy, duchy of Urbino, States of the Church, on riv. Misa, near its influx nto the Adriatic; 17 m. SE. of Pesaro. Pop. 6200. Lat. 43. 43. N. Long. 13. 11. E. It has a cathedral and other churches. The principal source of wealth is its fair, much resorted to at one time, but now decayed.

SINKAWAN, port, Borneo; 30 m. S. of Sambas. It is the chief mart for procuring the gold of the interior, and the best market for opium and piece goods.

SINNINGTON, par. and tnshp. England, W. div. wapentake of Pickering Lythe, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 3390. Real prop. £3674. Pop. 584. Pickering (P. T. 226). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £80. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

SINOPE, tn. Asiatic Turkey, anc. cap. of Pontus. Pop. 5000. Lat. 41. 6. N. Long. 35. E. It is situated on a promontory, inclosing an excellent road, with a dock for the Turkish imperial marine. It is much reduced, but there is still a considerable exportation of rice, fruits, hides, and timber.

SIN-TCHEOU, city, China, prov. Quangsee, at the confluence of two rivs. The vicinity produces iron, wood, and a species of cinnamon.

SINTRA. See Cintra.

SION, or Sitten, tn. S. of Switzerland, chief place of canton Valais, on riv. Rhone; 60 m. E. of Geneva. Pop. 5000. Lat. 46. 14. N. Long. 7. 21. E. It is the see of a bishop, and has, on the banks of the Rhone, an episcopal palace, cathedral, several churches and monasteries, a tn.-house, and public school.

SION, tn. and fort, Hindoostan, island Bombay; 8 m. from the presidency, at the opposite end of the island. It was of importance when the Maharattas possessed the island. At the foot of the hill of Sion is the causeway built by Mr. Duncan across an arm of a sea which separated the two islands.

SION, hill, Palestine, celebrated as the site of the anc. city of Jerusalem. See Jerusalem.

SIOTO. See Scioto.

SIOUT. See Siut.

SIOUX, riv. N. America, U. S., Louisiana, running into the Missouri 253 m. above the Platte. —*Sioux, Little*, riv. Louisiana, running into the Missouri 733 m. above Mississippi.

SIPHANTO, or Siphno, island, Grecian Archipelago, kingd. of Greece, W. of Paros; 30 m. long, by 7 m. broad. Pop. 4000. Lat. 36. 55. N. Long. 24. 45. E. It has no good harbour, but its soil, where not covered with marble and granite, is fertile, producing maize, wheat, mulberries, olives, vines, figs, and cotton. Its gold and silver mines, formerly in repute, are no longer known; but mines of iron and lead have been traced. Here are several quarries of marble. The village of Siphanto stands on a high rock.

SIR JAMES LANCASTER'S SOUND, inlet, N. America, opening into Baffin's Bay. Lat. 74. 47. N. Long. 117. 0. W. This great inlet was explored by captain Parry in 1820. His voyage has shown the separation of Greenland from N. America, and has rendered the existence of a Polar continent, very slightly united to N. America or Asia, as highly probable.

SIRGOOJAH, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana. Lat. 23. N. It is bounded N. by Palamow and Singhboom; E. by Jushpoor; S. by Odeypoor; and W. by Choteesghur. A great portion of this space is surrounded by a range of mntns. 1200 feet high. The soil is rich, and so well supplied with moisture that even the tops of the hills are marshy. Mohree is the most valuable portion of Sirgoojah. The rivs. are the Hudsoo and the Rheru. In the valleys it yields curcuma augustifolia, from which they prepare a powder, scarcely distinguished from arrow-root. In 1802, the British gov. was obliged to march a detachment into Sirgoojah to repress the inroads from that country. Raja Bulbudder Sahy died in 1818, when the line of the Sirgoojah family became extinct, and the sovereignty was ceded to the British government.

SISONBY, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 980. Real prop. £1986. Pop. 81. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

SISSOPOLI, or Sizeboli (anc. Appolonia), tn. European Turkey, prov. Romania, on a promontory in the Black Sea; 115 m. NNW. of Constantinople. Lat. 42. 30. N. Long. 27. 44. E. It is the best roadstead in the gulf, where men of war may anchor in safety. The chief articles of trade are wine and wood.

SISTERON, tn. SE. of France, depart. Lower Alps, prov. Provence, on riv. Durance; 45 m. NE. of Aix. Pop. 4000. It is a place of antiquity, and has long been the see of a bishop. It is defended by a strong castle and has a fine cathedral.

SISTON, par. England, hund. Puckle Church, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £4072. Pop. 973. Bristol (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Gloucester. Here are brass and saltpetre manufactories.

SISTOVA, Szistow, or Schistar, tn. N. of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, on the river Danube; 25 m. E. of Nicopoli. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 43. 45. N. Long. 24. 44. E. Its trade, promoted by the navigation of the Danube, consists chiefly of leather and cotton supplied by the adjacent country. It is remarkable for a conference held in 1791 between the Turks and Austrians.

SITHNEY, par. England, W. div. hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall. Acres, 5670. Real prop. £5839. Pop. 2772. Helstone (P. T. 272). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Exeter. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

SITTINGBOURN, par. England, hund. Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £4363. Pop. 2182. Maidstone (P. T. 34). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Canterbury. Two annual fairs. It is of great antiquity, and was formerly a mkt.-tn., and a market is now held once a-month. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and a national school, supported by subscription.

SIUT, tn. Upper Egypt, W. bank of the riv. Nile, supposed to be the ancient Lycopolis. The country round is fertile, and produces all the fruits to be found in Egypt, particularly apricots and water-melons; hemp is cultivated for the intoxicating quality of the seed when smoked. The inhabitants, chiefly Copts, are employed in the manufacture of cloth. Siut is the rendezvous of the caravans which proceed from Egypt to Sennaar, &c. It is the see of a Coptic bishop. The only remarkable antiquity consists of the excavations in the neighbouring mountains, containing sacred animals.

SIVANA SAMUDRA, island, Hindoostan, in N. Coimbatoor, formed by the riv. Cavery; 9 m. long by 1 m. broad. It is remarkable as the site of the ancient city of Ganga Para, and for the two grand cataracts of the Cavery. Here are ruins of a bridge, 300 yards in length, across the S. branch of the Cavery. Directly opposite are the ruins of the S. gate of a wall that surrounded the city. Though the interior is now a jungle of long grass, the principal streets are still to be traced extending 1 m.; there are ruins of Hindoo temples. The cataract of Gangana Chuki is on the N. branch of the Cavery, and may be seen from a hermitage 1 m. NE. of the city. The height of the principal fall is 200 feet. The second cataract is on the S. arm of the Cavery, 1 m. from the other. It consists of an amphitheatre of cataracts meeting the eye in every direction for nearly 90 degrees.

SIVAS, or Siwas, city, Asiatic Turkey, prov. Natolia, near the source of the riv. Kizil Irmak. Lat. 38. 55. N. Long. 37. 0. E. It is the cap. of a pachalic, which comprehends the E. part of that territory. It is celebrated as the theatre of the great contest between Bajazet and Timur, in which the former was defeated and taken prisoner.

SIWAH, or Siouah, an oasis of the Libyan desert, between Egypt and Fezzan, said to be 40 m. in circumference. Pop. above 3000. Lat. 29. 10. N. Long. 26. 35. E. Siwah is built upon and around a mass of rock. The houses, resembling caves, are so close together, that many of them are destitute of light, and the whole forms a labyrinth through which no stranger can pass without a guide. The gov. is aristocratic, and very turbulent. It was formerly vested in 12 sheiks; but 20 others of the principal citizens have forced their way into power. Siwah is the theatre of considerable trade, in the conveyance of goods between Egypt and Fezzan. It is supposed to occupy the site of the temple of Jupiter Ammon; the catacombs in the neighbouring mountains confirm this opinion; and a few miles to the W. is a mass of ruins called by the natives Ummebeda, where are evident remains of a strong wall 300 yards in circumference; the interior being decorated with hieroglyphics.

SIX HILLS, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Wraggoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £2263. Pop. 169. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £53.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, post-tn. Ireland, par. Killfinaghty, bar. Tullagh, but extending also into the par. Killfentinan, bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster. Pop. 1491. Dublin, 130 m. Here is a Lancasterian school.

SIX NATIONS, confederacy of American Indians, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, and Tuscarawas. A great part of them have removed to Canada; in 1796 the whole amounted only to 4508, and since then they have been greatly reduced.

SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, hundred, England, Shaston div. co. Dorset. Acres, 16,960. Pop. 3840. Containing 8 pars.

SKALITZ, or Skakolcza, tn. NW. of Hungary; 48 m. N. of Presburg. Pop. 5700. Lat. 48. 50. N. Long. 17. 11. E. It has a college, monastery, and hospital. The chief employment in the town is weaving; and in the country, cultivating grapes.

SKEA, par. Ireland, bar. Clonawley or Glenawley, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. not specified. Enniskillen (P. T. 100). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. Clogher, and archdioc. Armagh.

SKECKLING-CUM-BURSTWICK, parish, England, S. div. wapentake of Holderness, co. of York, E. riding. Acres, 5720. Real prop. £5834. Pop. 699. Hedon (P. T. 182). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York.

SKEERKE, or Skirk, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Ossory, Queen's County, prov. Leinster. Acres, 2428. Pop. 911. Burris-in-Ossory (P. T. 67). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin. Here is a pagan temple, situate on a lofty eminence, and encompassed by an intrenchment.

SKEFFINGTON, par. England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1610. Real prop. £3710. Pop. 180. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SKEFFLING, or Sheffling, par. England, S. div. wapentake of Holderness, co. of York, E. riding. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £2811. Pop. 204. Patrington (P. T. 192). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £63. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

SKEGBY, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Broxtow, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £1556. Pop. 656. Mansfield (P. T. 138). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £70. The manufacture of earthenware is carried on here, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries on Skegby Moor.

SKEGNESS, par. England, Marsh div. wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £3681. Pop. 185. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £90.

SKELBROOK, or Shellbrook, tnshp. and chap. England, par. South Kirkby, upper div. wapentake of Osgoldcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £961. Pop. 113. Pontefract (P. T. 177). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £60. In this vil. is a part of Barnsdale forest, said to have been one of the haunts of Robin Hood, whose name is given to a well not far from hence.

SKELLIGS ISLANDS, islands, Ireland, par. Killemlagh, bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster. Lat. 51. 35. N. Long. 10. 30. W. Here are two light-houses. The stream of tide

here, when strongest, does not run above one mile an hour.

SKELLINGTHORPE, par. England, lower div. wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 6220. Real prop. £4852. Pop. 417. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £30. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

SKELMANTHORPE, tnshp. England, partly in the par. of Emley, and partly in that of High Hoyland, and partly in the upper div. of the wapentake of Agbrigg, and partly in that of Staincross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1430. Pop. with par. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

SKELMERSDALE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Ormskirk, hund. W. Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £2691. Pop. 676. Ormskirk (P. T. 219). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £52. This place gives title of baron to the Wilbraham family.

SKELTON, par. and tnshp. England, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 6960. Real prop. £6041. Pop. 1127. Penrith (P. T. 283). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Carlisle. Here is a small endowed free school. Freestone and limestone are obtained in this par.

SKELTON, chap. England, par. of Overton, partly in the lib. of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Bulmer, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £4941. Pop. 291. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £79.

SKELTON, par. and tnshp. England, E. div. lib. Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £5076. Pop. 1241. Guisborough (P. T. 245). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dean and chap. of York. Ann. val. £130. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

SKELTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. and lib. Ripon, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £1508. Pop. 383. Ripon (P. T. 212). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of Ripon.

SKENDLEBY, par. England, Wold div. of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £1982. Pop. 253. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

SKENE, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. Aberdeen, sh. Aberdeen. Acres, 8000. Real prop. £3425. Pop. 1677. Aberdeen (P. T. 121½). Liv. in the presb. and syn. of Aberdeen. In the vil. there is a general post-office. The church is very old. The loch of Skene, about a mile square, abounds with pike, eels, and wild fowl; granite, moor-stone, and peat, are here very plentiful.

SKENFRETH, hund. England, co. Monmouth. Acres, 33,610. Pop. 3950. Containing 12 pars.

SKENFRETH, par. of England, upper div. hund. of the same name, co. Monmouth. Acres, 4940. Real prop. £3717. Pop. 609. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £150. Courts leet and baron are held annually. A bridge was built over the river here in 1825, at the expense of the co., which saved seven miles in the distance from London to Milford Haven.

SKERNE, par. England, Bainton Beacon div. of the wapentake of Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2620. Real prop. £3065. Pop. 201. Great-Driffield (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £55.

SKERRIES, an island, Great Britain, off the coast of the par. of Llanfair-yn-ghornwy, hund. Talybolion, about half a league from the coast of Anglesea, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Here is a light-house, NNW. of Holyhead harbour. The singular mineral substance called asbestos is found here.

SKERRIES, seaport-tn. Ireland, par. Holmpatrick, bar. Balrothry, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2556. Balbriggan (P. T. 19). The greater portion of the male population are engaged in the deep-sea fisheries, and the females are occupied in making muslin. Much kelp is made here. See INIS PATRICK and HOLMPATRICK.

SKERRIES, cluster of small islands, Scotland, par. Nesting, sh. Orkney and Shetland, situate in the North sea. Pop. with par. Whalsay (P. T. 15). They afford secure anchorage for small vessels. The largest are Housay, Bruray, Grunay, and Papa Stour, of which the two first-named are inhabited by fishermen.

SKERRY, par. Ireland, lower half-bar. Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 27,746. Pop. 4459. Ballymena (P. T. 132). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Connor, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £454.

SKERTON, tnshp. England, par. Lancaster, hund. Lonsdale s. of the sands, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £6519. Pop. 1351. Lancaster (P. T. 240). Here is an endowed free school.

SKEYTON, par. England, hund. S. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £1461. Pop. 317. Aylsham (P. T. 118). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SKIBBEREEN, mkt.-tn. Ireland, partly in the par. Creagh, but extending also into Abbeystrowy par., bar. W. Carbery, E. div. co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 4429. Dublin (P. T. 219). Six annual fairs. The appearance of the town is unprepossessing, but still it is prosperous and wealthy. Considerable quantities of yarn and coarse linens are disposed of at the quarterly fairs. A very brisk retail trade exists here in all species of merchandize. Here are a church, Roman Catholic chapel, mkt.-house, and some good private dwellings. See CREAGH.

SKIDBROOK, par. England, Marsh div. hund. Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £3576. Pop. 362. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SKIDBY, par. England, Hunsley Beacon div. of the wapentake of Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1250. Real prop. £2511. Pop. 315. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £20. Here is a bequest for the education of eight children.

SKILGATE, par. England, hund. Williton and Freemanors, co. of Somerset. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £1487. Pop. 227. Wiveliscombe (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £147.

SKILLINGTON, par. England, wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2140. Real prop. £1821. Pop. 389. Colsterworth (P. T. 102). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £103. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

SKINBURNESS, ham. England, par. Holme Cultram, Allerdale ward below Darwent, co.

of Cumberland. Pop. (with Holme Cultram), 3056. Abbey Holme (P. T. 309). It is a pleasant and fashionable sea-bathing place, situate near Grune Point, and commanding an extensive view of Solway Firth and the Scottish hills. Considerable quantities of herrings are taken here.

SKINNAND, par. England, upper div. of the wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 600. Real prop. £839. Pop. 24. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £100.

SKIPNESS, par. Scotland, dist. Kintyre or Cantyre, united, for ecclesiastical purposes, to the par. of Saddle, which see; sh. Argyll. Real prop. £5959. Pop. 1226. Campbell Town (P. T. 176½). The inhabitants are successfully employed in the fisheries. Here are two schools, established by the Christian Knowledge Society.

SKIPSEA, par. and tnshp. England, N. div. of the wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 5820. Real prop. £1575. Pop. 726. Great Driffield (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £52. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here.

SKIPTON, or SKIPTON-IN-CRAVEN, mkt.-tn. and par. England, E. div. of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 26,760. Real prop. £15,997. Pop. 6193. London, 216 m. Livs. a rect. and disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Market-day, Saturday. Ten annual fairs, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, &c. The town is entirely built of stone, and consists principally of one spacious street, which serves for the market-place. The trade, which has much increased of late years, has been greatly facilitated by the proximity of the town to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal; vast quantities of corn are brought to the market, chiefly from Knaresborough forest: this is also a great cattle and sheep mart; and has a paper-mill, a glazing-mill, a mill for silk twist, and cotton manufactories. The town is governed by a constable, elected annually at the manorial court-leet, and the general quarter-sessions for the W. riding are held in the town-hall. The Society of Friends, the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here is an endowed grammar-school, with a neat house and garden for the residence of the master; the number of boys is at present about 60, and the annual income £600. They are eligible to the exhibitions of lady Elizabeth Hastings, at Queen's College, Oxford; and the school has two exhibitions in Christ Church College, Cambridge, founded by William Petyt, Esq. Also two schools, at which 160 children of the tn. and par. are instructed. Sylvester Petyt bequeathed a library for the use of the inhabitants, which is kept in the church; and upwards of £24,000 for different benevolent purposes. On an eminence near the church stands an ancient castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Robert de Romille.

SKIPWITH, par. and tnshp. England, in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 5590. Real prop. £1835. Pop. 648. Selby (P. T. 181). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Here is a school with a bequest for the instruction of 14 children.

SKIRBECK, wapentake, England, parts of Holland, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 30,880. Pop. 7216. Containing eight pars.

SKIRBECK, par. England, partly in the wapentake of Kirton, and partly in that of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2630. Real prop. £8274. Pop. 1578. Boston (P. T. 116). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here was formerly a hospital for 10 poor persons, afterwards given to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

SKIRCOAT, tnshp. England, par. Halifax, wapentake of Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1340. Real prop. £5661. Pop. 4060. Halifax (P. T. 197). Here are cotton and woollen manufactories, which give employment to a great number of hands. Here is a grammar-school, founded in 1585, by a charter of queen Elizabeth.

SKIRLAUGH, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Swine, middle div. of the wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £1438. Pop. 228. Hull (P. T. 174). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. The chapel was built about the year 1400, by Walter Skirlaugh, a native of this place, and bishop of Durham; it is considered one of the most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture for a building of small dimensions in the kingdom.

SKIRLING, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Peebles. Acres, 2700. Real prop. £2199. Pop. 358. Biggar (P. T. 27½). Liv. in the presb. Biggar, and syn. Lothian and Tweedale. Four annual fairs.

SKIRPENBECK, par. England, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1516. Real prop. £2135. Pop. 214. Pocklington (P. T. 212). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York.

SKIRRY. See SKERRY.

SKIRWITH, tnshp. England, par. Kirkland, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £2585. Pop. 296. Penrith (P. T. 283). Here are a small free-school, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

SKOPELOS, island of Grecian Archipelago, on the coast of Magnesia, E. of Skiathi. Pop. 12,000. Though small it is well cultivated, producing vines, olives, and other fruits.—*Skopelos*, the chief place of the above island, situate on a small gulf of the E. coast. Pop. about 5000. It is the see of a bishop, has 12 churches or chapels, and several monasteries.

SKREEN, or SKYRNE, bar. Ireland, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 8683. Containing 18 pars.

SKREEN, or SKYRNE, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Skyrne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1326. Dunsaughlin (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Two annual fairs.

SKREEN, or SKYRNE, par. Ireland, bar. Tyneragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 4567. Dromore West (P. T. 144). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Killala, and archdioc. Tuam. Here is an Hibernian Society's school, of 25 boys and 25 girls.

SKREEN, or SKYRNE, par. Ireland, bar. Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 69[illegible]. Wexford (P. T. 94). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin.

SKULL, par. and vil. Ireland, bar. West Carbery, W. div. co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 15,255. Skibbereen (P. T. 219). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Cork, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val.

£850. The par. is divided into East and West sections.

SKY, or Skye, Island of, one of the largest of the Hebrides, or Western islands, Scotland, sh. Inverness. Extreme length, 54 m.; mean breadth, 13 m. Acres, 350,000. Containing seven pars. It is divided from the mainland of Scotland by a channel, the general breadth of which is about three leagues. The shores are almost everywhere bold and rocky; but there are many safe and commodious harbours, especially those of Ornasay and Portree. The country is mountainous, and on the highest hills snow is seen at midsummer, but the declivities are covered with heath and grass, furnishing good pasture for black cattle and sheep. There are several rivs. containing abundance of trout and salmon, and in the streams of Kilmarton and Ord is found the great horse muscle, which produces pearls. There are many fresh water lochs or lakes, well stored with trouts and eels. On the E. side of the island, limestone and marl are dug in considerable quantities, and also some marble, but of inferior quality. In different parts are found marcasites, variegated pebbles, agates, topazes, and rock crystals; and on the southern and western coasts much red and white coral. Sky has long been famous for a fine breed of small cattle; and a great many sheep are likewise kept here. The wild fowl in general are such as are met with in the other western islands. Whales are sometimes caught in the bays; and also, the cearban or saw-fish; and the white and the herring-fisheries are extensively prosecuted. In some of the inlets of the sea, are found abundance of shell-fish of various kinds. The people, who are a hardy race of Highlanders, are chiefly protestants. The seven pars. are Bracadale, Duirnish, Kilmuir, Portree, Sleat, Snizort, and Strath.

SKYRACK, wapentake, England, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 92,690. Pop. 42,857. Containing 16 pars., including 3 mkt.-tns, 40 tnshps., and 4 chapelries.

SLAIBURN, or Sladeburne, par. and tnshp. England, W. div. of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 35,560. Real prop. £3997. Pop. 2409. Clitheroe (P. T. 217). Livs. a rect. and a cur. in dioc. York. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel; a free grammar-school, the pupils of which are classically educated; and a school for the education of 30 children.

SLAINS, par. Scotland, dist. Ellon, including the vils. of Collistown and Old Castle, sh. Aberdeen. Acres, 6770. Real prop. £3043. Pop. 1134. Ellon (P. T. 138). Liv. in the presbytery Ellon, and syn. Aberdeen. It is mostly level, highly cultivated and fruitful, and is bounded on the E. by the North Sea, where the mouth of the riv. Ythan forms a good harbour for small craft.

SLAITHWAITE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Huddersfield, upper div. of the wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £2880. Pop. 2892. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £129. It is a flourishing place, containing several cotton-mills and woollen manufactories, and its trade is greatly facilitated by the new road from Huddersfield to Manchester, and the canal to the same place passing through Slaithwaite. Here is a chalybeate spring.

SLALEY, par. England, E. div. of Tinedale ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 7430. Real prop. £4629. Pop. 616. Hexham (P. T. 278) Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £52. Here is a small school supported by means of two bequests. Ochre is obtained, and manufactured on Haley Fell.

SLAMANAN, or St. Lawrence, par. Scotland, sh. Stirling; 4½ m. in length, by 3½ m. in breadth. Real prop. £3345. Pop. 1093. Falkirk (P. T. 24). Liv. in presbytery Linlithgow, and syn. Lothian and Tweedale. Coal and peat are plentiful.

SLANE, par. Ireland, bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. (with Ballyphilip) 7268. Portaferry (P. T. 28). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Down, and archdioc. Armagh.

SLANE, bar. Ireland, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 16,912. It comprises 16 pars., besides the tn. of Slane, and hamlets of Lobbinstown and Syddan. It was anciently the district of the Firbolgæ, or Belgians who migrated from Cardigan, in S. Wales, under the conduct of one Slaing, in the year 530, and landed at Drogheda, from whence the transit to Slane was easy.

SLANE, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. of the same name, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2516. Dublin, 38 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Four ann. fairs. The tn. is handsome and regularly built. Here are a par. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a handsome circus of uniform houses in the centre of the tn. But the great boast of Slane is its magnificent castle, with a spacious demesne surrounding it, the seat of the marquis of Conyngham, who was honoured by a visit from King George IV., at this splendid mansion, in the year 1821. Here are very extensive flour-mills. The ancient baths, or tumul, of New Grange, containing sepulchral chambers, and various memorials of the dead, are in this parish.

SLAPTON, par. England, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 840. Real prop. £1954. Pop. 360. Ivinghoe (P. T. 33). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and a school supported by subscription.

SLAPTON, par. England, hund. Coleridge, co. Devon. Acres, 3260. Real prop. £4413. Pop. 665. Dartmouth (P. T. 203). Liv. a disch. cur. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £50. Here is a bequest for apprenticing poor children.

SLAPTON, par. England, hund. Greens Norton, co. Northampton. Acres, 930. Real prop. £797. Pop. 197. Towcester (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Three children are educated by means of a small bequest.

SLATEFORD, vil. Scotland, par. Edzell, sh. Forfar. Pop. with par. Brechin (P. T. 66). Fair, Wednesday after the 26th August. It is a place of some trade, the inhabitants being occupied in a productive salmon-fishery and the manufacture of shoes. The fair, which is considerable, for cattle and sheep, is attended by an incredible number of people from the places adjacent.

SLATY, or Sletty, par. Ireland, bar. Slewmargy, Queen's County, prov. Leinster. Pop. 189. Carlow (P. T. 49).

SLAUGHAM, par. England, hund. Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 2570. Real prop. £1928. Pop. 740. Cuckfield (P. T. 37). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester.

SLAUGHTER, hund. England, co. Gloucester. Acres, 37,330. Pop. 8648. Containing 23 pars.

SLAUGHTER, Lower, par. England, lower div. hund. of the same name, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £1965. Pop. 258. Stow-on-the-Wold (P. T. 86). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Gloucester. A fosse-road runs through this vil., near which a figure of Pallas was discovered in 1770.

SLAUGHTER, Upper, par. England, lower div. hund. of the same name, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £1841. Pop. 260. Stow-on-the-Wold (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester. Here is a Sunday-school, towards the support of which there is a small bequest.

SLAUGHTERFORD, or Slattenford, par. England, hund. Chippenham, co. Wilts. Acres, 540. Real prop. £1382. Pop. 115. Chippenham (P. T. 93). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salisbury.

SLAVE COAST. See Guinea.

SLAVE LAKE, lake, British N. America; 350 m. long by 40 m. broad. Lat. from 60. 30. to 62. 30. N. Long. 114. 0. W.

SLAWSTON, par. England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £2552. Pop. 243. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £146.

SLEAFORD, New, mkt.-tn. and par. England, wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3160. Real prop. £5504. Pop. 2587. London, 115 m. Livs. a prebend. and a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £130. Five annual fairs, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is a flourishing town. The petty sessions are holden here. A new Gothic sessions-house has lately been erected, forming one side of the market-place. The inhabitants have, also, by a spirited subscription, paved and drained the town, and lowered and widened the bridges; improvements which have considerably added to the convenience and beauty of the place.

SLEAFORD, Old, par. England, wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £1352. Pop. 272. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

SLEAT, par. Scotland, Isle of Skye, sh. of Inverness. It is 17 m. long, and from 1 m. to 3½ m. broad. Real prop. £20,223. Pop. 2957. Liv. in the presb. Skye, and syn. Glenelg. It is indented by several arms of the sea, of which that called Oransay forms a fine and well-frequented harbour, where ships in the Baltic trade and herring busses find shelter in adverse winds or stormy weather. Here are five duns, or Danish forts, and two ancient castles, L'Chamuis and Dunskaich; the latter noticed in Ossian's poems.

SLEBECK, par. Great Britain, hund. Daugleddau, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £1965. Pop. 353. Narbeth (P. T. 255). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £55. Wizo, and Walter, his son, granted lands here to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, for the recovery of the Holy Land; upon these a preceptory of the order was established before the year 1301.

SLEDMERE, par. England, wapentake of Buckrose, co. of York, E. riding. Acres, 6650. Real prop. £6450. Pop. (with Croom hamlet) 480. Great Driffield (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £32.

SLESWICK, or Schleswig, prov. or duchy of Denmark. Area 3600 sq. m. Pop. 340,000. It has Jutland to the N., Holstein S., while the E. and W. is bounded by sea. Butter and cheese are abundant, and form articles of export. The principal river is the Eyder, which, joined to the canal of Kiel, affords navigation from the North sea to the Baltic. The chief tns. are, Flensborg, Kiel, Sleswick, Tondern, and Tonningen. The manufactures are woollen and linen, carried on in the cottages of the manufacturers. The lace and stocking manufactures have suffered by machinery. Fishing forms a considerable occupation.

SLESWICK, cap. of the duchy of the same name, on the riv. Sley; 126 m. SW. of Copenhagen. Pop. 7000. Lat. 54. 32. N. Long. 9. 35. E. The chief buildings are the cathedral, containing an altar and monuments; town-house, orphan-house, workhouse, and nunnery of St. John. Here are manufactures of sugar, earthenware, leather, and sail-cloth. Sleswick is the seat of the chief court of justice, and provincial gov. of the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein. In its vicinity stands the castle of Gottorp.

SLEWARDAGH, or Sliebhardagh, bar. Ireland, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Pop. 32,765. It is united with a district called Compsey, and includes 13 parishes, the towns of Killenaule, New Birmingham, and Mullinahone, besides the vils. of Grange-Mockler and Ballingarry.

SLEWMARGY, bar. Ireland, Queen's County, prov. Leinster. Pop. 15,804. Containing six pars., the town of Grainge, and the vil. of Arles.

SLIEBH-BLOOM, a chain of lofty hills, Ireland, separating the King's and Queen's Counties, and anciently the boundary of Munster and Leinster; Queen's County, prov. Leinster. So difficult of transit are they, that in a distance of 18 m. they afford but one pass between the cos.; this narrow defile is called the Gap of Glandine. The rivers Barrow and Nore have their sources in these mountains.

SLIGO, co. Ireland, prov. Connaught. Extreme length, 40 m.; breadth, 37 m. Acres, 397,060. Pop. 171,765. Bounded on the E. by the co. of Leitrim, on the S. by Roscommon, on the S. and W. by Mayo, and on the N. by the great bay of Donegal; it is divided into 6 bars., 1 bor., 3 mkt.-tns., 43 pars., and sends three members to parliament. It comprises a variety of soil, and a great inequality of surface, but the character of the country is mountainous. The E. half of Carbury barony is occupied by Benbulben, Samore, and Oxfield mntns. A chain of rugged hills commences at Lough Gill, and stretching to the S. and E., is lost in the vast groups called Gully and Braughliene mntns. The Curlews spread almost the whole of Coolavin, and separate Sligo from Roscommon. In these hills and mountains, many streams and rivers have their fountains, as the Moy, Uncion, Bonnet, Owen-beg, &c. The salmon fishery of the Moy is one of the most valuable in the kingdom. The lakes yield quantities of trout and pike, and sometimes salmon. The principal loughs are the Arrow, Gill, Garra, and Durgan. Agriculture is much attended to, and is in a state of rapid progress. Lead ore and silver have been found, as well as copper ore and coal. The six baronies into which Sligo is separated are called Carbury, Corran, Coolavin, Leney, Tyreragh, and Tyraghrill. Sligo is a bor. and the chief town of the county; Ardnaru, Bally-

mote, and Colooney, are but small places. There are iron works, collieries, and the manufacture of linen, which are pursued with great perseverance. The agricultural exports shipped at the port of Sligo are considerable. There are two members returned to parliament by the county, and one by the borough of Sligo. The family of Browne claims the title of marquis from this county.

SLIGO, seaport-tn. and cap. of the co., Ireland, in the pars. of St. John's and Colry, and upper half bar. Carbury, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 15,152. Dublin, 132 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Elphin, and archdioc. of Tuam. Ann. val. £341. Fairs, March 27, July 4, August 11, and October 9. This is one of the best tns. in Connaught, and is advancing towards commercial importance. The custom-house and king's stores are extensive. There are churches in each of the parishes; also two Roman Catholic chapels, an Independent and a Methodist chapel, a barrack for infantry, court-house, county gaol, town-hall, infirmary, two inns, and many respectable private dwellings. The origin of the place may be dated from the erection of a castle and abbey, by Maurice Fitzgerald, lord justice of Ireland, in the year 1252. This is a port of considerable trade; about 300 vessels belong to it, estimated to carry 20,000 tons. The harbour has been improved by the erection of a pier outside the bar. Here are found rock cod, turbot, ling, and oysters. The exports consist of linen, yarn, butter, and oats; the imports are coal, hardware, and pottery. The Incorporated Society sustain a school of 80 boys. The Hibernian Society have a school of 120 boys and 108 girls, and the Roman Catholic free school consists of 66 girls. Besides these there is a charity school for 100 boys and 48 girls. The abbey of Sligo is one of the lightest and most graceful specimens of architecture of the age to which it belongs. The cloisters retain their sides entire, the Gothic arcades of which are supported by complete pilasters, of different designs and accomplished workmanship. The government of the place is vested in a provost and a town-clerk; and the borough returns one member to parliament. The assizes for the county and the petty sessions are holden here.

SLIMBRIDGE, par. England, upper div. hund. Berkeley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 3660. Real prop. £8165. Pop. 923. Dursley (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Gloucester. Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, was born here.

SLINDON, par. England, hund. Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £1958. Pop. 539. Arundel (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar, dioc. Canterbury. The manor-house is a noble old mansion, delightfully situated at the upper end of a well-wooded park.

SLINFOLD, par. England, hund. East Easwrith, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 4230. Real prop. £2353. Pop. 682. Horsham (P. T. 36). Liv. a rect. (a sinecure), and a vic. in the dioc. Chichester. A Roman road passes through this par.

SLINGSBY, par. England, wapentake of Ryedale, co. of York, N. riding. Acres, 2090. Real prop. £2416. Pop. 562. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York. In the neighbouring woods are several tumuli. Here is a fine bed of limestone, abounding with fossil remains.

SLIPTON, par. England, hund. Huxloe, co. Northampton. Acres, 720. Real prop. £915. Pop. 155. Thrapston (P. T. 73). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £100.

SLOBODSKOI, tn. E. of European Russia, gov. Viatka, on the riv. Viatka; 20 m. NNE. of the tn. of Viatka. Pop. 4700. Lat. 58. 40. N. Long. 50. 44. E. It carries on an active traffic with Archangel, in corn, tallow, flax, and furs, and has some manufactures of soap and leather. The rearing of cattle and bees is carried on in the country to a great extent.

SLOLEY, par. England, hund. Tunstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 880. Real prop. £656. Pop. 267. Coltishall (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SLONIM, tn. European Russia, gov. Grodno, Lithuania; 44 m. SSW. of Novogrodek. Pop. 4500. Lat. 52. 50. N. Long. 25. 19. E. It has some trade in corn, leather, and potash. Its best building was formerly a Jesuits' college.

SLOUGH, market-town and tnshp. England, partly in the par. of Stoke Pogeis, and partly in that of Upton, hund. Stoke, co. Buckingham. Acres, 3380. Real prop. £2613. Pop. (with Stoke Pogeis) 1252. London, 20 m. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. It contains several inns, and is rendered interesting from having long been the residence of the celebrated Dr. Herschell, where he pursued his astronomical researches.

SLUYS, or ECLUSE, tn. kingd. Belgium, dist. Cadsand; 20 m. NE. of Ostend. Pop. 1200. Lat. 51. 18. N. Long. 3. 23. E. Its harbour, formerly deep and capacious, is now unfit for receiving any but small vessels. It was taken by the French in 1794.

SLYNE, tnshp. England, par. Bolton-by-the-Sands, hund. Lonsdale S. of the sands, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £3030. Pop. (with Hest) 286. Lancaster (P. T. 240). A breakwater was erected, in 1820, at Hest Bank, in this tnshp., along the side of which vessels from Glasgow and Liverpool unload, and a considerable trade is carried on with Kendal and other places by canal.

SMALAND, prov. S. of Sweden, between Halland and the Baltic. Area, 7750 sq. m. Pop. 315,000. The chief rivers are the Nissa, Laga, and Aem. Honey is an article of produce; but the chief object is the breeding of cattle. It has a considerable trade in wood, tar, pitch, iron, copper, silver, and lead, but no mines of these two latter metals are wrought. This prov. gave birth to Linnæus. It now forms the gov. of Jonkioping and Cronoberg.

SMALCALDEN, dist. W. of Germany, belonging to Hesse Cassel, but lying near Saxe-Gotha and Saxe-Meinungen. Area, 115 sq. m. Pop. 22,000. It contains mines of iron and coal, and has manufactures of salt from springs. The exports are hardware, potash, and white-lead.—*Smalcalden*, chief tn. of the above dist., situated on a riv. of the same name; 56 m. SW. of Cassel. Pop. 4700. About four miles from the town is the hill called Stahlberg, with mines of iron, which is converted into steel. In the neighbourhood are salt-works. Cellarius, the geographer, was born here.

SMALL BRIDGE, vil. England, tnshp. Wardle-cum-Wuerdale, par. Rochdale, co. pal. Lancaster.

Pop. with par. Rochdale (P. T. 198). Here is a chapel of ease erected by the parliamentary commissioners. Here are also Independent and Methodist chapels.

SMALLBURGH, par. England, hund. Tunstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £1155. Pop. 699. Coltishall (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £145.

SMALL-COUNTY, bar. Ireland, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 22,674. Containing 18 parishes, the town of Hospital, and village of Herbertstown.

SMALLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Morley, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Pop. 792. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here is an endowed school for the education of 28 boys. In the vicinity are extensive collieries.

SMALLHOLM, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. Kelso, sh. Roxburgh. The parish extends 4 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth. Real prop. £3888. Pop. 628. Kelso (P. T. 42). Liv. in the presb. Lauder, and synod Merse and Tiviotdale. At the SW. extremity of the parish is a lofty eminence, crowned with a large square tower, called Sandy Knowe, an excellent mark to ships in the offing.

SMALL-HYTHE, chap. England, par. and hund. Tenterden, lathe Scray, co. Kent. Pop. with par. Tenterden (P. T. 55). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £45.

SMALL ISLES, par. Hebrides, Scotland, comprising the isles of Canna, Muck, and Rum, in the district of Mull, Argyle, and the isle of Eigg, Inverness), shs. Argyle and Inverness. Pop. 1005. Liv. in the presb. Skye, and dist. Glenelg.

SMARDEN, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Calehill, lathe Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 5480. Real prop. £4849. Pop. 1177. London (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Canterbury. Fair, October 11. Here is an endowed school, and the Baptists and Methodists possess chapels in the town.

SMEATON, Great, par. England, wapentake Gilling East, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 3750. Real prop. £2444. Pop. 510. North Allerton (P. T. 225). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester.

SMEATON, Kirk, par. England, upper div. wapentake of Osgoldcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £1721. Pop. 318. Pontefract (P. T. 177). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

SMEETH, par. England, in the franchise of Bircholt, lathe Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £1850. Pop. 497. Ashford (P. T. 53). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Canterbury. Two annual fairs.

SMEETON-WESTERBY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kibworth Beauchamp, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Real prop. £2523. Pop. 475. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

SMERMORE, par. Ireland, bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Acres, 1296. Pop. 444. Ardee (P. T. 43). Liv. a vic. in dioc. and archdioc. Armagh.

SMETHCOTT, par. England, hund. Condover, co. Salop. Acres, 3290. Real prop. £2447. Pop. 366. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

SMITH, co. N. America, U. S., Tennessee; 36 m. long by 15 m. broad. Pop. 21,492. Chief town, Carthage.

SMITHDON, hund. England, co. Norfolk. Acres, 45,660. Pop. 8262. Containing 16 parishes.

SMITHFIELD, tn. N. America, U. S., Providence co., Rhode Island; 12 m. N. of Providence. Pop. 3994. It contains two banks, an academy, manufactures of cotton goods and scythes, and three houses of public worship.—*Smithfield*, tn., Madison co., New York; 29 m. WSW. of Utica. Pop. 2636.—*Smithfield*, tn., cap. Johnson co., North Carolina, on riv. Neuse; 27 m. SE. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house and gaol, and has some trade.—*Smithfield*, tn., Jefferson co., Ohio. Pop. 2214.

SMITHSBY, par. England, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 990. Real prop. £979. Pop. 324. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £60.

SMOLENSKO, gov. Russia, W. of Moscow. Area, 21,400 sq. m. Pop. 1,050,000. Lat. from 53. 30. to 56. 25. N. Long. 30. 50. to 35. 30. E. The principal rivers are the Duna, Dnieper, Desna, Sosha, Kasplia, Uga, and Viasma. The lakes are more than 100 in number. Corn, hemp, and flax are cultivated. Horses, sheep, and other cattle are numerous and of good breed. The manufactures are insignificant, the distilling of liquors being the only one. This government corresponds to White Russia. It was ceded by Poland in 1667, and confirmed in 1686.

SMOLENSKO, tn. European Russia, and cap. of above gov., on riv. Dnieper; 235 m. WSW. of Moscow. Pop. 12,600. Lat. 54. 30. N. Long. 31. 56. E. The part S. of the river is surrounded with a wall 30 feet in height. Being a place of strength, the Russians made here their first serious opposition to the French in 1812, when the town was bombarded and set on fire. The part has been rebuilt in good style, and here are 20 churches and 2 cathedrals. Smolensko is a bishop's see, and has a seminary for priests. It has also a military and trades' school, a foundling hospital, and consistory. The manufactures are linen, leather, soap, and hats, and the trade is in corn and hemp. Prince Potemkin, the favourite and general of Catherine II., was a native of this town.

SMYRNA, city, Asiatic Turkey, prov. Natolia, or Asia Minor, at the head of a gulf of the Grecian Archipelago. Pop. 100,000. Lat. 38. 29. N. Long. 27. 4. E. Smyrna is one of the most celebrated of the ancient cities of Asia, and claims to be the birthplace of Homer. The original city was destroyed by the Lydians, but Antigonus and Lysimachus rebuilt it on a different spot. In modern times, Smyrna has been distinguished for its extensive trade. The town is 4 m. in circuit. But the interior does not correspond to the splendour of its approach, the streets being narrow and dirty. There are two fine caravanseras inclosing square courts. At the end of the city is a hill, on which is a castle. The edifices are the theatre and an aqueduct. Smyrna is liable to earthquakes and the plague. The exports are raw silk, carpets, cotton, wines, drugs, and gums. The imports are cloths, lead, tin, glass, and silks.

SMYRNA, tn. N. America, U. S., Kent co., Delaware, on Dock Creek; 12 m. NNW. of Dover. Pop. 1000.

SNAILWELL, parish, England, hund. Staplehoe, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £2065. Pop. 236. Newmarket (P. T. 61). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SNAINTON, tnshp. and chap. England, partly in the par. Brompton, and partly in that of Ebberston, E. div. wapentake of Pickering Lythe, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 4250. Real prop. £3821. Pop. 636. Scarborough (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York. Ann. val. £33.

SNAITH, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, lower div. wapentake Osgoldcross, co. York, W. riding, situate on the Aire. Acres, 34,810. Real prop. £3159. Pop. 8530. London, 173 m. Liv. a cur. and a peculiar exempt from visitation. Ann. val. £44. Mkt.-day, Friday. Three annual fairs. Great quantities of flax are grown in the neighbourhood. Here are a free grammar-school, and almshouses for six poor persons and six widows. Courts are occasionally held for the manor.

SNAKE INDIANS, tribe of N. America, SW. of riv. Missouri. Lat. 47. 0. N. Long. 107. 0. W.

SNAPE, par. England, hund. Plomesgate, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £1191. Pop. 514. Saxmundham (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

SNAPE, tnshp. England, par. Well, wapentake Hang East, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 3520. Real prop. £3923. Pop. 656. Bedale (P. T. 223). The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in wool-combing. Here is an hospital for eight poor persons, with a free school annexed.

SNARESTON, or SNARKESTON, ham. and chap. England, partly in the par. of Sharkerstone, and partly in that of Swepstone, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £2927. Pop. 353. Market Bosworth (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. It is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas.

SNARFORD, par. England, E. div. wapentake Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £974. Pop. 61. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £140.

SNARGATE, par. England, partly in the lib. of Romney Marsh, and partly in the hund. of Aloesbridge, lathe Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 2360. Real prop. £3285. Pop. 85. New Romney (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £82.

SNAVE, par. England, lib. Romney Marsh, lathe Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £4043. Pop. 91. New Romney (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £150.

SNEATON, par. England, lib. Whitby Strand, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 4040. Real prop. £2412. Pop. 230. Whitby (P. T. 236). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York. Here is a free school.

SNEECK, or SNITS, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. Friesland, on Lake Sneeck; 13 m. S. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 5000. It has some manufactures of linen, and some trade in beer.

SNELLAND, par. England, W. div. wapentake of Wraggoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £1552. Pop. 105. Wragby (P. T. 144). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £145.

SNELSTON, par. England, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £2969. Pop. 484. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. It is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas.

SNETTERTON, par. England, hund. Shropham. co. Norfolk. Acres, 2280. Real prop. £2363. Pop. 247. East Harling (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SNETTESHAM, par. England, hund. Smithdon, co. Norfolk. Acres, 5580. Real prop. £6783. Pop. 926. Castle Rising (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £118.

SNEYD, or SNEAD, par. Great Britain, partly in the hund. Montgomery, but partly also in that of Chirbury, in the co. Salop; co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Real prop. £666. Pop. 57. Bishop's Castle (P. T. 159). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here is a manufactory of earthenware, and there are extensive coal-works in the vicinity.

SNEYNTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. St. Mary, S. div. wapentake Thurgarton, co. Nottingham. Acres, 720. Real prop. £4185. Pop. 3605. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £87. A great number of the habitations are dug out of a rock, many of which have staircases that lead up to gardens on the top, and some of them hanging on shelves on its side; the coffee-house is very pleasant, and extremely curious from its extent into the body of the rock, where visitors may almost choose their degree of temperature on the hottest day in summer.

SNIATYN, tn. Austrian states, prov. Galicia, near Pruth. Pop. 4000. Lat. 48. 39. N. Long. 22. 48. E. It has some large tanneries.

SNIBSTON, or SNIPSTON, ham. and chap. England, par. Packington, hund. W. Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2360. Real prop. £5179. Pop. (with Packington) 730. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

SNITTERBY, par. England, E. div. wapentake Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £1496. Pop. 182. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

SNITTERFIELD, par. England, Snitterfield div. hund. Barlichway, co. Warwick. Acres, 3740. Real prop. £4320. Pop. 770. Stratford-upon-Avon (P. T. 93). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Worcester.

SNIZORT, par. Scotland, isle of Skye, sh. Inverness. It is 12 m. long, and 6 m. broad. Real prop. £833. Pop. 3487. Liv. in the presb. Skye, and synod of Glenelg. It is watered by several streams affording salmon, and is deeply indented by a narrow and shallow inlet of the sea, called Loch Snizort, which forms numerous creeks and bays around the coast, and has a ferry over it. The surface is mountainous, but in the glens and along the shore the soil is tolerably fertile. Great numbers of black cattle, the staple of the parish, are reared upon the hills. Kelp is also produced here, the annual quantity averaging 50 tons.

SNODLAND, par. England, hund. Larkfield, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £2124. Pop. (with Paddlesworth) 518. Aylesford (P. T. 32). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Rochester. Paddlesworth has been united to this parish from the earliest period. Here is a free school.

SNOREHAM, par. England, hund. Dengey, co. Essex. Pop. 222. Maldon (P. T. 37). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £70.

SNORING, Great, par. England, hund. North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1590. Real prop. £2725. Pop. 437. Little Walsingham (P. T. 113). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SNORING, Little, par. England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £1478. Pop. 287. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SNOWDHILL, chap. England, par. Dorston, hund. Webtree, co. Hereford. Pop. with par. Hay (P. T. 156). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Hereford.

SNOWDON, mntn. Great Britain, co. Caernarvon, N. Wales. It is 3571 feet above sea-level. A rich copper ore is found here.

SNOWHILL, tn. N. America, U. S., Worcester co., Maryland, on riv. Pocomoke; 125 m. s. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1200. Lat. 38. 10. N. Long. 75. 30. W.

SNOWSHILL, par. England, lower div. hund. Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £1766. Pop. 292. Winchcombe (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Gloucester.

SOBERTON, or Suberton, par. England, hund. Meon-Stoke, Portsdown div. co. Southampton. Acres, 5890. Real prop. £3308. Pop. 931. Bishop's Waltham (P. T. 65). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar in dioc. Winchester.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, cluster of islands, South Pacific ocean. Lat. 16. 10. to 16. 55. S. Long. 150. 0. to 152. 0. W. They were discovered by captain Cook, and are seven in number, namely, Huaheine, Raiatea, Taha, Borabora, Maurua, Tubai, and Sir C. Saunders' island. The soil, productions, &c., are the same as Otaheite. The natives are above the middle size: they are remarkably curious and inquisitive, and may be said to possess considerable ingenuity and skill. Though till recently unacquainted with the use of letters, yet the features of their civil polity, the imposing nature of their mythology, the songs of their bards, the impassioned eloquence displayed in their national assemblies, and the copiousness, variety, precision, and purity of their language, with their extensive use of numbers, warrant the conclusion that they possess no contemptible mental capacities. Since the establishment of schools and the introduction of letters, multitudes have learned to read in the New Testament. The missionaries, who laboured for a long time amidst discouragements and disappointments, have witnessed the complete abandonment of idolatry. Christianity is now professed, and the moral character of the people has been raised by it to a high degree of excellence.

SOCKBURN, par. England, SW. div. Stockton ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 2640. Real prop. £1141. Pop. 191. Darlington (P. T. 241). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Durham. Ann. val. £23.

SOCONUSCO, prov. Central America, repub. Guatimala; about 100 m. long, and as many broad. It produces pimento, indigo, and cacao, and is chiefly inhabited by Indians.

SOCOTARA, island, Arabian Sea, E. of Cape Guardafui; about 80 m. long by 21 m. broad. Lat. 12. 30. N. Long. 54. 0. E. It is governed by a king, who pays tribute to Arabia. The chief commodity for which the island is resorted to is aloes. Bullocks, goats, fish and dates are to be procured at reasonable prices. The most eligible place to touch at for refreshment is the bay Tamarida, the residence of the king. The town makes a handsome appearance, and it has several mosques.

SODBURY, Chipping, mkt.-tn. and par. England, lower div. hund. Grombald's Ash, co. Gloucester. Acres, 120. Real prop. £2270. Pop. 1306. London (P. T. 108). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Gloucester. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Two annual fairs. The market for cheese is one of the greatest in the kingdom. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends and for Baptists.

SODBURY, Little, par. England, lower div. hund. Grombald's Ash, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £2217. Pop. 126. Chipping Sodbury (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

SODBURY, Old, par. England, lower div. hund. Grombald's Ash, co. Gloucester. Acres, 3680. Real prop. £6796. Pop. 729. Chipping Sodbury (P. T. 108). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

SODUS, bay, N. America, U. S., New York, s. shore of Lake Ontario, between Seneca and Ontario counties.—*Sodus*, tn., Wayne co., New York, on Sodus bay; 212 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 3528.

SOEST, tn. Prussia, gov. Arensberg, prov. Westphalia; 33 m. SE. of Munster. Pop. 5400. Lat. 51. 34. N. Long. 8. 5. E. It was formerly a Hanse town. It contains eight Protestant and three Catholic churches, a central school, and several convents and monasteries. Its manufactures consist chiefly of woollens, stockings, hats, and leather.

SOFALA, kingd. Eastern Africa; 150 m. long by 250 m. broad. Bounded N. and W. by Mocaranga, E. by Mozambique Channel, and S. by Sabia. The country is wild, but has mines of gold.—*Sofala*, the chief town, stands at the mouth of riv. Sofala. Lat. 20. 15. S. Long. 34. 45. E. It is said to be composed chiefly of huts. The Portuguese, however, still maintain a fort, which holds the supremacy over Inhambane and Corrientes. An annual vessel comes from Mozambique, bringing coarse cottons, &c., and exporting gold, ivory, and slaves. The navigation of the river is dangerous, from its shoals. According to Vossius, Sofala is the Ophir of Solomon. Opposite the riv. is the island of Sofala.

SOFIA, or Sophia, city, N. of European Turkey, cap. of Bulgaria, on riv. Bogana; 160 m. WNW. of Adrianople. Pop. 50,000. Lat. 42. 56. N. Long. 23. 14. E. Though an inland place, it has an extensive trade. Sofia contains many handsome baths and mosques, but the streets are narrow and dirty, and the air unhealthy. It was built by the emperor Justinian, and is the see of a Greek metropolitan and of a Catholic bishop.

SOHAM, or Soham Monks, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Staplehoe, co. Cambridge. Acres, 13,420. Real prop. £14,020. Pop. 3667. London. 69 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Norwich. Fair, May 7. Here are a large charity school and many almshouses.

SOHAM, Earl's, par. England, hund. Loes, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2240. Pop. 762. Framlingham (P. T. 87). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Fair, August 4, for lambs. The Baptists have a chapel here.

SOHAM, Monk's, parish, England, hund. Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 830. Real prop. £2072. Pop. 433. Framlingham (P. T. 87). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £43.

SOHL, or Zolyom Varmegye, pal. NW. of Hungary, along riv. Gran. Area, 1060 sq. m. Pop. 76,000. It lies among the Carpathians, and is fitter for pasture than tillage, and contains a number of mines. The chief town is New Sohl. The highest mountain is Sturetz.

SOHO, ham. England, par. Handsworth, s. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Pop. with par. Birmingham (P. T. 109). Here is the manufactory of Messrs. Bolton and Watt. See Birmingham.

SOIGNIES, tn. kingd. Belgium, on river Senne; 25 m. SW. of Brussels. Pop. 4700.

SOISSONS, tn. France, depart. Aisne, prov. Ile de France, on riv. Aisne; 70 m. NE. of Paris. Pop. 7500. Lat. 49. 22. N. Long. 3. 19. E. The cathedral is an extensive edifice, with a library and manuscripts. The other remarkable objects are the church of Nôtre Dame, the academy, established in 1674, the lycée, theatre, &c. The trade consists chiefly in corn, and its manufactures are linen, stockings, thread, leather, and ropes. This town is of great antiquity, as it was a place of note in the time of Julius Cæsar. It was the scene of serious fighting between the French and allies in 1814.

SOKOR ZOK, tn. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Armenia, between Bellis and Diarbekir. Pop. 6000. Though nominally belonging to the Turks, it is governed by a powerful and hereditary prince, who has under his orders many martial and barbarous tribes.

SOLAPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Aurungabad; 65 m. NbE. of Bejapoor. Lat. 17. 40. N. Long. 76. 3. E. It is the cap. of the dist. of Solapoor, and the fort is an area, with a wall flanked by towers. This place was taken in 1818, after an obstinate defence, by a detachment under Sir Thomas Munro; and, since the annexation of the southern Maharatta country, has become an important military station.

SOLAR, par. Ireland, bar. Antrim, lower half, or, according to some authorities, in Killconnelly bar., co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. (with Connor) 8685. Ballymena (P. T. 132).

SOLDIN, tn. Prussia, formerly cap. of the N. Mark of Brandenburg; 70 m. ENE. of Berlin. Pop. 3200. It stands in a low flat district, surrounded by lakes. It is fortified, and has manufactures of woollens, leather, &c.

SOLEURE, canton, NW. of Switzerland, between riv. Aar and the Jura mountains. Area, 275 sq. m. Pop. 50,000. The Jura mountains, occupying a part of this canton, rise to the height of 3000 or 4000 feet. The rest of the canton is level and fertile. The ground is partly arable, and partly adapted to pasture. The cattle are reckoned the best in Switzerland. The manufactures are of woollen, linen, and cotton. The only places deserving the names of towns are Soleure and Olten.

SOLEURE, or Solothurn, tn. N. of Switzerland, cap. of the above canton. It stands at the foot of Mount Jura, on the Aar, 18 m. NbE. of Bern. Pop. 4200. It is fortified with walls and bastions, and has several good edifices, such as the hotel de ville, the mint, public library, Jesuits' church, and that of St. Urse, considered as one of the best in Switzerland. Several Roman antiquities have been found at Soleure. Here are three churches and five convents. The trade is limited, consisting chiefly in the transit business from Bale and Italy. The manufactures are of cottons and stuffs.

SOLFACH, or Solva, seaport-tn. Great Britain, par. Whitchurch, hund. Dewisland, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Pop. with par. St. David's (P. T. 271). It is an improving place, and is an excellent asylum for shipping driven into the dangerous bay of St. Brides.

SOLIHULL, mkt.-tn. and par. England, Solihull div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Acres, 10,000. Real prop. £12,546. Pop. 2878. London, 108 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Five annual fairs. The town consists principally of one street, the houses in which have a modern and handsome appearance. The lower part of the town-hall is used for the market-place, and in the upper part a court-leet is held for the transaction of public business, and petty sessions every alternate Wednesday. Here are places of worship for Independents and Roman Catholics; also several donations for the education of poor children.

SOLIKAMSK, tn. European Russia, gov. Perm; 130 m. N. of Perm. Pop. 3800. It has salt springs and copper mines in the neighbourhood.

SOLINGEN, tn. Prussia, co. Berg, prov. Westphalia, on riv. Wipper; 20 m. ENE. of Cologne. Pop. 4100. Coal and iron ore being found in the vicinity, the chief employment is the manufacturing of swords, knives, &c.

SOLLER, tn. Spain, island Majorca; 14 m. N. of Palma. Pop. 5700. It derives its chief business from the sale of oranges, which are sent to Barcelona, and thence to England.

SOLMS, dist. W. of Germany. Pop. 36,000. It was formerly a principality of the empire, but is now subject partly to Hesse Darmstadt and partly to Prussia. The products are wheat, barley, oats, and flax. In the hilly tracts are mines of iron. The chief manufacture is linen.

SOLO, or Saura Corta, chief tn. Java; 61 m. SSE. of Samarang. Pop. 105,000. Lat. 7. 35. S. Long. 110. 55. E. The Crattan, where the emperor resides, is spacious, and comprises many buildings. The European fort and tn. are very neat. A fine river, navigable during the rains, flows past and falls into the harbour of Gressie. The Javanese became known to Europeans by the decline of their power, and suffered greatly by the Dutch. The gov. is unmixed despotism.

SOLOFRA, tn. Italy, prov. Principatro Ultra, kingd. Naples. Pop. 6100. It has manufactures, on a small scale, of leather, parchment, gold and silver plate.

SOLOGHODBEG, par. Ireland, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 758. Tipperary (P. T. 127). Liv. a rect. dioc. Emly and archdioc. of Cashel. Ann. val. £110.

SOLOGHODMORE, par. Ireland, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 2791. Tipperary (P. T. 127). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Emly, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £318.

SOLOMON'S ISLANDS, group of islands in the Pacific ocean; between Lat. 5. and 12. S. Long. 155. to 160. E. The largest are Ysabel, Guadalcanar, San Cristoval, and New Georgia, so called by lieutenant Shortland. Their arms are the bow and arrow, spears, and clubs. Their canoes are neatly constructed of pieces joined

together. These people are said to be in a state of constant warfare.

SOLOR ISLE, island Eastern Seas, separated from Floris by the Straits of Floris; about 30 m. long, by 15 m. broad. The inhabitants consist of two classes, the mountaineers and the maritime inhabitants, who, in 1820, acknowledged subordination to the Dutch factory at Coopang. The chief exports are wax and fish-oil. A Dutch interpreter from Coopang is stationed here, to whom the native chiefs of the vicinity yield implicit obedience.

SOLSONA, or SALSONA, tn. E. of Spain, prov. Catalonia; 51 m. NNW. of Barcelona. Pop. 3000. It is fortified, is a bishop's see, and has some hardware manufactures.

SOLYMANIA. See SULIMANIA.

SOMAULIES, or SAMAULIES, people of Africa, inhabiting the territory that extends W. from Cape Guardafui, opposite the S. coast of Arabia. They are an industrious and commercial race, which is proved by great fairs, and extensive export trade. Their country is productive in gums, myrrh, and frankincense. The principal place is Berbera, which is the seat of a great annual fair from whence their caravans penetrate deep into the interior of Africa.

SOMBOURNE, KING'S, par. England, hund. same name, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 7100. Real prop. £3703. Pop. 1046. Stockbridge (P. T. 66). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Winchester. Courts leet and baron are held here annually, at which two constables, tythingmen, and other officers of the kind are appointed.

SOMBOURNE, LITTLE, par. England, hund. King's Sombourne, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £1101. Pop. 84. Stockbridge (P. T. 66). Liv. a cur. dioc. Chester.

SOMERBY, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £2641. Pop. 377. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

SOMERBY, par. England, wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2990. Real prop. £3542. Pop. (with Humby) 282. Grantham (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SOMERBY, chap. England, par. Corringham, S. div. wapentake Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Pop. with par. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £150.

SOMERBY, par. England, S. div. of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £1138. Pop. 61. Glandford Bridge (P. T. 156). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SOMERCOTES, NORTH, par. England, Marsh div. hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4380. Real prop. £5800. Pop. 753. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

SOMERCOTES, SOUTH, par. England, Marsh div. hund. Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2510. Real prop. £3141. Pop. 320. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SOMERDEN, hund. England, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 13,650. Pop. 3924. Containing five parishes.

SOMERFORD, KEYNES, par. England, hund. Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. Wilts. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £2350. Pop. 327. Cricklade (P. T. 84). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Salisbury.

SOMERFORD, MAGNA, or BROAD, par. England, hund. Malmsbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £2616. Pop. 500. Malmsbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Salisbury.

SOMERFORD, PARVA, or LITTLE, par. England, hund. Malmsbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £2792. Pop. 376. Malmsbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Salisbury.

SOMERLEYTON, par. England, hund. Mutford and Lothingland, co. Suffolk. Acres, 770. Real prop. £2398. Pop. 419. Lowestoft (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SOMERSALL, HERBERT, parish, England, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 2120. Real prop. £1082. Pop. 117. Uttoxeter (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

SOMERSBY, par. England, hund. Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 560. Real prop. £1050. Pop. 69. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £80.

SOMERSET, maritime co., England. Greatest extent from N. to S. 45 m.; E. to W. 65 m. Acres, 1,028,090. Pop. 403,908. It is bounded on the NW. by the Bristol Channel; NE. by Gloucestershire; E. by Wiltshire; S. by Dorsetshire and Devonshire; and on the W. by Devonshire. It is divided into 43 hundreds and liberties, 2 cities, 3 boroughs, 21 mkt.-tns., 469 pars., and returns 13 members to parliament. Under the Roman gov. this co. was included in the prov. called Britannia Prima; and it contained among others the cities of Ilchester, Glastonbury, and Bath. Among the British and Roman roads through this co. were the Fossway and Ridgeway. On the invasion of South Britain by the Saxons, this co. became the theatre of repeated contests, and Bath was captured by the West Saxons, and the greater part of Somersetshire became united to the kingdom of Wessex. Somersetshire was the scene of some important contests in the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, and in the reign of James II. of the judicial executions of Judge Jefferies. This co. displays a great variety of soil and surface. The NE. quarter is diversified by rocky eminences, declining towards the W. into fertile plains, and near the sea into moorland tracts subject to inundations. The SE. portion consists of high downs appropriated to the pasturage of sheep, or raising corn, interspersed with fine meadows and orchards. The central districts comprise extensive fens and marshy moors, and at the W. extremity is the forest of Exmoor, laying partly in Devonshire. The loftiest eminence is Dundry Beacon, in the N. part of the co., the summit being 1668 feet above sea-level. The rivs. of Somersetshire are numerous but not very large, as the Parret, Ile, Yeo, Ivel, Tone, Brue, Ax, and Ex. The productions of this co. are corn, hemp, flax, teasels, and wood; the plains afford luxuriant herbage for cattle, the dairies furnish excellent cheese. Great numbers of sheep are fed on the hills and downs; those called the Mendip breed are noted for the fineness of their wool. Cider is made here in great quantities. The manufactures are woollens, linens, knit stockings, ticking, crape, silk, lace, and leather gloves; on the Lower Avon are cotton-mills, iron, and copper-mills. The principal mineral products are coal, lead, lapis, manganese, copper-ore, spars, crystals, and iron. There are mineral springs of various kinds in different parts of the co., of which the most important are the warm springs of Bath.

The red deer is sometimes found in the forest of Exmoor; and amongst the birds of this co. are the wild duck, gull, rail, wheatear, and heath hen. The rivs. produce trout, salmon, perch, pike, and eels. Among the antiquities may be mentioned the stone circles at Stanton Drew, a few miles S. of Bath; and there are in various parts of the co. the remains of anc. entrenched camps. Specimens of ecclesiastical architecture are afforded by the cathedral at Wells, the church of St. Mary Magdalen, at Taunton, and Glastonbury Abbey. The hunds. in this co. are those of Portbury, Hartcliffe and Bedminster, Chew, Keynsham, Bath Forum, Wellow, Kilmersdon, Chewton, Brent and Wrington, Winterstoke, Bempstone, Wells Forum, Whitestone, Frome, Bruton, Norton Ferris, Horethorne, Catsash, Somerton, Whitley, Glaston Twelve Hides, Huntspill and Puriton, North Petherton, North Curry, Abdick and Bulston, South Petherton, Martock, Tintinhull, Stone, Houndsborough, Berwick and Coker, Crewkerne, East Kingsbury, Taunton Dean, West Kingsbury, Andersfield, Pitney, Milverton, Cannington, Williton and Freemanors, and Carhampton; and the liberties are those of Hampton and Claverton, Miles and Leigh, and Witham Priory. The cities are Bath and Wells, Bristol being only partly in this county. The boroughs are Bridgewater, Taunton, and Frome. The mkt.-tns. are Axbridge, Bruton, Castle Carey, Chard, Crewkerne, Dulverton, Dunster, Milborne Port, Minehead, Glastonbury, Ilminster, Longport, Milverton, South Petherton, Shepton Mallett, Somerton, Wellington, Wincanton, Wiveliscombe, and Yeovil. The co. which is co-extensive with the dioc. of Bath and Wells, is divided into the three archdeaconries of Bath, Wells, and Taunton. It confers the title of duke on the family of Seymour.

SOMERSET, co. N. America, U. S., Maine; 180 m. long, by 50 m. broad. Pop. 35,788. Chief tn. Norridgewock.—*Somerset*, co. New Jersey. Pop. 17,689. Chief tn. Somerville.—*Somerset*, co. S. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 17,441. Somerset is the capital.—*Somerset*, tn. cap. Somerset co., Pennsylvania; 61 m. ESE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 649. It contains a court-house, gaol, and meeting-house.—*Somerset*, co. Maryland. Pop. 20,155. Chief tn. Princes Ann.

SOMERSHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 4200. Real prop. £8229. Pop. 1402. London, 68 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Two ann. fairs. The town consists of one street, nearly a mile in length, running E. and W. with a shorter one crossing the former at right angles. Here is an endowed free-school. The Baptists have a place of worship here.

SOMERSHAM, par. England, hund. Bosmere and Clayton, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £1252. Pop. 446. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich. The Independents have a place of worship here.

SOMERSWORTH, tn. N. America, U. S., Stafford co., New Hampshire; 15 m. NNW. of Portsmouth. Pop. 3090.

SOMERTON, par. England, hund. Ploughley, co. Oxford. Acres, 2140. Real prop. £3437. Pop. 392. Deddington (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford. Here is a free-school for 15 boys. There is a powerful petrifying spring in this par.

SOMERTON, hund. England, co. Somerset. Acres, 25,450. Pop. 5452. Containing 9 pars.

SOMERTON, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Somerset. Acres, 6030. Real prop. £6049. Pop. 1786. London, 123 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Six ann. fairs, for all sorts of cattle. The tn. consists principally of five well paved streets; the houses, mostly low, are built of stone. It is of great antiquity, and was at one time the residence of royalty; Ina, and several other West Saxon kings, having held their courts here. Somerton is governed by a bailiff and two constables elected annually by the inhabitants. Near the middle of the tn. stands the hall, in which the petty sessions are held; and here also is one of the co. gaols. Here are an excellent free-school and a well endowed almshouse for eight poor women.

SOMERTON, par. England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1149. Pop. 141. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. dioc. Norwich.

SOMERTON, EAST, par. England, hund. West Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 830. Real prop. £1029. Pop. 56. Caister (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich.

SOMERTON, WEST, par. England, hund. West Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £1104. Pop. 243. Caister (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £30.

SOMMA, tn. Italy, kingd. Naples, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius; 12 m. E. of Naples. Pop. 6800. Good wine is made in the vicinity.

SOMMARIVA DEL BOSCO, tn. Italy, prov. Alba, kingd. Naples; 5 m. SE. of Carmagnola. Pop. 5100.

SOMME, riv. France, rising in the depart. of the Aisne; 6 m. NE. of St. Quentin. It has a W. course of 120 m. and falls into the English Channel between Crotoy and St. Vallery. It is navigable to Bray, 10 m. above Amiens.

SOMME, depart. N. of France, W. of prov. Picardy. Area, 2380 sq. m. Pop. 495,000. The coast is low and sandy, but the interior consists of a fertile loam. Besides corn, pasturage, fruit, and vegetables, coleseed, rapeseed, and oleaginous grains are raised; also flax and hemp. The manufactures are linen, lawns, cambrics, soap, leather and hardware. It is divided into five arrondissements: Amiens, the cap., Abbeville, Doulens, Peronne, and Montdidier.

SOMMEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat. Pop. 4000. Lat. 23. 32. N. Long. 71. 43. E. It is the modern cap. of the Rahdunpoor principality. In the rainy season, it is almost under water. To the NW. is a plain destitute of wood, but partly cultivated, and abounding with antelopes.

SOMMERGEM, or SOMERGHEM, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders; 8 m. NW. of Ghent. Pop. 6400. Manufacture, lace.

SOMMIERES, tn. France, depart. of the Gard, prov. Languedoc, on riv. Vidourle; 22 m. S. of Potiers. Pop. 3400. Manufacture, woollens.

SOMORROSTRO, tn. Spain, prov. Biscay; 13 m. NW. of Bilboa. In the neighbourhood is a productive iron mine; 40,000 tons of iron are annually shipped here for the surrounding provs. Arms, great and small, are made at these works.

SOMPTING, par. England, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 2660. Real prop. £2252. Pop. 519. Worthing (P. T. 56). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chichester.

SONAIL, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Malwa. Pop. 4000. Lat. 24. 20. N. Long. 76. 2. E.

SONCINO, tn. Austrian Italy, duchy Milan,

Lombardo-Venetian kingd. on riv. Oglio; 20 m. N. of Cremona. Pop. 3900.

SONDERBORG, tn. Denmark, island of Alsen; 21 m. WSW. of Faaborg. Pop. 2700. It has a good harbour, and a brisk trade.

SONDERSHAUSEN, tn. Upper Saxony, on riv. Wipper; 27 m. N. of Erfurt. Lat. 51. 22. N. Long. 10. 45. E. It is the chief place of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and has a castle, with a collection of natural curiosities. On an eminence outside the town is the prince's palace, with its gardens.

SONE RIVER, riv. Hindoostan, rising in the table land of Omerkuntuc, in the prov. of Gundwana. It proceeds in a N. direction through Sohagepoor and Bogalecund, when turning to the E., it pursues its course towards the Ganges. The channel of the riv. in prov. Bahar is celebrated for its pebbles. The Sone forms the boundary between Bahar and Shahabad for about 55 m.

SONGKIANG, city, China, prov. of Kiangnan; 560 m. S. of Pekin. Lat. 31. N. Long. 120. E. It carries on a considerable trade in calicoes, and other cotton cloths. It has four large cities under its jurisdiction.

SONNING, hund. England, co. Berks. Acres, 21,830. Pop 5835. Containing six parishes.

SONN NG, or SUNNING UPON THAMES, par. England, hund. Sonning, co. Berks. Acres, 9450. Real prop. £6000. Pop. 2588. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Sir Thomas Rich founded a free-school here; and there are several other bequests for charitable purposes.

SONORA, state, South America, repub. Mexico, extending along the Gulf of California, from the Bay of Bayona, to the mouth of Rio Colorado. Area, 268,000 sq. m. Pop. 200,000. It is bounded E. by the states of Chihuahua and Durango; SE. and S. by Jalisco; W. and SW. by the Gulf of California; and N. by the rivs. Gila and Apacheria. The chief rivs. are Culiacan, Mayo, and Yaqui. Sonora contains, 1 city, Arispe; 2 tns. Sonora and Hostimuri; 46 villages; 15 pars.; 43 missions; 20 farms; and 25 cottages.—*Sonora*, tn. of the above state; 35 m. S. of Arispe. Pop. 1400. It trades with New Mexico, &c., in cheese, horses, and sheep.

SOOLOO ISLES, chain of islands in the Eastern Seas, extending from NE. extremity of Borneo to the western extremity of Magindanao. The island of Sooloo, from which the archipelago takes its name, is situated in Lat. 6. N. Long. 121. E. being 40 m. in length, by 7 m. in breadth. There are several good harbours among these islands, particularly Bewabewa, Tavitave, Tapool, and Secassee. The island of Sooloo produces a variety of tropical fruits, such as oranges, jacks, durians, custard-apples, mangoes, mangosteens, and rambosteens. The breed of horses is good, and wild elephants are said to be found in the central parts. In remote times, on account of its position between Magindanao and Borneo, Sooloo was the grand mart of all the Mahomedan states in this quarter. At present, two rich junks arrive annually from Amoy, loaded with brass salvers, iron, sugar-candy, silk, black nankin, white strong linen, china ware, flowered silks, tea, cutlery, hardware, and fire-works. As a return cargo, they export to China biche de mer, wax, pearl oyster-shells, birds' nests, and tortoise-shell; besides the sea-weed named agal agal, clove bark, blackwood, cassia, pepper, camphor, sandalwood, spices, and pearls. The sovereignty of Sooloo is hereditary, and the constitution a sort of feudal aristocracy, the direct power of the sultan being much controlled by that of the nobles, who tyrannize over the people. The Sooloos are of the Soonee Mahomedan sect, but their mosques are mean, and they rarely perform the pilgrimage to Mecca. The Sooloo islanders retain their piratical habits.

SOONDA, ter. Hindoostan, British prov. of Canara, situate above the Ghauts. Pop. 10,000. The chief tn. Soonda, or its ruins, are in Lat. 14. 43. N. Long. 74. 58. E. The outer wall of Soonda was estimated by the natives to have been 48 m. in circumference. The villages extending along the old Maharatta frontier belong to the gov.; but they are in a very desolate condition. In 1763, Imody Sedasiva, the last independent raja of Soonda, was expelled by Hyder, when he sought refuge at Goa, and surrendered to the Portuguese the whole of the territory below the ghauts for a stipulated pension. In 1799, this territory was transferred to the British gov. and annexed to the jurisdiction of Canara.

SOONERGONG, city, Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on a branch of riv. Brahmaputra; 13 m. SE. of Dacca. Lat. 23. 39. N. Long. 90. 43. E. This is reputed to have been once a large city, the provincial cap. of the E. div. of Bengal, but is now only a village. It is celebrated for the manufacture of a beautiful cloth named casses.

SOOTHILE, or SOUTHILL, tnshp. England, par. Dewsbury, wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2390. Real prop. £4042. Pop. 3849. Wakefield (P. T. 182).

SOPLEY, par. England, hund. Christ Church, New Forest, West div. co. Southampton. Acres, 3730. Real prop. £1027. Pop. 1012. Christ Church (P. T. 99). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Winchester. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

SOPWORTH, par. England, hund. Chippenham, co. Wilts. Acres, 790. Real prop. £1960. Pop. 222. Malmsbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Salisbury.

SORA, tn. Italy, Terra di Lavoro, kingdom of Naples, on riv. Gorigliano; 60 m. NW. of Naples. Pop. 7200. It is the see of a bishop.

SORAU, or ZAROWE, tn. Prussia, Lower Lusatia; 49 m. SSE. of Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 3800. It contains a palace, 4 Protestant churches, an orphan house, free-school, and 2 hospitals. It carries on a variety of petty manufactures.

SORBIE, or SORBY, par. Scotland, sh. Wigtown; 6 m. long, and 4 m. broad. Real prop. £10,760. Pop. 1412. Whitehorn (P. T. 116). Liv. is in the presb. Wigtown and syn. Galloway. It includes about 12 m. of sea-coast, with the village and bay of Garlies Town, Hunter's Bay, the ports of Allan, Whaple, and Innerwell, and several creeks in which vessels load with lime and shells used as manure. On the mntns. are found the original breed of Galloway horses, said to have sprung from a Spanish breed saved from the wreck of one of the ships of the armada.

SOREL, tn. N. America, Lower Canada, on riv. St. Lawrence, near the mouth of riv. Sorel. Pop. 2000.—*Sorel*, riv. Lower Canada, the outlet of Lake Champlain. It is the channel of an extensive trade in flour, lumber, and pearl ashes.

SOREZE, tn. France, depart. of the Tarn, prov. Languedoc; 33 m. S. of Albi. Pop. 2700. It has a large provincial school.

SORGUES, riv. France, issuing from the Fontaine de Vaucluse, it soon becomes navigable, and falls into the Rhone near Avignon.

SORIA, prov. Spain, Old Castile, W. of Navarre and Arragon. Area, 4300 sq. m. Pop. 200,000. The chief rivs. are the Ebro, Douro, Jalon, Cidacos, and Alamo. It has several small lakes. The products are of great variety; but the breeding of sheep is the most profitable employment, and the sale of wool the principal object of traffic. A good deal of wine and fruit is raised in this prov., and a little hemp and flax. There are a few manufactures of woollen, linen, paper, and leather.

SORIANO, tn. Italy, prov. Calabria Ultra, kingd. Naples; 6 m. ESE. of Mileto. Pop. 3600.

SORN, par. Scotland, sh. Ayr. Acres, 23,660. Real prop. £7783. Pop. 4253. Mauchline (P. T. 62½). Liv. in the presb. Ayr, and synod Glasgow and Ayr. Coal, ironstone, freestone, limestone, and peat are plentiful.

SORRENTO, tn. Italy, kingd. Naples; 15 m. SSE. of Naples. Pop. 4200. The number of marbles and ruins shows it to have been formerly much more extensive than at present.

SORTINO, tn. island Sicily, in Val di Noto. Pop. 6000.

SOSPELLO, tn. Italy, kingd. Sardinia, in Piedmont, on riv. Bevera; 10 m. NE. of Nice. Pop. 3200. It gives name to a district around it, with a population of 40,000.

SOSVA, two rivs. Asiatic Russia, gov. Tobolsk, One rises among the Oural mntns., and after a course of 160 m. runs into the Obi near Beresof: the other, called the Little Sosva, rises in the same chain of mntns., and after running S. about 200 m. joins the former, when the united streams are called Tauda.

SOTBY, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1130. Pop. 157. Wragby (P. T. 144). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SOTHERTON, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 730. Real prop. £966. Pop. 196. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SOTTERLEY, par. England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2530. Real prop. £1358. Pop. 243. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SOTWELL, or SATWELL, par. England, hund. Moreton, co. Berks. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £1398. Pop. 157. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Salisbury.

SOUDAN, a name given to an immense tract of country in the interior of Africa, situate chiefly on the banks of the Niger, and consisting of several countries with which the Moors chiefly hold intercourse. Their caravans, crossing the vast desert which intervenes, carry into Soudan the manufactures of Europe and the East Indies, and bring in return gold, ivory, and slaves. See TOMBUCTOO, HOUSSA, BORNOU, &c.

SOUFFRIER MOUNTAIN, volcano, West Indies, the highest point of the chain of mntns. running through the island of St. Vincent. A terrific eruption burst from this mntn. in April 1812, by which many estates were devastated, and the whole island covered with cinders, scoria, &c.

SOUILLAC, tn. France, depart. of the Lot, prov. Guienne and Gascony, on riv. Dordogne. Pop. 1300. Lat. 44. 53. N. Long. 1. 34. E. It has manufactures of linen, leather, and salt.

SOULBURY, or SULBURY, par. England, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 4460. Real prop. £4390. Pop. 578. Leighton Buzzard (P. T. 41). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £108. Here are an endowed free-school, and a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

SOULBY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kirkby Stephen, E. ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £1354. Pop. 256. Kirkby Stephen (P. T. 266). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £90. Here is a small endowed school.

SOULDERN, par. England, hund. Ploughley, co. Oxford. Acres, 2270. Real prop. £2877. Pop. 599. Deddington (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here; and a national school is supported by contributions and a small bequest.

SOULDROP, or SOUTHDROP, par. England, hund. Willey, co. Bedford. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £843. Pop. 242. Higham Ferrers (P. T. 65). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SOUND, or ORESOUND, the strait between the Danish island of Zealand, and the continent of Sweden, leading into the Baltic. It is about 4 m. across, and the Danes exact a toll on all ships that pass through the strait. Out of this toll the king of Denmark maintains all the lighthouses on the coast.

SOURABAYA. See SURABAYA.

SOURDEVAL DE LA BARRE, tn. France, depart. of La Manche, prov. Normandy; 6 m. N. of Mortain. Pop. 4000. It has some manufactures of paper.

SOURTON, par. England, hund. Lifton, co. Devon. Acres, 6630. Real prop. £2119. Pop. 625. Oakhampton (P. T. 195). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter.

SOUTCHEOUFOU, city, China, prov. Kiangnan, on the great canal. Lat. 31. 22. N. Long. 120. E. Its site is so intersected by rivers and canals, that Europeans compare it to Venice. All the arts which minister to pleasure are carried on here to the highest perfection. Soutcheoufou furnishes the best actors, rope-dancers, and jugglers. The walls are 12 m. in compass, and the suburbs extend a great way along the canal. There is an extensive manufacture of brocade and embroidery.

SOUTH-ACRE, par. England, hund. South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £3366. Pop. 96. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SOUTHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, Southam div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 2770. Real prop. £5871. Pop. 1256. London, 82 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Mkt.-day, Monday. Five ann. fairs for horses, cows, sheep, &c. It is a place of great antiquity, and formerly had a mint. The tn. consists of two well built streets. A headborough and constable are appointed at an annual courtleet, held by the lord of the manor. Here are a place of worship for Baptists, an endowed free-school, a self-supporting dispensary, and an infirmary for the diseases of the eyes and ears.

SOUTHAMPTON, Co. OF. See HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON, bor., mkt., and seaport-tn. England, co. Southampton, and being a county in itself. Acres, 1970. Real prop. £39,359. Pop. 19,324. London, 74 m. Mkt.-days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Three annual fairs. Members of parliament, 2. This town is situate

on a pleasant peninsula, which slopes down to the NE. shore of the Southampton water. It consists of one principal street, running from the ancient entrance, called Bar-gate, to the quay, about a mile in length, with many smaller ones branching from it. It is three miles in circumference. Over the Itchin is a bridge, leading to Gosport. Many new streets and handsome buildings have recently been erected; the chief of the latter are the guildhall, sessions-hall, audit-house, prison, &c. The town is well-paved and lighted with gas. There are assembly-rooms and a theatre; and races held annually in autumn on Southampton common. An annual regatta also takes place for subscription prizes. There are several subscription libraries, a literary society, and a botanical society. Here is a military asylum for the orphan children of soldiers, being a branch of the Chelsea institution. The advantages of situation have been the means of making Southampton a place of fashionable resort during the bathing season. Near the platform, on the beach, is a very superior and tasteful suite of baths, lately erected. A large trade is carried on in this port with Russia, Portugal, Sweden, and different parts of the Baltic, and with Guernsey, Jersey, &c. The chief articles of import are wines, fruits, iron, hemp, pitch, tar, and timber. There is also a trade with Newcastle for coals, and with Wales for iron and slates. The harbour, which is spacious, affords accommodation for ships at all times to ride at anchor in perfect security. During the busy season of the year at Southampton, steam-packets are constantly communicating with Havre, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, and other places. There is a castle, supposed to be of Saxon origin, which was enlarged and its fortifications strengthened by Richard II. for the protection of the harbour. Henry VI. made the town a county in itself, and granted many privileges to the inhabitants, and it was constituted a corporation by charter of Charles I. According to the Municipal Reform Act, the gov. is vested in a mayor, 10 aldermen, 30 councillors, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor is admiral of the port. The corporation hold quarterly sessions for the trial of offences not capital; and assizes when the judges are on their W. circuit, for capital offences committed within the town and county of the town. Southampton first sent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., which privilege has been continued by the Reform Act. The livings are, All Saints, a disch. rect., ann. val. £145; Holy Rood, a disch. vic., ann. val. £115; St. Jesus, a perpet. cur., not in charge, ann. val. £615; St. John's, a disch. rect., ann. val. £98; St. Lawrence, a disch. rect.; St. Mary's, a rect.; and St. Michael's, a disch. vic., ann. val. £88 1s. All Saints' church is a large edifice, rebuilt on the site of the anc. structure, in the Grecian style of architecture. Holy Rood church is an ancient edifice, with a tower and spire. St. Michael's church is a large ancient structure, in the Norman style of architecture, having a tower and spire between the nave and chancel; within is an ancient Roman font and several antique monuments. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, the Society of Friends, Baptists, and Roman Catholics. Southampton has the advantage of one of the many grammar-schools founded by Edward VI. The most eminent individual educated here was Dr. Isaac Watts, who was a native of the town. There is also a charity school, founded in 1760 by alderman Taunton, of this town, to qualify 20 boys for sea service; and 16 aged persons receive £10 a-year, according to the will of Charles d'Aussey, Esq. Besides these, there are several Sunday and infant schools, a national and Lancasterian school. In each of the two former are educated 150 children of either sex. Here are also the hospital Domus Dei, founded in the reign of Henry III., the buildings of which have a very ancient appearance; and sundry other charities. Southampton gives the title of baron to the family of Fitzroy.

SOUTHAMPTON, tn. North America, U. S., Hampshire co., Massachusetts; 98 m. W. of Boston. Pop. 1253.—*Southampton*, tn. Suffolk co., New York, on Long Island; 100 m. E. of New York. Pop. 4850.—*Southampton*, co., Virginia. Pop. 16,073. Chief tn. Jerusalem.

SOUTHBOROUGH, chapelry, England, par. Tonbridge, hund. Tonbridge Lowey, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Pop. with par. Tunbridge (P. T. 30). A district church has lately been erected here.

SOUTH-CHURCH, par. England, hund. of Rochford, co. Essex. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £3206. Pop. 401. Southend (P. T. 40). Bounded on the S. by the Thames, where are several oyster-beds. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Canterbury.

SOUTHDEAN, parish, Scotland, dist. Jedburgh, sh. Roxburgh. Real prop. £7848. Pop. 839. Jedburgh (P. T. 45). Liv. in presb. Jedburgh, synod Merse and Tiviotdale. It is 12 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth, and is watered by the river Jed, and appropriated to the pasturage of sheep. Freestone, limestone, and white-stone, used for fire-places, are plentiful here. There are tumuli, and the ruins of several towers, vestiges of a strong fortification.

SOUTHEASE, par. England, hund. Holmstrough, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 1060. Real prop. £870. Pop. 142. Lewes (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chichester.

SOUTHEND, ham. England, par. Prittlewell, hund. of Rochford, co. Essex. Pop. with par. London, 40 m. Situate at the mouth of the Thames, nearly opposite Sheerness. It has of late obtained some repute as a bathing place. Here are two warm baths, and several commodious bathing machines. The terrace, commonly called New Southend, is a handsome range of buildings, and commands a beautiful view of the Nore, the Medway, and the sea. It contains an assembly-room, theatre, and library. Here is a chapel for Independents.

SOUTHEND, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. Kintyre, sh. of Argyll. Pop. 2120. Campbell Town (P. T. 176½). Liv. in presb. Kintyre, and syn. Argyll. At the village there is a ferry to and from Ballycastle, Ireland. On the cape Mull is a light-house, and on a precipice overhanging the ocean a castle, an ancient residence of the lords of the isles, and retreat of Bruce in his adversity.

SOUTH-FLEET, par. England, hund. Axton, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 2340. Real prop. £3256. Pop. 624. Gravesend (P. T. 22). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Rochester. This place was anciently a Roman station, supposed to have been the site of the Vagniacæ of Anto-

ninus. The church is a spacious edifice, containing a number of beautiful monuments.

SOUTH-GATE, or South-Street, chap. England, par. and hund. Edmonton, co. Middlesex. Pop. with par. London, 8¼ m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. London, not in charge. On the borders of Enfield Chase, containing good mansions and beautiful villas and cottages. There is an Independent chapel, and several charity schools.

SOUTH HADLEY, tn. N. America, U. S., Hampshire co., Massachusetts, E. bank of riv. Connecticut, 5 m. below Northampton. Pop. 1185. It has a flourishing academy.

SOUTHHILL, or Southill, par. England, middle div. hund. East, co. Cornwall. Acres, 3250. Real prop. £2622. Pop. 530. Callington (P. T. 216). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

SOUTHILL, par. England, hund. Wixamtree, co. Bedford. Acres, 6180. Real prop. £4250. Pop. 1267. Biggleswade (P. T. 45). Liv. a disch. vic. with that of Old Warden, in the dioc. Lincoln. The church was formerly collegiate, containing an inscription to the memory of the unfortunate Byng, who was shot at Portsmouth. Near this place are the ruins of Warden Abbey. Here is a chapel for Baptists.

SOUTH KINGSTON, tn. N. America, U. S., Washington co., Rhode Island; 20 m. SW. of Providence. Pop. 3663.

SOUTHOE, par. England, hund. Toseland, co. of Huntingdon. Acres, 1860. Real prop. £2049. Pop. 283. St. Neot's (P. T. 56). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SOUTHOLT, par. England, hund. Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 740. Real prop. £1077. Pop. 193. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich.

SOUTHOVER, par. England, hund. Barcombe, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Pop. (with Lewes) 8592. Lewes (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chichester.

SOUTHREY, par. England, hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3950. Real prop. £3059. Pop. 739. Downham Market (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

SOUTHROP, par. England, hund. Brightwell's Barrow, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £1937. Pop. 350. Lechlade (P. T. 76). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Gloucester.

SOUTH-TOWN, or Little Yarmouth, par. England, hund. Mutford and Lothingland, co. Suffolk. Acres, 840. Pop. 1304. Yarmouth (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich. It forms a suburb to Yarmouth, and contains several yards for ship-building.

SOUTHWARK. See London.

SOUTHWELL, mkt.-tn. and par. England, lib. Southwell and Scrooby, co. Nottingham. Acres, 4550. Real prop. £10,462. Pop. 3384. London, 132 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the peculiar jurisdiction of the college of Southwell. Ann. val. £110. A church was founded here in the early part of the seventh century by Paulinus, who converted the Northumbrians to Christianity, and the church and town were made collegiate. The town is divided into two parts, the Burrage and Prebendage, subject to distinct jurisdictions; the former, called the Soke of Southwell and Scrooby, comprehends 20 tnshps. The prebendage comprises 28 parishes, over which the collegiate chapter with their vicar-general possesses ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal authority. The local police is regulated by a constable and two headboroughs for each of the four districts; namely, the Burrage, High-town, Easthorpe, and Westhorpe; in Easthorpe is a house of industry; and in Burrage a house of correction, or bridewell. The collegiate establishment, which had been suppressed at the Reformation, was restored in 1541. There are 16 prebendaries, whose benefices are all in the patronage of the archbishop of York; six vicars-choral, an organist, singing-men, choristers, a registrar, a treasurer, an auditor, a verger, and other officers. The town consists principally of neat and well-built houses, and the streets are well-paved. The chief trade carried on is in malt and hops. There are tan-yards, and on the river silk-mills; there are also assembly-rooms, theatre, and an harmonic society. The church is a noble cruciform building, partly Norman and partly pointed architecture. This is the only church in England, except that of Ripon, which is both collegiate and parochial. Under the patronage of the collegiate chapter is a free grammar-school, open to boys in the town, with two scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge. There are Sunday-schools in connexion with the established church and dissenting congregations.

SOUTHWELL AND SCROOBY, lib. England, co. Nottingham. Acres, 46,200. Pop. 11,051. Containing 18 pars.

SOUTHWICK, tnshp. England, par. Monk Wearmouth, Chester ward, E. div. co. Durham. Acres, 970. Real prop. £1805. Pop. 1301. Sunderland (P. T. 208). Here are ship-yards, lime-kilns, and earthenware and glass manufactories.

SOUTHWICK, par. England, hund. Willybrook, co. Northampton. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £2190. Pop. 154. Oundle (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £120.

SOUTHWICK, par. England, hund. Portsdown, Portsdown div. co. Southampton. Acres, 4950. Real prop. £4602. Pop. 723. Fareham (P. T. 73). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Winchester. Fair, April 5.

SOUTHWICK, par. England, hund. Fishergate, rape Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1289. Pop. 502. New Shoreham (P. T. 56). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Chichester.

SOUTHWOLD, seaport, mkt.-tn., and par. England, hund. Blything (but having a separate jurisdiction), co. Suffolk. Acres, 680. Real prop. £1849. Pop. 1875. London, 105 miles. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £83. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Fairs, Trinity Monday and August 24. Situate on an eminence near the German ocean, but almost surrounded by the riv. Blythe. It contains many good houses and a guildhall, is a member of the port of Yarmouth, and has a considerable maritime trade. Here are two piers, and a breakwater has been constructed at Gun-hill Cliff. Large quantities of red herrings and red sprats are cured here, and salt manufactured and exported hence. It is well adapted for bathing, and has of late derived some benefit from visitors during the summer season. This town was made corporate by charter in the reign of Henry VII., and is governed by a high steward, 4 aldermen and 12 councillors. The church is a noble edifice, 143 feet long and 56 feet wide, and has a tower steeple about 100 feet high. The Baptists and Independents have chapels here.

Southwold Bay is celebrated in history for a sanguinary naval engagement, in 1672, between the British and Dutch.

SOUTHWOOD, par. England, hund. Blowfield, co. Norfolk. Acres, 350. Real prop. £567. Pop. 54. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SOUVIGNY, tn. France, depart. of the Allier, prov. Bourbonnais; 6 m. W. of Moulins. Pop. 2600. It has large glasshouses. Charlemagne made it his residence.

SOWE, par. England, partly in the co. of the city of Coventry, and partly in Kirkby div., hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 2300. Real prop. £6150. Pop. 1414. Coventry (P. T. 91). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in coal mines and ribbon manufactories.

SOWERBY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Thirsk, wapentake Birdforth, co. York, North riding. Acres, 2420. Pop. 756. Thirsk (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of York. Ann. val. £20.

SOWERBY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Halifax, wapentake Morley, co. York, West riding, Acres, 3670. Real prop. £6763. Pop. 6457. Halifax (P. T. 197). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £78. The chapel contains a handsome monumental statue of Archbishop Tillotson. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here.

SOWERBY BRIDGE, chap. England, par. Halifax, wapentake Morley, co. York, West riding. Pop. with par. Halifax (P. T. 197). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £144.

SOWERBY CASTLE, par. England, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 7940. Real prop. £7254. Pop. 961. Penrith (P. T. 283). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £135.

SOWTON, par. England, hund. Wanford, co. Devon. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £2275. Pop. 391. Exeter (P. T. 164). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

SPA, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. Liege; 20 m. SE. of Liege. Pop. 3000. Its streets, built in the form of a cross, are wide and regular. It is famed for medical springs and baths, which were known to the Romans. The Pouhon, being impregnated with the largest proportion of iron, is the spring from which the Spa waters are bottled for exportation. The manufacture is of boxes of painted and varnished wood, with a variety of ornaments and fanciful articles. In 1807 this town was visited by a dreadful fire, the effects of which it was long in recovering.

SPAFFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., Onondaga co., New York, E. side of Skeneateles lake; 13 m. S. of Onondaga. Pop. 2647.

SPAIN, country, SW. of Europe. Area, 176,627 sq. m. Pop. 12,000,000. Lat. from 36. 0. to 44. 0. N. Long. 9. 13. W. to 3. 15. E. It is bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, NE. by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, E. and S. by the Mediterranean, SW. by the Atlantic, and W. by Portugal and the Atlantic. It possesses several islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa the small islands called Presidios, in Asia the Philippines, and in America Cuba and Porto Rico, but its continental possessions have lately been formed into independent republics. Spain is divided into a number of provinces, as follow:—

Divisions.	*Provinces.*
New Castile	Madrid. Guadalaxara. Cuença. Toledo. La Mancha.
Old Castile	Avila, Segovia, Soria, Burgos.
Estremadura.	
Andalusia	Cordova, Taen, Seville.
Granada.	
Sierra Morena.	
Murcia.	
Arragon.	
Valencia.	
Catalonia.	
Balearic isles	Majorca, Minorca, Iviça and Formentera.
Navarre.	
Biscay	Biscay Proper, Guipuzcoa, Alava.
Asturias.	
Leon	Leon, Palencia, Salamanca, Valladolid, Zamora, Toro.
Galicia.	

Spain is a very mountainous country; the Pyrenees, forming its NE. barrier, are second only to the Alps, and are continued by the long Cantabrian chain, which extends throughout the N. of Spain, parallel to the Bay of Biscay, until it terminates in Cape Finisterre. The interior of Spain forms an elevated table land, containing several towns. Madrid is 2200 feet above sea-level, and St. Ildefonso 3800 feet. The soil is fertile, but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground, and the attention paid to the sheep impedes the progress of agriculture. The products of the country consist in wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, salt, saltpetre, hemp, barilla, sugar-cane, with the richest fruits, and its wines are in high esteem. The mountains abound in minerals and metals; cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstone, turquoise stones, quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, sulphur, gypsum, calamine, crystal, marbles, porphyry, jasper, diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts are found. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and silver mines; but since the discovery of America no attention has been paid to them. Spain has considerable manufactures of silk and woollen, but these are checked by the royal monopolies, which extend to broad cloth, china, glass, pottery, paper, saltpetre, tobacco, and some others. The foreign trade of Spain with England, France, and the Netherlands, comprises a variety of articles both of export and import. From the Baltic the imports are corn and naval stores; from Greece, the coast of Africa, and the Euxine, they are confined to corn. The exports from Spain consist chiefly of wool, wine, brandy, fruit, olive oil, salt, and barilla; the chief imports are woollen cloth, hardware, and cottons from England; linen from Germany and Ireland; woollens, jewellery, and paper from France; and. salt fish from England and Newfoundland The chief towns are Madrid, the cap., Barcelona, Seville, Cadiz, Granada, Malaga, Alicant, Valencia, Saragossa, Toledo, and Salamanca. The universities of Spain, formerly 24

in number, have been reduced to 11, and of these few are either well conducted or much frequented. In most of the monasteries are schools, open to youth generally. Of other schools, many are conducted on a plan less exceptionable, but still far from corresponding to the general advancement of the age. The established religion is Roman Catholic, and the inquisition, which has reigned here in all its horrors, is not entirely abolished. The government of Spain, notwithstanding the recent struggles for liberty, is still very despotic. It had formerly its parliaments, which had great privileges; but at present, though not absolutely abolished, they have but little influence on the government. The judges of petty offences in Spain are the alcades, officers corresponding to the justices of peace in Britain. Next come the corregidores, a class whose jurisdiction is more comprehensive, but still limited to a district, and subject to revisal by the audiencias, whose decision can be reversed only at Madrid. Aristocratic pride, and a scrupulous distinction of classes, prevail in this country. The nobility bear the titles of duke, marquis, or count, and are styled Titulados. The gentry are called Hidalgos. Ceremonial etiquette is an object of great attention with the Spaniards. Spain exhibits great variety of national character, having been peopled from very different quarters. The characteristics most general, however, are a degree of stateliness or gravity and sobriety. Indolence is the prevailing vice. It is probable that the N. part of Spain was peopled by Celts, and the S. by the inhabitants of the opposite coast of Africa. It was first known to the Phœnicians, next to the Carthaginians, and in the third century to the Romans. In the fifth century the irruption of the northern barbarians, the Suevi, Vandals, and Alani, spread devastation over almost every part of Spain and Portugal. They were vanquished by the Visigoths, assisted by the Roman power, and Christianity was introduced into Spain in the sixth century. The invasion of the Moors took place in 711, and they in a few years overran the whole country, except the Asturias. In 1474, the kingdoms of Leon, Castile, and Arragon were united by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella. This union the Moors were unable to resist; and, in 1492, Granada, the last and most valuable of their possessions in Spain, was surrendered. On the death of Philip, archduke of Austria, son-in-law to Isabella, the crown devolved to his son Charles, who became emperor of Germany. Charles resigned the crown in 1556 to his son Philip II.; his successor, Philip III., ordered the final expulsion from Spain of the Moors. At the peace of Utrecht, Philip V., the grandson of Louis XIV., was appointed to reign in Spain, who relinquished the Belgic provinces to the house of Austria. In the war of 1803 Spain avoided a rupture with Britain, until roused by the capture of her ships in 1804 and 1805. The compulsory abdication of the royal family of Spain by Bonaparte took place in 1808, and was followed by a general insurrection, the well known peninsular war; and the evacuation of the Spanish territory by the French in 1813, when Ferdinand VII. was restored. The first acts of Ferdinand were to revive the inquisition and other abuses, and banish and imprison those men who, to the best of their power, had contributed to his re-establishment. The dissatisfaction which his conduct produced, together with the contrariety existing in the political views of the great body of the people, have rendered Spain for some years a scene of civil commotion. The country is divided into two opposing factions, which threaten the extinction of all social order. The recent death of the Spanish monarch, and the accession of the present queen, however, hold out the expectation at some future day of the amelioration of these evils.

SPAITLA (anc. Suffetula), tn. Africa, state of Tunis; 110 m. SW. of Tunis. Lat. 35. 10. N. Long. 9. 10. E. Celebrated for its magnificent remains of ancient architecture. There are three temples, two of the Corinthian, and one of the Composite order, the columns, pediments, and entablatures of which remain perfect. There is also a triumphal arch, with a smaller one on each side of it.

SPALATRO, tn. Austrian states, prov. Dalmatia, on the Gulf of Venice; 110 m. NW. of Ragusa. Pop. 7500. It is the see of an archbishop, who is metropolitan of this province and Croatia. It stands on a semi-circular peninsula, and has a spacious harbour. The town is fortified, but is not capable of sustaining a regular siege. It has manufactures of woollens, silk, and leather. The fishery on the Adriatic is considerable, as well as the shipping business. The Turkish caravans from Bosnia and Servia to Venice deposit their goods in this place. Spalatro contains several Roman edifices. A temple belonging to the palace of Dioclesian is still preserved.

SPALDING, mkt.-tn. and par. England, wapentake Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 12,070. Real prop. £17,079. Pop. 6497. London, 96 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lincoln. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Five annual fairs. The town contains a spacious market-place, a small theatre, assembly and card rooms, a prison, and town-hall, in which the sessions are held. It is a member of the port of Boston, and, since the river has been made navigable, has carried on considerable traffic in coals, corn, and wool, but the inhabitants derive their chief support from agriculture. An antiquarian society was many years since established here, of which Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Stukeley, and other distinguished persons, have been members. A literary club has lately been formed, whose library contains some valuable works still preserved, which belonged to the above society. The church is a light structure, with a handsome spire. Here are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; a grammar school and charity schools, founded and endowed in the 17th century, a bluecoat school, supported by subscription, and some newly erected almshouses.

SPALDWICK, par. England, hund. Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1690. Real prop. £2103. Pop. 388. Kimbolton (P. T. 63). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. The Baptists and Independents have chapels here.

SPANBY, par. England, wapentake Aveland, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £1211. Pop. 84. Falkingham (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. with the vic. of Swaton in the dioc. of Lincoln.

SPANDAU, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg,

at the confluence of the Havel and the Spree; 8 m. W. of Berlin. Pop. 5000. Lat. 52. 33. N. Long. 13. 11. E. It contains a large workhouse, and a manufactory for government account of arms which are finished at Potsdam. The citadel stands outside of the town, and is used as a state prison. It was taken by the Swedes in the year 1631, but restored in 1634. In 1806 it was taken by the French.

SPANISH MAIN, that part of the Atlantic ocean which washes the N. part of S. America, from the Leeward Islands to the Isthmus of Darien. The term is also applied to the coast.

SPANISH TOWN, or St. Jago de la Vega, chief town, island of Jamaica, on riv. Cobre; about 6 m. from the sea. Pop. 5000. Lat 18. 1. N. Long. 76. 44. W. It is the residence of the governor, the seat of the legislative assembly, the court of chancery, and supreme court of judicature.

SPARHAM, par. England, hund. Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £1387. Pop. 555. Reepham (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Norwich.

SPARKENHOE, hund. England, co. Leicester, bordering upon that of Warwick. Acres, 108,730. Pop. 35,170. Containing 39 pars., including the towns of Market Bosworth and Hinckley.

SPARKFORD, par. England, hund. Catsash, co. Somerset. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £1973. Pop. 257. Castle Cary (P. T. 113). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

SPARSHOLT, or Spersholt, par. England, hund. Wantage, co. Berks. Acres, 6340. Real prop. £5236. Pop. 874. Wantage (P. T. 60). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Here are two endowed schools, the larger of which was founded by Abraham Atkins in 1788; its present income is £63 a-year.

SPARTA, celebrated city, ancient Greece, the site of which is supposed to be occupied by the modern town of Misitra. See Misitra.

SPARTANBURG, dist. N. America, U. S., South Carolina; 40 m. long by 22 m. broad. Pop. 21,148. Chief town, Spartanburg.

SPASK, tn. European Russia, gov. Tambov, on river Studenez; 105 m. NNE. of Tambov. Pop. 3000.

SPAXTON, par. England, hund. Cannington, co. Somerset. Acres, 2600. Real prop. £5248. Pop. 963. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

SPECCIA. See Spezzia.

SPEETON, or Specton, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Bridlington, wapentake Dickering, co. York, East riding. Acres, 820. Real prop. £1859. Pop. 111. Bridlington (P. T. 206). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £60.

SPEIGHT'S TOWN, tn. island Barbadoes, W. coast. Lat. 13. 15. N. Long. 58. 31. W. It has a spacious church dedicated to St. Peter, and is the place where the monthly sessions are held. The town is defended by two forts.

SPELDHURST, par. England, partly in the hund. of Somerden, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, and partly in that of Washlingstone, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 3650. Real prop. £6858. Pop. 2640. Tunbridge Wells (P. T. 36). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Rochester. The ancient church, which was handsome, was destroyed by lightning in 1791, and so intense was the heat that even the bells were melted. Iron ore abounds here, and is manufactured at Barden furnace.

SPELHOE, hund. England, co. Northampton. Acres, 17,650. Pop. 5850. Containing 10 parishes.

SPELSBURY, par. England, hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford. Acres, 3900. Real prop. £4667. Pop. 609. Chipping Norton (P. T. 71). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Oxford.

SPELTHORNE, hund. England, co. Middlesex. Acres, 23,500. Pop. 15,212. Containing 12 parishes.

SPENCER, co. N. America, U. S., Indiana; 30 m. long by 12 m. broad. Pop. 3187. Chief town, Rockport.

SPENNITHORNE, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake Hang West, co. York, North riding. Acres, 4680. Real prop. £2141. Pop. 848. Middleham (P. T. 232). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester. This place gave birth to John Hutchinson, a great Hebraist, who was born in 1674.

SPERLINGA, tn. island of Sicily, in the Val di Demona; 3 m. W. of Nicosia. It is remarkable for having afforded an asylum to some French refugees during the dreadful massacre in 1282, called the Sicilian Vespers.

SPERNAL, par. England, Alcester div. hund. Barlichway, co. Warwick. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £1127. Pop. 95. Alcester (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Worcester.

SPETCHLEY, or Spechesley, par. England, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1713. Pop. 117. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £110.

SPETISBURY, or Spectesbury, par. England, hund. Loosebarrow, Shaston div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2790. Real prop. £3641. Pop. 667. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. with cur. of Charleton Marshal in dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £120. Here is a charity school, founded in 1728 by Dr. Sloper, and endowed with £20 per annum.

SPEXHALL, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £1468. Pop. 197. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SPEYMOUTH, par. Scotland, sh. Elgin. Real prop. £409. Pop. 1276. Fochabers (P. T. 158½). Liv. in presb. Elgin, and synod Moray. It is 6½ m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth. The Spey, one of the most rapid rivers in Scotland, here falls into the Moray Firth, after a course of 85 miles from its source, on the borders of Lochaber.

SPEZIA, Gulf of (anc. Portus Lunæ), bay, Mediterranean, E. of Genoese territory. It is large and secure, being defended from the agitation of the sea by several small islands. In the middle of the bay rises a spring of fresh water, which, having a strong current, occupies a space of several yards before mixing with the surrounding salt-water.

SPEZIA, or Speccia, tn. Italy, intendency Genoa, kingd. Sardinia, on the gulf of Spezia; 40 m. SE. of Genoa. Pop. 4000. Lat. 41. 4. N. Long. 9. 52. E. The number of villas, with plantations of olives and fruit trees, render the environs delightful.

SPEZZIA (anc. Taparenus), island, kingd. Greece, in gulf of Napoli; 20 m. from Napoli di Romania: 6 m. long by 2 m. broad. Pop.

of its chief tn. Spezzia, 3000. The surface is ruzged, and the soil of this island unproductive.

SPHACHIA, dist. island of Candia, inhabited by a tribe called Sphachiotes, who are independent of the Turks. They are an active and spirited race, deriving their subsistence from their flocks and herds. Their government is a kind of republic.

SPHACTERIA, Sphagia, or Spagia, island, Greece, off the W. coast of the Morea; 12 m. N. of Modon. Celebrated as the refuge of 800 Spartans, after the loss of a sea-fight, in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war.

SPILSBY, mkt.-tn. and par. England, E. div. soke of Bolingbroke, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2340. Real prop. £4607. Pop. 1384. London, 132 m. Liv. a cur. with that of Earsby, in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £74. Market-day, Monday. Two annual fairs. Situate on an eminence overlooking a large tract of marsh and fen land, which is bounded by Boston Deeps and the German Ocean. The town consists of four streets, uniting at the market-place, which forms a spacious square: the general quarter sessions have been held here upwards of a century. The court-house and prison have lately been erected. The church of St. James is an irregular structure, consisting of N. and S. aisles; the interior contains several ancient monuments. Here are Independent and Wesleyan Methodist chapels; a grammar school for 30 scholars, rebuilt in 1826; and a charity school for 20 boys, founded by the duke of Ancaster and others in 1735.

SPIRE, or Speyer, tn. W. of Germany, prov. Rhine, kingd. Bavaria, at the confluence of the Spirebach and the Rhine; 14 m. S. of Manheim. Pop. 4000. It long gave name to a bishopric, which was secularized in 1802. The only interesting building is the old cathedral, now falling into decay. Spire was frequently the seat of the German diet. From 1795 to 1814 it belonged to the French, after which it was restored to Bavaria. It has a lyceum, established by government.

SPITTAL, par. Great Britain, hund. Daugleddau, co. Pembroke, South Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1288. Pop. 452. Haverfordwest (P. T. 251). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £44.

SPITTAL-ON-THE-STREET, chap. England, par. Glentworth, W. div. wapentake of Aslacoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Pop. with par. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln.

SPITZBERGEN, or East Greenland, group of islands, Frozen ocean. Lat. from 76. 46. to 80. 30. N. Long. 9. 0. to 20. 0. E. These islands were discovered by Hugh Willoughby in 1553, who supposed them to be part of the West continent. The sea in the neighbourhood abounds in whales, and has long been the resort of whale-fishing ships from different countries. There is good anchorage in Schmeerenburgh harbour. Lat. 74. 44. N. Long. 9. 50. E. The rocks about this place are a kind of marble or freestone. No appearances of metals are observed, nor signs of volcanoes. The cold is so intense that these islands are uninhabitable; but eight English sailors, who some years ago were accidentally left here by a fishing ship, survived the winter. The Dutch attempted to settle a colony here, but all the people perished.

SPIXWORTH, par. England, hund. Taverham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £1388. Pop. 54. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SPOFFORTH, par. and tnshp. England, upper div. wapentake Claro, co. York, West riding. Acres, 13,130. Real prop. £3792. Pop. 3233. Wetherby (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. This place is noted for having been the principal seat of the Percies in the reign of Edward III.

SPOLETO, tn. Italy, cap. of duchy of Spoleto, States of the Church, near river Mareggia; 55 m. NE. of Rome. Pop. 7000. Lat. 42. 44. N. Long. 12. 35. E. The buildings are the cathedral and castle; the latter is connected with the town by a bridge and aqueduct, thrown over a deep dell, supported by arches of great height and boldness. This is a place of great antiquity, and was in vain attacked by the Carthaginians. The only manufacture is of hats.

SPONDON, par. England, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 4300. Real prop. £6438. Pop. 1867. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £103. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton, lace, and stocking factories. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. A free-school is supported by means of several bequests, and a national school by subscription.

SPORADES, anc. name of div. of the islands in the Grecian Archipelago, comprising those scattered along the shores of Europe and Asia in contradistinction to the Cyclades, grouped around Delos.

SPORLE, par. England, hund. South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 4420. Real prop. £3622. Pop. (with Palgrave) 746. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Norwich.

SPOTLAND, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Rochdale, hund. Salford, co. pal. Lancaster. Real prop. £21,901. Pop. 15,325. Rochdale (P. T. 198). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. The cotton manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent. Here are two endowed schools, one for boys and one for girls.

SPOTSYLVANIA, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia. Pop. 15,227. Chief tn. Fredericksburg.

SPOTT, parish, Scotland, sh. Haddington. Real prop. £6197. Pop. 612. Dunbar (P. T. 28). Liv. in presb. of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. It is 10 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth. The record of this parish contains the following, "October, 1705, many witches burnt on the top of Spott-loan!"

SPRATTON, par. England, hund. Spelhoe, co. Northampton. Acres, 2810. Real prop. £4130. Pop. 1012. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Peterborough.

SPREE, riv. Prussia, which, rising in Upper Lusatia, near Zittau, receives the Lobau, Schweinnitz, and Schops, crosses the Spreewald, and separates Coln from Berlin. It is easy of navigation, and is joined to the Elbe and Oder by canals.

SPREYTON, par. England, hund. Wanford, co. Devon. Acres, 4440. Real prop. £1770. Pop. 423. Oakhampton (P. T. 195). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £127. The duchy of Lancaster holds an annual court here.

SPRIDLINGTON, par. England, E. div. wapentake Aslacoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2180. Real prop. £1732. Pop. 250. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SPRINGFIELD, parish, England, hund. Chelmsford, co. Essex. Acres, 3150. Real prop. £7545. Pop. 1851. Chelmsford (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London. Dr. Goldsmith wrote his deserted village at a farm-house in this parish.

SPRINGFIELD, vil. Scotland, par. Graitney, sh. Dumfries. Pop. with par. Longtown (P. T. 310, NW. from London). The streets are spacious, and the houses well built of brick, and roofed with slate. This is a place of considerable traffic, it being situate on the high road from England; coal, peat, and limestone are plentiful in the immediate neighbourhood.

SPRINGFIELD, tn. North America, U. S., Windsor co., Vermont; on riv. Connecticut, opposite Charlestown. Pop. 2749.—*Springfield*, tn., Otsego co., New York; 58 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 2816.—*Springfield*, tn., Hampden co., Massachusetts, E. bank of riv. Connecticut; 88 m. WbS. of Boston. Pop. 6784. Lat. 42. 6. N. Long. 72. 36. W. It contains a number of public buildings and two public libraries. The United States' arsenal is a little E. of the village. Here are extensive manufactures of cotton goods, &c.—*Springfield, West*, tn., Hampden co., Massachusetts, W. side of riv. Connecticut, opposite Springfield. Pop. 3272.—*Springfield*, tn., Burlington co., New Jersey; 18 m. from Trenton. Pop. 1534.—*Springfield*, tn., Hamilton co., Ohio; 12 m. N. of Cincinnati. Pop. 3025.—*Springfield*, tn., Clarke co., Ohio; 13 m. S. of Urbana. Pop. 2602. It is a flourishing town, and contains a woollen manufactory.—*Springfield*, tn., Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 2030.

SPRINGTHORPE, par. England, S. div. wapentake Corringham, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1250. Real prop. £811. Pop. 194. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SPROATLEY, par. England, middle div. wapentake Holderness, co. York, East riding. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £2003. Pop. 336. Hull (P. T. 174). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of York. Here are a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school for 30 children of both sexes, founded by Bridget Biggs in 1733; its present income is about £90 per annum..

SPROTBOROUGH, or SPROTBURGH, parish and tlshp. England, lower div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, West riding. Acres, 3380. Real prop. £4655. Pop. 822. Doncaster (P. T. 162). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of York.

SPROUGHTON, par. England, hund. Samford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2300. Real prop. £3555. Pop. 524. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SPROUSTON, par. England, hund. Taverham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1950. Real prop. £2349. Pop. 1179. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £48. The church contains a mural marble monument, with figures of Miles Corbett, his two wives, &c. He was one of the judges who signed the warrant for the execution of king Charles.

SPROUSTON, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. Kelso, sh. Roxburgh. Real prop. £10,710. Pop. 1384. Kelso (P. T. 42). Liv. in presb. Kelso. and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale. It is 6 m, in length, and 4 m. in breadth.

SPROXTON, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 2360. Real prop. £2282. Pop. 378. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £100.

SPYNIE, NEW, par. Scotland, sh. Elgin. Real prop. £1533. Pop. 1121. Elgin (P. T. 167). Liv in presb. of Elgin, and synod of Moray. It is 4 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth.

SRAVANA BELGULA, tn. S. of Hindoostan, ter. of the Mysore raja; 33 m. NbW. from Seringapatam. Lat. 12. 5. N. Long. 76. 42. E. This place is celebrated as being the principal seat of the Jain worship, once so prevalent over South India.

STABANNON, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Acres, 2867. Pop. 2221. Ardee (P. T. 43). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. and archdioc. of Armagh.

STABROEK, tn. S. America, Dutch Guiana, on riv. Demerara. Pop. 8500. Lat. 6. 50. N. Long. 58. 0. W. It consists of two rows of houses, built very distant from each other. A navigable canal on each side of the town, which fills and empties with the tide, affords convenience for landing and shipping goods. There is a market-place, where the negroes assemble to sell their fruit, vegetables, fowls, and eggs; and where the hucksters export for sale articles of European manufacture, in addition to salt-beef, pork, fish, bread, cheese, pipes, tobacco, and other articles in small quantities to enable the negroes to supply themselves. The public buildings are the government-house, and a range of offices for conducting public business, the receiver-general's office, the commissary's stores, the town-house, the marshal's office, and gaol. In the new town is the fiscal's office, custom-house, post-office, and colonial hospital.

STACKALLEN, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 837. Navan (P. T. 30). Liv. a rect. united to those of Gernonstown and Dunmoe, in dioc. of Meath, and archdioc. Armagh.

STACKPOOL, or CHERITON, par. Great Britain, hund. Castle Martin, co. Pembroke, South Wales. Real prop. £1659. Pop. 348. Pembroke (P. T. 264). Liv. a rect. and vic. (the former a sinecure) in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £63. Here is Stackpool court, the noble demesne of lord Cawdor.

STACUMNIE, or STACUMNEY, par. Ireland, bar. Salt, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. with the barony. Leixlip (P. T. 10). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. of Dublin. Ann. val. £646.

STADE, tn. N. of Germany, kingd. Hanover, on riv. Schwinge; 22 m. NbW. of Hamburgh. Pop. 4800. Lat. 55. 36. N. Long. 9. 23. E. It has several good buildings, the council-house, merchant's-hall, gymnasium, two churches, and an orphan house. The manufactures are lace, flannel, stockings, and hats; also beer and spirituous liquors. It is the seat of the public offices for the provinces of Bremen and Verden.

STADEN, or STAADEN, tn. kingd. Belgium; 10 m. NNE. of Ypres. Pop. 3200.

STADHAMPTON, par. England, hund. Dorchester, co. Oxford. Acres, 530. Real prop.

£1282. Pop. 313. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a cur. and peculiar of Dorchester not in charge.

STAFFA, Island of, a small island, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, par. Kilninian, sh. of Argyll; 15 m. W. of Mull. Pop. with par. Its outline is irregular, extending about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. More than half the circumference is occupied by grand and regular colonnades of basaltic pillars, and the rest of the island displays a similar structure, but the pillars are twisted and bent in various directions, some forming segments of circles, and others inclined almost horizontally. The most remarkable assemblage of these natural curiosities is in Fingal's cave, the entrance to which is on the SW. side of the island. This cavern has a most magnificent appearance, exhibiting a rocky avenue, supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the bottoms of those which have been broken off to form it. The length from the rock without is 371 feet, from the pitch of the arch 250 feet, the breadth at the mouth 53 feet, at the further extremity 28 feet, and the height of the arch at the mouth 117 feet. Besides this cave there is one on a smaller scale, on the N. side of the island, in the midst of a magnificent colonnade, which is called in Gaëlic, "Ua-na-scarve," the Cormorant's cave.

STAFFORD, inland co. England; bounded, NE. Derbyshire, NW. Cheshire, S. Worcestershire, W. Shropshire. Acres, 734,720. Pop. 410,485. Containing 6 hunds., 146 pars., 1 city, 6 bors., and 12 mkt.-tns. Sends 17 members to parliament. Oxford circuit, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. After the Anglo-Saxon invasion this county became a part of the kingdom of Mercia. Edward the Elder gained a victory over the Danes at Wednesfield, between Bloxwich and Wolverhampton; and, after the Norman conquest, several military actions occurred within the limits of this county. Hopton heath, near Ingestree, Tutbury Castle, and Lichfield were the scenes of severe contests between the royalists and the parliamentarians in the reign of Charles I. The N. part of Staffordshire, called the Moorlands, is a rough mountainous tract, connected with the hills of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, rising in some places to the height of 1500 feet above the level of the river Trent. Between the hills are several beautiful valleys, as that in which the town of Cheadle is situate; the vale of the river Manifold; Dovedale, on the Derbyshire border; and Milldale, near Allstonefield. The middle and S. parts of Staffordshire are generally level. In the NE. district, between the rivers Trent, Blythe, and Dove, is situate Needwood-forest, formerly a royal chase. The rivers are the Trent, one of the most important English rivers, the Dove, Manifold, Blythe, Sow, and Penk: the Stour, from Shropshire, passes through the SW. part of this county. Coal abounds in various parts, particularly in the moorlands and the neighbourhood of Newcastle-under-Lyne; and from Cannock-heath the coal district extends S. into Worcestershire. Other mineral products of Staffordshire are iron, lead, copper ores, marble, limestone, freestone, potters' clay, alabaster, red and yellow ochre. The chief agricultural products of this county are wheat, barley, oats, beans and peas, hemp, flax, cabbages, and Swedish turnips. Staffordshire has long been famous for its potteries, which, owing to the great improvement in this branch of manufacture effected by Josiah Wedgwood, have vastly augmented the wealth and population of the district in which they are situated. In the neighbourhood of Newcastle are iron-works. Wolverhampton is noted for the manufacture of locks, edge-tools, and japanned ware; Walsall for sadlers' ironmongery; various kinds of hardware are made at Pelsall, Sedgley, West Bromwich, and other places; and on the borders near Worcestershire are a number of large glass-houses. The 6 hundreds in this county are Cuttlestone, N. and S. Offlow, Pirehill, Seisdon, and Totmonslow; the only city is Lichfield; the boroughs Stafford, the county-town, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stoke-upon-Trent, Tamworth, Walsall, and Wolverhampton; the market-towns, Burslem, Burton-on-Trent, Cheadle, Eccleshall, Hanley, Lane-end, Leek, Longnor, Rugeley, Stone, Uttoxeter, and Wednesbury. By the Reform Act this county sends four members to parliament, besides two for the city of Lichfield, two each for the boroughs of Stafford, Newcastle, Tamworth, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Wolverhampton, and one for Walsall.

STAFFORD, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, S. div. hund. Pirehill, but having a separate jurisdiction, co. Stafford. Acres, 9830. Real prop. £5780. Pop. 8512. London, 141 m. Eight annual fairs. Mkt.-day, Saturday. William the Norman built a castle here, and appointed Robert de Toeni governor. From this individual have descended all the honours of the house of Stafford. This castle was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III., and during the war between Charles I. and his parliament it was garrisoned by the royal forces under the earl of Northampton. It was finally taken and demolished by the parliamentary troops. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Sow, 6 m. from its confluence with the Trent. The houses are well built, and covered with slates: there are some buildings of modern date, the chief of which is the county-hall, a large stone building, forming one side of the spacious square, used as a market-place. There are annual races in May. The chief trade consists in tanning leather and the manufacture of shoes, considerable quantities of which are exported. Stafford received its first charter in the reign of king John. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, 18 councillors, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. It has the power of holding quarter-sessions for all but capital offences. This borough first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., which privilege was continued by the Reform Bill. The liv. of St. Mary's (not in charge) is a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry, with the perpet. cur. of St. Chad's, formerly two parishes, but now consolidated. The ann. val. of the latter £49. St. Mary's church is a large cruciform structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and N. and S. transepts, in the early English style of architecture. St. Chad's is a small edifice, partly of the Norman, and partly English styles. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyan Methodists, and Independents have places of worship here. The grammar school at Stafford was founded at an early period, and received several endowments at different times. In 1550, Edward VI., in compliance with a petition from

the inhabitants, refounded the institution, and augmented its revenues. There are also several Sunday-schools, a Lancasterian school, those belonging to the different bodies of Dissenters, and an excellent charitable institution for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen of the archdeaconry, peculiars, and county of Stafford. The hospital for the county was instituted in 1766 for the reception of 80 patients. In 1818, a lunatic asylum was founded upon the most philanthropic principles. Stafford gives the title of baron to the family of Jerningham, and that of marquis to the family of Gower.

STAFFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., Tolland co., Connecticut; 73 m. WSW. of Boston. Pop. 2514.—*Stafford*, co., Virginia. Pop. 9362. Chief tn. Falmouth.—*Stafford*, tn., Genessee co., New York; 8 m. SE. of Batavia. Pop. 2867.

STAFFORDSTOWN, parish, Ireland, bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. (with Skryne) 1326. Dunshaughlin (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. and cur. in dioc. of Meath, and archdioc. Armagh.

STAFFORD, West, par. England, hund. of Collingford Tree, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 770. Real prop. £2199. Pop. 184. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

STAGIRA, tn. European Turkey, prov. Macedonia; 46 m. ESE. of Salonica. Remarkable as the birthplace of Aristotle.

STAGONIL, or Powerscourt. See Powerscourt.

STAGOUS, tn. European Turkey, prov. Albania. Lat. 39. 38. N. Long. 21. 43. E. Pop. 4000.

STAGSDEN, par. England, hund. Willey, co. Bedford. Acres, 3320. Real prop. £3376. Pop. 597. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

STAHALMUCH, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Kells, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 1703. Pop. 756. Nobber (P. T. 42). Liv. in dioc. of Meath, and archdioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £110.

STAINBROUGH, township and chap. England, par. Silkstone, upper div. wapentake of Staincross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1690. Real prop. £2704. Pop. 304. Barnsley (P. T. 172). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Stainbrough Hall, commonly called Wentworth Castle, stands in an extensive park, which commands various picturesque and delightful prospects.

STAINBURN, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kirkby Overblows, upper div. wapentake of Claro, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2910. Real prop. £2026. Pop. 290. Otley (P. T. 205). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £40.

STAINBY, par. England, wapentake Beltisloe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1550. Real prop. £1763. Pop. 186. Colsterworth (P. T. 102). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

STAINCLIFFE AND EWCROSS, wapentake, England, co. York, West riding. Acres, 428,860. Pop. 70,319. Containing 30 pars., 3 mkt.-tns., 79 tnshps., and 9 chaps.

STAINCROSS, wapentake. England, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 83,010. Pop. 38,684. Containing 10 pars., 2 mkt.-tns., 32 tnshps., and 6 chapelries.

STAINDROP, par. and tnshp. England, SW. div. Darlington ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 14,990. Real prop. £2701. Pop. 3873. Barnard Castle (P. T. 246). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Durham. Ann. val. £98. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was formerly collegiate: it is a stately edifice, and contains many ancient monuments. Here are places of worship for Independent Calvinists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Quakers. At a short distance stands Raby Castle, one of the most perfect remains of the feudal times to be found in the kingdom.

STAINES, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Spelthorne, co. Middlesex. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £10,188. Pop. 2486. London, 16 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. of London. Situate on the banks of the Thames, which is here crossed by a new stone bridge recently built. The town is principally composed of houses on each side of the high road, forming one wide street. Staines is a lordship of the crown, and is governed by two constables and four headboroughs, who are annually chosen by the king's stewards. The church has lately been rebuilt. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and the Society of Friends; also a Lancasterian school, national school, and a school of industry.

STAINFIELD, par. England, W. div. wapentake Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2450. Real prop. £2745. Pop. 136. Wragby (P. T. 144). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln.

STAINFORTH, tnshp. England, par. Hatfield, lower div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, West riding. Real prop. £3989. Pop. 852. Thorne (P. T. 166). Here are places of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians, and a school partially supported by a bequest of Henry Travers in 1706.

STAINLAND, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Halifax, wapentake Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £3155. Pop. 3037. Halifax (P. T. 197). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and a school in which 30 children are educated, partly by an annuity of £8, and partly by subscription. Woollen cloth, cotton, worsted, and paper manufactories are carried on here.

STAINLEY, South, par. England, lower div. wapentake Claro, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £2316. Pop. (with Clayton) 243. Knaresborough (P. T. 202). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £61.

STAINMORE, or Stanemore, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Brough, E. ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £4923. Pop. 707. Brough (P. T. 261). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle. Here are several collieries and freestone quarries, and also a lead mine.

STAINTON, par. England, W. div. wapentake Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2890. Real prop. £3434. Pop. 238. Wragby (P. T. 144). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

STAINTON, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhôs, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 6000. Pop. 2984. Milford (P. T. 273). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. St. David's, and prov. Canterbury.

STAINTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Heversham, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £2860. Pop. 388. Kendal (P. T. 262). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of Chester. The Independents have a place

of worship here. Here is a school in which about 70 children are educated.

STAINTON, par. and tnshp. England, W. div. lib. of Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 6820. Real prop. £3110. Pop. 1271. Stokesley (P. T. 237). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of York. Ann. val. £80.

STAINTON, par. England, upper div. wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, West riding. Acres, 3060. Real prop. £2423. Pop. (with Hellaby) 254. Doncaster (P. T. 162). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of York.

STAINTON, Great, or Staynton-in-le-Strata, par. and tnshp. England, NE. div. of Stockton ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £7606. Pop. 248. Stockton-upon-Tees (P. T. 241). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Durham.

STAINTON-LE-HOLE, or Stainton-in-the-Vale, par. England, E. div. wapentake Walshcroft, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2450. Real prop. £1750. Pop. 118. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £100.

STAINTON-MARKET, tn. and par. England, N. div. wapentake Gartree, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £1185. Pop. 132. London, 140 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £50.

STAIR, par. Scotland, dist. Kyle, sh. Ayr; 6 m. long, and 2 m. broad. Real prop. £5645. Pop. 737. Mauchline (P. T. 92½). Liv. in the presb. of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Coal, copper, antimony, plumbago, and a species of whetstone, termed "The Water of Ayr Stones," are found here.

STALABAN, par. Ireland, bar. Ferrarel, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Pop. (with Tullaghallen) 3399. Drogheda (P. T. 30). Liv. a chap. in dioc. and archdioc. Armagh.

STALBRIDGE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Brownshall, Sturminster div. co. Dorset. Acres, 4900. Real prop. £10,615. Pop. 1773. London, 112 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol. Market-day, Tuesday. Two annual fairs. Here are a chapel for Independents and a charity school. The Dorsetshire and Somersetshire canal passes through this parish.

STALHAM, par. England, hund. Happing, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £1864. Pop. 613. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

STALISFIELD, par. England, hund. Faversham, lathe Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 2340. Real prop. £1432. Pop. 342. Charing (P. T. 47). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £88.

STALLINGBOROUGH, parish, England, E. div. wapentake Yarborough, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4950. Real prop. £5630. Pop. 366. Great Grimsby (P. T. 165). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £70. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and an endowed school.

STALLING BUSK, ham. and chap. England, par. Aysgarth, wapentake Hang West, co. York, N. riding. Pop. with par. Middleham (P. T. 232). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £94.

STALMAYNE, chap. England, par. Lancaster, hund. Amounderness, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 1610. Real prop. £2345. Pop. (with Stanall) 504. Poulton (P. T. 234). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £102.

STAMACARTY, par. Ireland, bar. Shellilogher, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. (with Enisnag) 862. Knocktopher (P. T. 80). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £35.

STAMBOURNE, parish, England, hund. Hinckford, co. of Essex. Acres, 1930. Real prop. £2004. Pop. 475. Castle Hedingham (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

STAMBRIDGE, Great, par. England, hund. Rochford, co. Essex. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £3456. Pop. 405. Rochford (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

STAMBRIDGE, Little, par. England, hund. Rochford, co. Essex. Acres, 780. Real prop. £1048. Pop. 105. Rochford (P. T. 40). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of London. Ann. val. £142.

STAMFORD, bor. and mkt.-tn. England, consisting of 5 pars., wapentake Winnibiggs and Threa, parts Kesteven (but having a separate jurisdiction), co. Lincoln. Acres, 1860. Pop. 5837. London, 89 m. Mkt.-days, Monday and Friday. Seven annual fairs. Sends two members to parliament. This is an ancient town, being mentioned in history as the scene of a battle which took place here between the Scots and Picts, and the Britons assisted by the Saxons, in which the former were entirely defeated. It was also one of the five cities to which the Danes were apportioned by Alfred the Great. The town, which is well built, paved, and lighted with gas, is pleasantly situated upon a gently rising hill on the N. side of the riv. Welland. A stone bridge of five arches connects the town with the suburb parish of St. Martin on the opposite bank, in the bordering county of Northampton. In the principal street, near the bridge, is the town-hall, a handsome edifice, erected in 1776, containing apartments used for the corporation, sessions, &c. Here are assembly rooms, a theatre, and annual races on Wittering-heath. The trade of Stamford is principally in malt, coal, timber, and freestone. The town was governed by aldermen as early as the time of William the Norman, but was first incorporated in the reign of Edward IV. Another charter was granted by Charles II., giving the title of mayor to the chief magistrate, &c. It is at present governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 18 councillors, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The custom called borough-English, in which the youngest son inherits the estate of a father dying intestate, prevails here. The livs. are 5, viz.: All Saint's and St. Peter's, consolidated, a vic.; St. Andrew's, St. Michael's, and St. Stephen's, a rect., ann. val. £128; St. George's and St. Paul's, rect., ann. val. £125; St. John the Baptist and St. Clement's, ann. val. £144; St. Mary's, rect., ann. val. £80—all in the dioc. Lincoln. Of churches, St. Mary's, a handsome edifice in the early English style, was built at the end of the 13th century; All Saints' was built by John Brown, a merchant of Calais, in 1465, and his remains repose within it; St. George's was built by William Bruges, the first garter king-at-arms, in 1450. There was formerly 14 charters in this town, but several were destroyed in the war between the houses of York and Lancaster; at the dissolution of monasteries, in 1538, others were also demolished. The Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Roman Catholics have places

of worship here. The free grammar-school was founded and endowed by William Radcliffe. It is entitled to one of the 24 scholarships of St. John's, Cambridge. Thomas, lord Exeter, also founded three fellowships and eight scholarships at Clare Hall, Cambridge. Here is also a bluecoat school, established in 1704, and the national school, established in 1815. There are many charitable institutions for the sick, aged, widows, and orphans; the infirmary was founded by subscription for this town and the county of Rutland. There were anciently fine monastic institutions, few traces of which are visible. A convent of grey friars was founded by Henry III., and in the reign of the same monarch a college was erected by some Carmelite friars, which continued to flourish for a long period. This town formerly possessed two castles, of which one was built by Edward the Elder, in the 11th century, the other by Stephen, during the war with the empress Matilda. In the vicinity of Stamford is the seat of the marquis of Exeter. This town gives the title of earl to the Grey of Groby family.

STAMFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., Fairfield co., Connecticut, on Long Island Sound. Pop. 3795.

STAMFORD BRIDGE, tnshp. England, par. Catton, partly in the lib. of St. Peter of York, partly in the Wilton Beacon div. wapentake of Harthill, and partly in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 680. Real prop. £1229. Pop. 385. York (P. T. 196). Fair, December 1, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, &c. This place, which is divided into two parts by the river Derwent, called E. and W., is celebrated for the memorable battle fought in 1066 by king Harold against his brothers, Tosti and Harfager, kings of Norway. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

STAMFORD HAM, or Stamford Hiam, par. England, NE. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 17,430. Real prop. £23,170. Pop. 1736. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 274). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Durham. Five annual fairs. It consists chiefly of one long and broad street, in the centre of which is a covered market cross. Here are a chapel belonging to the Scotch Presbyterians, and an endowed free-school.

STAMFORD HILL, chap. England, par. Hackney, Tower div. hund. Ossulston, co. Middlesex. Pop. with par. London, 3 m. Liv. a donative cur. in dioc. London.

STAMULLEN, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Upper Duleek, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 4242. Pop. 1322. Drogheda (P. T. 30). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. of Armagh.

STANBOROUGH, hundred, England, co. Devon. Acres, 61,870. Pop. 14,521. Containing 19 pars.

STANBRIDGE, ham. and chap. England, par. Leighton Buzzard, hund. Manshead, co. Bedford. Real prop. £1261. Pop. 416. Leighton Buzzard (P. T. 41). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lincoln.

STANCO (anc. Cos), island, Grecian archipelago; about 70 m. in circumference. Lat. 36. 46. N. Long. 26. 56. E. It contains large plantations of lemon trees, and abounds with cypress and turpentine. It produces also the stone called whetstone. There is one considerable town, situated in a bay, with a harbour, defended by a castle.

STANDEN, chap. England, par. Arreton, hund. East, Medina lib., Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Pop. with par. Newport (P. T. 89). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester.

STANDERWICK, parish, England, hund. Frome, co. Somerset. Acres, 270. Pop. 97. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

STANDGROUND, parish, England, hund. Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 7650. Real prop. £6695. Pop. 1242. Peterborough (P. T. 81). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

STANDIA, or Dia, island, Grecian archipelago; 10 m. N. of Candia. Lat. 25. 36. N. Long. 25. 9. E. It is rocky, and almost uninhabited, but has a harbour, where ships stop bound to Cadiz.

STANDISH, par. England, upper div. hund. Whitston, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2610. Real prop. £4663. Pop. 536. Stroud (P. T. 101). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Gloucester.

STANDISH, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Leyland, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 15,190. Real prop. £8838. Pop. 7719. Wigan (P. T. 200). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester. Manufactures, cotton and coarse linens. Coal is abundant. A free grammar-school was founded in 1603, with a liberal endowment; there is also a school for clothing and instructing 20 girls.

STANDLAKE, par. England, hund. Bampton, co. of Oxford. Acres, 2040. Real prop. £3485. Pop. 669. Witney (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Oxford. Twelve poor children are instructed by means of the interest arising from two bequests.

STANDON, or Stanelow, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Braughin, co. Hertford. Acres, 7290. Real prop. £8612. Pop. 2272. London, 27 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, also an endowed free-school. The ancient Ermin-street runs through this parish.

STANDON, par. England, N. div. hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 2820. Real prop. £4194. Pop. 420. Eccleshall (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

STANE, par. England, in the Ward div. hund. Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2510. Real prop. £3787. Pop. (with Withern) 390. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

STANFIELD, par. England, hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £963. Pop. 234. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

STANFORD, par. England, partly in the hund. Stouting, and partly in that of Street, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1591. Pop. 243. Hythe (P. T. 65). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Canterbury.

STANFORD, par. England, hund. Grimshoe, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 3220. Real prop. £773. Pop. 153. Wotton (P. T. 98). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £61.

STANFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., Duchess co., New York. Pop. 2521. It contains several paper and other valuable mills.

STANFORD-UPON-AVON, par. England, hund. Guilesburgh, co. Northampton. Acres,

1510. Real prop. £4164. Pop. 24. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £130.

STANFORD, Bishop's, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 2660. Real prop. £1594. Pop. 362. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Hereford.

STANFORD, Dingley, or Dynely, par. England, hund. Faircross, co. Berks. Acres, 660. Real prop. £1140. Pop. 139. Speenhamland (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Salisbury.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE, par. England, hund. Barstaple, co. Essex. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £3270. Pop. 330. Horndon-on-the-Hill (P. T. 24). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

STANFORD RIVERS, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £6674. Pop. 905. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London. The Independents have a chapel here.

STANFORD-UPON-SOAR, par. England, s. div. of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £2681. Pop. 129. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York.

STANFORD-UPON-TEAME, par. England, upper div. hund. Doddingtree, co. Worcester. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £1402. Pop. 198. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Hereford. It abounds with limestone, and hops are cultivated here.

STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE, par. England, hund. Ganfield, co. Berks. Acres, 3740. Real prop. £5486. Pop. 1016. Great Faringdon (P. T. 68). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Salisbury.

STANHOE, par. England, hund. Smithdon, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £3651. Pop. (with Berwick) 436. Burnham Westgate (P. T. 117). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

STANHOPE, par. England, NW. div. of Darlington ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 55,030. Real prop. £16,339. Pop. 9541. Bishop Auckland (P. T. 248). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Durham. Three annual fairs. Many of the inhabitants are employed in some extensive lead mines, a tenth of the produce of which belongs to the rector: limestone also abounds here. The magistrates hold petty sessions every alternate Friday; and a court-baron is occasionally held within the limits of the par. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and national, charity, and Sunday schools. Stanhope-hall is a large ancient structure, guarded by a curtain wall, and is now the property of the earl of Carlisle.

STANINGFIELD, par. England, hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £1788. Pop. 306. Bury St. Edmunds (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich. Mrs. Inchbald, the novelist and dramatic writer, was a native of this place.

STANINGHALL, par. England, hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2490. Real prop. £2214. Pop. 593. Coltishall (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

STANION, or Staniern, par. England, hund. Corby, co. Northampton. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £1806. Pop. 313. Rockingham (P. T. 83). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

STANISLAWOW, circle, Austria, prov. of Galicia, near Hungary. Area, 1955 sq. m. Pop. 179 000. It is watered by the rivers Dniester, Pruth, and Bistricza.—*Stanislawow*, chief tn. of preceding circle. Pop. 6200. Lat. 48. 56. N. Long. 24. 43. E. It is well fortified, has a Catholic and Arminian church, a gymnasium, and central school. It has also a government depôt of tobacco and snuff, and a considerable trade.

STANLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Spondon, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1343. Pop. 391. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £17.

STANLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Wakefield, lower div. of the wapentake Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 4700. Real prop. £11,318. Pop. (with Wrenthorpe) 5047. Wakefield (P. T. 182). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York.

STANLEY, King's, par. England, lower div. hund. Whitstone, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £3745. Pop. 2438. Stroud (P. T. 101). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Gloucester. Two annual fairs. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here; and three small schools are supported, partly by a bequest and partly by subscriptions.

STANLEY, St. Leonard, par. England, lower div. hund. Whitstone, co. Gloucester. Acres, 910. Real prop. £2423. Pop. 942. Stroud (P. T. 101). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £105. Two annual fairs. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen cloth manufactories. Here is a charity school, supported by a bequest.

STANLEY PONT-LARGE, parish, England, lower div. hund. Kiftsgate, co. of Gloucester. Acres, 960. Real prop. £995. Pop. 62. Winchcombe (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

STANMER, par. England, hund. Ringmer, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 3050. Real prop. £654. Pop. 123. Lewes (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £130.

STANMORE, Great, par. England, hund. Gore, co. Middlesex. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £6257. Pop. 1144. London, 19 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

STANMORE, Little, or Whitchurch, par. England, hund. Gore, co. Middlesex. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £4730. Pop. 876. London, 8 m. Liv. a donative in the dioc. of London. Here are an endowed grammar-school and almshouses.

STANNINGTON, par. England, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 9650. Real prop. £14,091. Pop. 1021. Morpeth (P. T. 288). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Durham. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal mines and a large floor-cloth manufactory. Here are chapels for Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians, and a small endowed school.

STANSFIELD, par. England, hund. Risbridge, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £2311. Pop. 470. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

STANSFIELD, tnshp. England, par. Halifax, wapentake of Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 5920. Real prop. £7639. Pop. 8262. Halifax (P. T. 197).

STANSTEAD, par. England, hund. Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £1554. Pop. 262. Wrotham (P. T. 24). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar in dioc. Canterbury.

STANSTED, par. England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £1453.

Pop. 353. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

STANSTED, Abbots, par. England, hund. Braughin, co. Hertford. Acres, 2470. Real prop. £4329. Pop. 966. Hoddesdon (P. T. 17). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £120. Here are an endowed free grammar-school and almshouses for six poor widows.

STANSTED, Mountfichet, par. England, hund. Uttlesford, co. Essex. Acres, 3740. Real prop. £7307. Pop. 1560. Bishop's Stortford (P. T. 30). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of London. Here are a place of worship for Independents, and a Sunday-school for about 100 children.

STANTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Youlgreave, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Real prop. £1808. Pop. 744. Bakewell (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. This place is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas for the recovery of debts under 40s.

STANTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Stapenhill, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. of Derby. Real prop. £2462. Pop. 1182. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 125). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. This place is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas for the recovery of debts under 40s.

STANTON, or Staunton, par. England, hund. St. Briavell's, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2090. Real prop. £921. Pop. 204. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £94.

STANTON, par. England, lower div. hund. Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £1216. Pop. 293. Winchcombe (P. T. 99). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Gloucester.

STANTON, tnshp. England, par. Ellastone, s. div. hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Real prop. £1453. Pop. 371. Ashborne (P. T. 139). It is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas for the recovery of debts under 40s.

STANTON, All Saints and St. John's, par. England, hund. Blackbourn, co. Suffolk. Acres, 3840. Real prop. £3828. Pop. 1035. Bury St. Edmunds (P. T. 71). Livs. 2 rects. in the dioc. Norwich.

STANTON-UPON-ARROW, par. England, hund. Stretford, co. Hereford. Acres, 2780. Real prop. £2777. Pop. 393. Kington (P. T. 155). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Hereford.

STANTON-UNDER-BARDON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Thornton, hund. Sparkenhoe, within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of the manor of Groby; co. Leicester. Real prop. £1536. Pop. 295. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln. Here is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

STANTON BARRY, par. England, hund. of Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 750. Pop. 51. Newport Pagnell (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £30.

STANTON St. BERNARD, par. England, hund. Swanborough, co. Wilts. Acres, 1950. Real prop. £2689. Pop. 319. Devizes (P. T. 89). Livs. a prebend and disch. vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury.

STANTON-BY-BRIDGE, parish, England, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £1533. Pop. 215. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

STANTON-BY-DALE, par. England, hund Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Acres 3260. Real prop. £1718. Pop. 740. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £56. Here are almshouses for six poor persons. The inhabitants have the privilege of sending scholars to the Risley free-school. This place is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas for the recovery of debts under 40s.

STANTON DREW, par. England, hund. of Keynsham, co. Somerset. Acres, 2410. Real prop. £3671. Pop. 731. Pensford (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £140. Here is a curious monument of antiquity, consisting of the remains of four clusters of huge massive stones, forming two circles, an oblong and an ellipsis; one of the circles is 300 feet in diameter, and composed of 14 immense stones. The origin of this work is uncertain, but it is supposed to have been erected by the Druids.

STANTON FITZWARREN, par. England, hund. Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. of Wilts. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £2222. Pop. 188. Highworth (P. T. 77). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £145.

STANTON St. GABRIAL, par. England, hund. Whitchurch Canonicorum, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £1140. Pop. 101. Bridport (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bristol. A signal station on the coast of the English Channel forms the s. boundary of this vil.

STANTON HARCOURT. See Staunton Harcourt.

STANTON St. JOHN, par. England, hund. Bullington, co. Oxford. Acres, 3290. Real prop. £3486. Pop. 476. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Oxford. Here is a school supported by a bequest, in which 50 children are educated.

STANTON LACY, par. England, hund. Munslow, co. Salop. Acres, 630. Real prop. £9705. Pop. 1467. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Hereford.

STANTON LONG, par. England, hund. Munslow, co. Salop. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £2356. Pop. 278. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £127.

STANTON-UPON-NINEHEATH, par. and tnshp. England, Whitchurch div. hund. Bradford North, co. of Salop. Acres, 4450. Real prop. £5940. Pop. 722. Wem (P. T. 163). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

STANTON PRIOR, par. England, hund. of Keynsham, co. Somerset. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £1878. Pop. 159. Bath (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £149. On Stantonbury hill is an extensive and ancient camp, containing within its ramparts upwards of 30 acres.

STANTON St. QUINTIN, par. England, hund. Malmsbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £1868. Pop. 317. Chippenham (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury. Slate, lime, and hard blue stone, abound within the limits of this par.

STANTON STONY, par. England, hund. of

Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £2894. Pop. 549. Hinckley (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

STANTON, or STAUNTON-UPON-WYE, parish, England, hund. Grimsworth, co. of Hereford. Acres, 2570. Real prop. £2867. Pop. 645. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Hereford.

STANWAY, par. England, Colchester div. hund. Lexden, co. Essex. Acres, 3440. Real prop. £5232. Pop. 665. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

STANWAY, par. England, upper div. hund. Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 3396. Real prop. £3736. Pop. 401. Winchcombe (P. T. 99). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £71. Limestone is obtained in this par.

STANWELL, par. England, hund. of Spelthorne, co. Middlesex. Acres, 4060. Real prop. £9455. Pop. 1386. Staines (P. T. 16). Liv. a vic. in dioc. London. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

STANWICK, par. England, hund. Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £2111. Pop. 503. Higham Ferrers (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Here are a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and a school, supported by a bequest.

STANWICK, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Gilling West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 4730. Real prop. £1740. Pop. 955. Richmond (P. T. 233). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £108.

STANWIX, or STANEWICK, par. and tnshp. England, partly in Cumberland, and partly in Eskdale wards, co. Cumberland. Acres, 6340. Real prop. £1779. Pop. 1788. Carlisle (P. T. 301). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Carlisle. The petty sessions for Eskdale ward are holden here. A soft freestone abounds in the vicinity.

STAPENHILL, par. England, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 4620. Real prop. £3797. Pop. 1906. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 125). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Many of the inhabitants are employed in extensive collieries worked here. There is a place of worship for Baptists. This place is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas for the recovery of debts under 40s.

STAPLE, par. England, hund. Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 1060. Real prop. £2592. Pop. 502. Wingham (P. T. 62). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Canterbury.

STAPLE, hund. England, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 12,420. Pop. 3729. Containing four pars.

STAPLE, FITZPAINE, par. England, hund. Abdick and Bulstone, co. Somerset. Acres, 2660. Real prop. £2202. Pop. 415. Taunton (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells.

STAPLEFORD, par. England, hund. Thriplow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £1967. Pop. 464. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Ely.

STAPLEFORD, par. England, hund. Hertford, co. Hertford. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £1480. Pop. 237. Hertford (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

STAPLEFORD, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 3960. Real prop. £3439. Pop. 185. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £100. Here is an endowed hospital.

STAPLEFORD, par. England, lower div. wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2930. Real prop. £2371. Pop. 185. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £63.

STAPLEFORD, par. England, s. div. wapentake of Broxtow, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £2392. Pop. 1533. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £60. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the stocking manufacture. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, an endowed school, and a national school.

STAPLEFORD, par. England, hund. Branch and Dole, co. Wilts. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £2443. Pop. 337. Wilton (P. T. 84). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £50.

STAPLEFORD ABBOTS, parish, England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £3318. Pop. 507. Epping (P. T. 17). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London. Here is an endowed school for 40 boys.

STAPLEFORD BRUINE'S, tnshp. England, par. Tarvin, hund. Eddisbury, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 980. Real prop. £1652. Pop. 159. Chester (P. T. 183). Here is an endowed grammar-school.

STAPLEFORD TAWNEY, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £2721. Pop. 297. Epping (P. T. 17). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

STAPLEGROVE, par. England, hund. Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. Somerset. Acres, 890. Real prop. £2676. Pop. 457. Taunton (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. dioc. Bath and Wells.

STAPLEHURST, par. England, partly in the hund. Cranbrook, and partly in that of Marden, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 5590. Real prop. £6110. Pop. 1484. Cranbrook (P. T. 48). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Canterbury. Here are an Independent chapel, and three schools, supported by the interest of several bequests.

STAPLETON, par. and township, England, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 13,980. Real prop. £2444. Pop. 1197. Longtown (P. T. 309). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £88. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the limestone quarries and a colliery. Here is a small endowed school.

STAPLETON, par. England, hund. Barton Regis, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2600. Real prop. £7865. Pop. 2715. Bristol (P. T. 114). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Bristol. Here are an endowed school, and almshouses for three poor women.

STAPLETON, ham. and chap. England, par. Barnwell, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. of Leicester. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £2097. Pop. 249. Hinckley (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln.

STAPLETON, par. England, hund. Condover, co. Salop. Acres, 870. Real prop. £3926. Pop. 235. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

STAPLOE, hund. England, co. Cambridge. Acres, 39,572. Pop. 10,615. Containing 9 pars.

STARAJA RUSSA, town, W. of European Russia, gov. Novgorod, near Lake Ilmen, on the riv. Polista; 34 m. s. of Novgorod. Pop. 5300. It has a considerable trade in hemp and flax, but the most important establishment is a salt-work belonging to the government.

STARCROSS, chap. England, par. Kenton, and hund. Exminster, co. Devon. Pop. with par. Exmouth (P. T. 168). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Exeter. Fair, Whitsuntide. The trade consists chiefly in the importation of coals and timber. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

STARGARD, tn. Germany, prov. Pomerania, kingd. Prussia, on the riv. Ihna; 21 m. EBS. of Stettin. Pop. 8600. It contains manufactures of woollens, soap, and tobacco; also breweries and distilleries. It exports corn by the Ihna, which is navigable to the Oder, and thence to the Baltic.

STARGARD, lordship of Germany, grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Area, 6350 sq. m. Pop. 60,000. The chief tn. *Stargard*, is 5 m. SSE. of New Brandenburg. Pop. 900.

STARITZA, tn. European Russia, gov. Tver, on the riv. Wolga; 55 m. SW. of Tver. Pop. 3400. It has some traffic with Petersburg in corn and hemp.

STARK, co. N. America, U. S., Ohio; 33 m. long, by 30 m. broad. Pop. 26,780. Chief tn. Canton.

STARKENBURG, prov. of Germany, grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. Area, 1060 sq. m. Pop. 200,000. The products are wheat, barley, oats, and flax; also fruits usual in this Lat. with some vines. Offenbach is the only manufacturing place in the prov. The chief tn. is Darmstadt, the cap. of the principality.

STARODUB, tn. European Russia, gov. of Czernigov; 110 m. NNE. of Czernigov. Pop. 4000. It has a trade in hemp, potash, and cattle, and two well frequented annual fairs.

STARSTON, par. England, hund. Earsham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £3130. Pop. 449. Harleston (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

STARTFORTH, or STRATFORD, par. England, wapentake of Gilling West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £2453. Pop. 632. Barnard Castle (P. T. 246). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £128.

STATEN ISLAND, island, North America, U. S., forming Richmond co., New York; 18 m. long by 8 m. broad. Pop. 7084.

STATES OF THE CHURCH, or ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, country, Italy, forming the dominions of the Pope. Area, 17,000 sq. m. Pop. 2,590,000. By the most recent territorial arrangement the Ecclesiastical State is divided into 13 delegations, containing 90 towns, 206 burghs, and 3387 vils. The following are the names of the delegations:—1. Bologna; 2. Ferrara; 3. Ravenna; 4. Forli; 5. Pesaro and Urbino; 6. Macerata and Camerino; 7. Fermo and Ascoli; 8. Spoletto and Rieti; 9. Viterbo and Civita Vecchia, comprehending the tn. and ter. of Rome; 10. Ancona; 11. Perugia; 12. Fronzinone and Ponte Corvo; 13. Benevento. This ter. is bounded N. by the riv. Po, W. by the grand duchy of Tuscany, E. by the Adriatic, and S. by the kingd. of Naples. It is traversed from NW. to SE. by the Appennines, which divide it into two unequal parts, and give rise to a number of streams, but the only one of them of any interest is the Tiber. In the valleys are several lakes of considerable extent. The principal are those of Perugia, Bolsena, and Bracciano. On the SW. coast are the Pontine marshes, which prevent a considerable tract of land from being cultivated. See PONTINE MARSHES. The upper part of the country towards the Adriatic has a healthy climate, and is well cultivated, producing all kinds of corn and pulse, with wine, fruit, silk, oil, flax, and hemp. Some places are favourable to pasturage, and wool is produced in great quantities. But the lower provs., towards the Mediterranean, though the soil is rich, is not half cultivated. The manufactures carried on here are undertaken by public institutions, under the direction of some prelate, and supported by an annual allowance from government. On this plan are several woollen manufactures. There are some silk manufactures, the most successful of which is in Bologna; at Rome is a considerable fabric of tapestry. The prohibition of leather has given rise to several tanneries; and this manufacture is the most thriving of any. A manufacture of calicoes has been prosecuted with success. Hats, linens, and hardware, are made. The chief mineral products are marble, rock-salt, sulphur, and alum. The trade carried on is almost entirely in the hands of foreigners. The chief article of export is wool, which is sent to France and Switzerland, and often returned to Rome in a manufactured state. The imports consist of foreign manufactures and fish. The principal seaports are Ancona, on the E. coast, and Civita Vecchia on the W. The chief ministers of state are, the cardinal camerlingo, who is at the head of the apostolic chamber, and is minister of finance; the cardinal secretary of state, whose province is diplomacy, or foreign affairs; and the cardinal datary, who has the patronage of vacant livings, the dispensation of marriages, &c. Generally speaking, the administration of government is mild as far as regards the disposition of the individuals; the evils experienced are mostly the result of a vicious system. From the year 100 to 325 the predecessors of the popes were bishops of Rome; from 325 to 607 they bore the title of patriarchs, or primates. After 607 they were the supreme patriarchs; and after 753 they began to acquire lands and other temporal possessions; and, in 1073, in the reign of Gregory VII., to arrogate supreme dominion, both in church and state. From 1307 to 1377 the pope's residence was at Avignon. In 1429 three dignitaries assumed the title of pope, which weakened the papal influence, and paved the way for the blow struck by Luther in 1517. After the peace of Westphalia in 1648, matters remained in tranquillity until the Roman see was attacked by the emperor Joseph II., and the French revolution soon after considerably weakened its power. The convention proceeded to a total rejection of the authority of the pope in France, but Bonaparte followed the plan of affecting to respect his authority, while he made him instrumental to the consolidation of his own power. But cordiality was of short duration; Bonaparte became imperative, and the pope (Pius VII.) was taken prisoner to France, and remained there till 1814, when the success of the allies restored him to most of his former prerogatives.

STATFOLD, par. England, s. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 420. Real prop. £641. Pop. 41. Tamworth (P. T. 114). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

STATHERN, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £2971.

Pop. 481. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a small endowed free school.

STAUGHTON, Great, par. England, hund. Toseland, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 5940. Real prop. £3731. Pop. 1191. Kimbolton (P. T. 63). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Here is a small endowed school.

STAUGHTON, Little, par. England, hund. Stodden, co. Bedford. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £1660. Pop. 455. Kimbolton (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

STAUNTON, par. England, lower div. hund. Pershore, co. Worcester. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £1913. Pop. 348. Ledbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester.

STAUNTON, tn. N. America, U. S., Augusta co., Virginia; 120 m. WNW. of Richmond. Pop. 2000. It contains a court-house, gaol, an academy, and three churches.—*Staunton*, riv., Virginia, branch of riv. Roanoke. It rises on the W. side of the Blue Ridge, and there has the name of Roanoke, but after its passage through the Blue Ridge, it takes the name of Staunton, which it retains to its junction with the Dan, on the W. border of Mecklenburgh co.

STAUNTON HARCOURT, par. England, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 3120. Real prop. £4939. Pop. 657. Witney (P. T. 65). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Oxford. Ann. val. £120. A school for 40 children is supported by means of several bequests. Here are some curious remains of an ancient mansion, consisting of the porter's lodge, the kitchen, with some few adjoining rooms, and the domestic chapel; which latter has a chamber over it, and a tower containing three apartments one above the other: in the uppermost, which still retains the name of Pope's study, that poet finished the fifth volume of Homer.

STAUNTON HAROLD, chap. England, par. Breedon-on-the-Hill, hund. W. Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1840. Real prop. £2380. Pop. 342. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lincoln. This place is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas for the recovery of debts under 40s.

STAUNTON-IN-THE-VALE, par. England, s. div. wapentake of Newark, co. Nottingham. Acres, 2330. Real prop. £1397. Pop. 173. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

STAUNTON-UPON-THE-WOLDS, parish, England, N. div. wapentake Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £976. Pop. 125. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £148.

STAUNTON WYVILE, parish, England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £2169. Pop. 106. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

STAVELEY, par. England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 10,050. Real prop. £9084. Pop. 2926. Chesterfield (P. T. 150). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Considerable quantities of iron ore are melted at two blast-mills in this parish. Here is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by judge Rodes, with two scholarships in St. John's, Cambridge, and a bequest for the education of girls.

STAVELEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Cartmel, hund. Lonsdale N. of the sands. co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 2480. Real prop. £2591. Pop. 326. Ulverston (P. T. 273). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £90.

STAVELEY, par. England, lower div. wapentake Claro, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £1929. Pop. 330. Boroughbridge (P. T. 206). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester.

STAVELEY OVER, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kirkby-in-Kendal, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £1367. Pop. 412. Kendal (P. T. 262). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £105. Here is an endowed free school.

STAVERTON, par. England, hund. Haytor, co. Devon. Acres, 4710. Real prop. £9085. Pop. 1055. Totness (P. T. 196). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. Blue and grey marble, slates, and limestone abound here. A small school is supported by bequests.

STAVERTON, parish, England, lower div. hund. Deerhurst, co. Gloucester. Acres, 720. Real prop. £1012. Pop. 245. Gloucester (P. T. 104). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar in dioc. Gloucester. The Cheltenham rail-road passes here.

STAVERTON, par. England, hund. Fawsley, co. Northampton. Acres, 2240. Real prop. £3818. Pop. 475. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £30. Here is an endowed school.

STAVERTON, chap. England, par. Trowbridge, hund. Melksham, co. Wilts. Pop. with par. Trowbridge (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Salisbury. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of cloth.

STAWELL, ham. England, par. Moorlinch, hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £1533. Pop. 214. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar in dioc. Bath and Wells.

STAWLEY, par. England, hund. Milverton, co. Somerset. Acres, 830. Real prop. £1114. Pop. 180. Wellington (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

STAYLEY BRIDGE, or Ridghill Lane mkt.-tn., tnshp., and chap. England, partly in the parish of Ashton-under-Line, partly in that of Mottram in Langden Dale, and partly in the hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. Chester, and partly in that of Salford, co. pal. Lancaster; cos. pal. Chester and Lancaster. Acres, 2760. Pop. 14,216. Ashton-under-Line (P. T. 186). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fair, March 5. The increase of this place in size and population, in consequence of the introduction of the cotton manufacture, has been extremely rapid. A town-hall has been recently erected, which is a lofty and handsome stone structure. The town is lighted with gas, and water-works have been constructed for the supply of the inhabitants; and here are newsrooms and a library. It is governed by a head-constable and his deputies, whose jurisdiction is restricted to a police district. The neighbourhood abounds in pit-coal, and affords many beautiful prospects. Here are six meeting-houses for different sects of Dissenters, with various schools.

STEBBING, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 2810. Real prop. £4393. Pop. 1434. Great Dunmow (P. T. 38). Liv. a vic. in dioc. London. The Independents have a place of worship here.

STEDE, or Stidd, extra-parochial chap. Eng-

land, hund. Blackburn, co. pal. of Lancaster. Pop. (with Ribchester) 4283. Ribchester (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester.

STEDHAM, parish, England, hund. Easebourne, rape Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 1840. Real prop. £1875. Pop. 494. Midhurst (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester.

STEENBERGEN, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. N. Brabant; 25 m. NNW. of Antwerp. Pop. 4200. It was formerly a considerable seaport, but the tide does not now come within 2 m. of it.

STEENWORDE, tn. France, prov. French Flanders; 22 m. NW. of Lille. Pop. 3200. It has some manufactures of linen, woollens, and leather.

STEEP, par. England, hund. E. Meon, Alton S. div. co. Southampton. Acres, 4970. Real prop. £3157. Pop. 835. Petersfield (P. T. 54). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar in dioc. Winchester. This parish is in the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held at Winchester for the recovery of debts.

STEEPHOLMES ISLAND, large rock, England, co. Somerset, rising perpendicularly out of the Bristol Channel to the height of above 400 feet above sea-level, and about 1½ m. in circumference.

STEEPING, Great, par. England, Wold div. wapentake Candleshoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £1817. Pop. 281. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

STEEPING, Little, par. England, E. div. soke of Bolingbroke, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £1063. Pop. 263. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £53.

STEEPLE, par. England, hund. Hasilor, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 3900. Real prop. £1702. Pop. 237. Corfe Castle (P. T. 116). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

STEEPLE, par. England, hund. Dengie, co. Essex. Acres, 3740. Real prop. £3829. Pop, 497. Bradwell-near-the-Sea (P. T. 51). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £136.

STEEPLETON, Iwerne, parish, England, hund. Pimperne, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 370. Pop. 36. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £125. This place is now considered extra-parochial.

STEETON, or Steveton, tnshp. England, par. Kildwick, E. div. wapentake Staineliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £3017. Pop. (with Easburns) 859. Keighley (P. T. 206). Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and a small endowed school.

STEFANO, St., tn. island Sicily, N. coast of Val di Demona, between Cefalu and Caronia. Pop. 3000.

STEIN AM ANGER, or Szombathely (anc. Sabaria), tn. SW. of Hungary, on river Guntz; 65 m. SSE. of Presburg. Pop. 2200. Lat. 47. 13. N. Long. 16. 38. E. It is the see of a bishop. The town contains a number of Roman antiquities.

STEINBACH, tn. W. of Germany, lordship of Smalcalden, Hesse Cassel; 5 m. E. of Smalcalden. Pop. 2100. Manufacture, hardware.

STEKENE, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. East Flanders, on the canal from Ghent to Hulst; 17 m. NE. of Ghent. Pop. 3700.

STELLENBOSCH AND DRAKENSTEIN, dist. Cape of Good Hope. Area, 55,000 sq. m. Pop. 22,959. These provinces include the whole extent from Cape Agulhas, the S. point of Africa, to the riv. Koussie, the N. boundary of the colony. The greater part consists of mountains, sandy hills, and karroo plains, but the remainder is the finest land in the colony.

STELLING, par. England, partly in the hund. Loningborough, and partly in that of Stouting, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £1242. Pop. 313. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

STENDAL, or Stendel, tn. Prussian States, formerly cap. of Brandenburg, now in gov. of Magdeburg, on river Ucht; 62 m. W. of Berlin. Pop. 5000. Here is a colony of French Calvinists, who carry on manufactures of woollen and leather.

STENE, par. England, hund. King's Sutton, co. Northampton. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £1405. Pop. 24. Brackley (P. T. 63). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

STENNESS, par. Scotland, island Pomona, or mainland of Orkney (ecclesiastically united with that of Firth), sh. Orkney and Shetland. Real prop. £46. Pop. 640. Towards the W. the mainland is intersected by the loch of Stenness, which extends nearly 5 m. from N. to S.

STENNIGOT, par. England, N. div. wapentake Gartree, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £904. Pop. 89. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

STENTON, par. Scotland, sh. Haddington; 3½ m. long by 3 m. broad. Real prop. £7356. Pop. 686. Dunbar (P. T. 28). Liv. in presb. Dunbar, and synod Lothian and Tweeddale.

STEPHEN, St., par. England, S. div. hund. East, co. Cornwall. Acres, 4880. Real prop. £9253. Pop. 3092. Saltash (P. T. 220). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. Here are some remains of Trematon Castle. It was in existence before the Conquest.

STEPHEN, St., par. England, E. div. hund. Powder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 13,420. Real prop. £6696. Pop. 2477. Austell (P. T. 243). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £50. Here are an Independent chapel and an endowed school. The parish abounds in moorstone and a kind of white clay; in the latter are found transparent crystals called Cornish diamonds.

STEPHEN'S, St., par. England, N. div. hund. East, co. Cornwall. Acres, 3910. Real prop. £3467. Pop. (with Newport Borough) 1084. Launceston (P. T. 214). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. Here is a small endowed school.

STEPHEN, St., par. England, hund. Cashio, co. Hertford. Acres, 14,010. Real prop. £11,489. Pop. 1746. St. Alban's (P. T. 20). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London.

STEPINGLEY, par. England, hund. Redborne Stoke, co. Bedford. Acres, 1060. Real prop. £1299. Pop. 348. Ampthill (P. T. 45). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

STEPNEY, par. England, Tower div. hund. Ossulston, co. Middlesex. Acres, 2130. Pop. 67,872. London, 2½ m. The ancient limits of this once extensive district have been greatly curtailed by the erection of several distinct parishes, which have been taken from it at different periods. Shadwell, previously a hamlet

to Stepney, was made parochial in 1666; Whitechapel, in 1673; Wapping, in 1694; Bow, in 1717; Spitalfields, and Ratcliffe or St. George's in the East, in 1729; Limehouse, in 1730; Bethnal Green, in 1743; and Poplar, in 1817. The local government is vested in 12 trustees, chosen annually by the inhabitants. In the manors of Stepney, Poplar, and Bromley, the descent of land is regulated by the ancient custom of gavelkind. For further information see articles, LONDON, LIMEHOUSE, MILE-END, and POPLAR.

STERNBERG, tn. Austria, in Moravia; 13 m. NNE. of Olmutz. Pop. 8000. Lat. 49. 40. N. Long. 17. 13. E. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and canvass.

STERNDALE, EARL, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Hartington, wapentake Wirksworth, co. Derby. Pop. with par. Buxton (P. T. 160). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here is a small endowed school.

STERNFIELD, par. England, hund. Plomesgate, co. Suffolk. Acres, 520. Real prop. £1309. Pop. 203. Saxmundham (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

STERT, par. England, hund. Swanborough, co. Wilts. Acres, 780. Real prop. £1464. Pop. 185. Devizes (P. T. 89). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Salisbury.

STETCHWORTH, or STACHWORTH, parish, England, hund. Radlow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 2824. Real prop. £1986. Pop. 545. Newmarket (P. T. 61). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Ely. Ann. val. £100. Here is an endowed almshouse.

STETTIN, gov. Prussia, prov. Pomerania. Area, 6625 sq. m. Pop. 300,000. It is divided into 13 circles, Randow, Anclam, Demmin, Usedom, Wollin, Greifenhagen, Pyritz, Saatzig, Naugard-Daber, Flemming, Greifenberg, Osten-Blucher, and Bork.

STETTIN, tn. Prussia, cap. of the above gov. and of prov. Pomerania, on left bank of river Oder; 80 m. NNE. of Berlin. Pop. 21,000. Lat. 53. 25. N. Long. 14. 45. E. Opposite to it, and connected by a long bridge over the main stream, is the part of the town called Lastadie. Stettin has five gates and several small squares. The public buildings are the castle, government-house, arsenal, barracks, hospitals, exchange, theatre, and public library. The government offices are in the castle: here is an academical gymnasium, with several professors. The town-school has been united with this institution since 1805. The manufactures comprise woollens, linens, cotton, leather, soap, tobacco, and ships' anchors. Stettin is the great outlet for the manufactures of Silesia, and the import of colonial goods and foreign fabrics. It fell without resistance into the hands of the French in 1806. The adjoining country, called formerly the duchy of Stettin, was ceded to Sweden by the peace of Westphalia, but was seized by the Prussians in the misfortunes of the latter years of Charles XII.

STEUBEN, tn. N. America, U. S., Oneida co., New York; 20 m. N. of Utica. Pop. 2094. Baron Steuben died here in 1796.

STEUBENVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., Jefferson co., on river Ohio; 69 miles below Pittsburg. Pop. 2937. Lat. 40. 25. N. Long. 80. 45. W. It is a very flourishing town, with four churches, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, furnaces, paper-mills, &c. It has an academy, two banks, and a printing-office.

STEVENAGE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Broadwater, co. Hertford. Acres, 4640. Real prop. £5001. Pop. 1859. London, 31 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of London. Two annual fairs. The chief trade is that of the carcass butchers, who send considerable quantities of slaughtered beasts and sheep to Hertford and London. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels. Here are a free grammar-school, some almshouses, and other charities for the poor. The petty sessions for Stevenage div. are holden here.

STEVENSTON, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. Cunninghame, sh. Ayr; 5 m. long, and 2½ m. broad. Real prop. £5897. Pop. 3544. Irvine (P. T. 68½). Liv. in presb. Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The village consists chiefly of one spacious street, forming a suburb to the flourishing seaport-town of Saltcoats, which is partly in this parish and partly in that of Ardrossan. Coal, freestone, and limestone are found here in abundance.

STEVENTON, or STEVINGTON, par. England, hund. Ock, co. Berks. Acres, 3520. Real prop. £4073. Pop. 691. Abingdon (P. T. 56). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Here are a charity and a Sunday school.

STEVENTON, par. England, hund. Basingstoke, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £1636. Pop. 197. Whitchurch (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester.

STEVINGTON, or STEVENTON, par. England, hund. Willey, co. Bedford. Acres, 1950. Real prop. £1786. Pop. 500. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £111.

STEWART, co. N. America, U. S., Tennessee, on riv. Tennessee; 22 m. long by 20 m. broad. Pop. 6988. Chief town, Dover.

STEWARTON, mkt.-tn., post-tn., and par. Scotland, dist. Cunninghame, sh. Ayr; 10 m. long, and 4 m. broad. Real prop. £15,067. Pop. 4503. Edinburgh, 61 m. Liv. in presb. Irvine, and synod Glasgow and Ayr. Five annual fairs.

STEWART'S ISLANDS, cluster of islands, South Pacific ocean. Lat. 8. 26. S. Long. 163. 18. E. They consist of five small islands, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791.

STEWKLEY, par. England, hund. Cottesloe, co. of Buckingham. Acres, 4330. Real prop. £6341. Pop. 1053. Winslow (P. T. 49). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

STEWTON, par. England, Wold div. hund. Louth Eske, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £1228. Pop. 69. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £77.

STEYER, tn. Austria, circle Traun, at the confluence of riv. Steyer and Enns; 92 m. WBS. of Vienna. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 28. 4. N. Long. 14. 20. E. The town has some manufactures of cottons, woollens, and iron. The largest establishment is a manufactory of firearms for government. Steyer was originally a castle, built about the end of the 10th century to check the inroads of the Magyars.

STEYNING, hund. England, rape Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 1217. Pop. 2774. Containing six pars.

STEYNING, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. of the same name, rape Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 3290. Real prop. £4411. Pop. 1436. London, 50 m. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Three annual fairs, and second Wednesday in every month, for cattle. The town consists of four transverse streets. It was formerly a borough by prescription, and sent two members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill in 1832. The government of the place is vested in a constable, annually chosen at a court-leet of the lord of the manor. Here are a free grammar-school, and a national school supported by contributions. The petty sessions are holden here.

STIBARD, par. England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1851. Pop. 505. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

STIBBINGTON, par. England, hund. Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £2786. Pop. (with Sibson) 456. Wandsford (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

STICHEL, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. Kelso, sh. Roxburgh; 6 m. long, and 4 m. broad. Real prop. £4163. Pop. 434. Kelso (P. T. 42). Liv. in presb. Kelso, and syn. Merse and Tiviotdale.

STICKFORD, par. England, W. div. soke of Bolingbroke, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 670. Real prop. £1633. Pop. 425. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £140. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

STICKELLEN, par. Ireland, bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Acres, 1082. Pop. 295. Ardee (P. T. 43). Liv. a vic. in dioc. and archdioc. Armagh.

STICKNEY, par. England, W. div. soke of Bolingbroke, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4220. Real prop. £3537. Pop. 809. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and a free grammar-school.

STIFFORD, par. England, hund. Chafford, co. Essex. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £2660. Pop. 274. Gray's Thurruck (P. T. 24). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

STILLINGFLEET, par. and tnshp. England, partly in the lib. of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 5820. Real prop. £4124. Pop. 909. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a vic. in dioc. York. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and a small endowed school.

STILLINGTON, par. England, lib. St. Peter f York, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £2945. Pop. 717. Easingwold (P. T. 213). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

STILLORGAN, vil. and par. Ireland, half-bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2145. Dublin, 5½ m. Liv. a chap. in dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann val. £101. It is one of the most admired districts in the environs of Dublin. There are three subscription schools for the instruction of the poor in this parish.

STILLWATER, tn. N. America, U. S., Saratoga co., New York, W. bank of riv. Hudson; 22 m. N. of Albany. Pop. 2601. This place is memorable for a battle fought in 1777 between the Americans and British.

STILTON, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £2937. Pop. 793. London, 75 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. It is celebrated for the excellence of a peculiar kind of cheese. Here is a small endowment for poor widows.

STINCHCOMBE, par. England, upper div. hund. Berkeley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £4426. Pop. 352. Dursley (P. T. 108). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £85.

STIRCHLEY, par. England, Wellington div. hund. Bradford S., co. Salop. Acres, 950. Real prop. £1173. Pop. 271. Shiffnall (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

STIRLING, inland co. Scotland; 21 m. long, and 45 m. broad. Pop. 72,621. Bounded on the N. by Perthshire, on the E. by the shires of Clackmannan and Linlithgow, on the S. by that of Lanark, and on the W. by Dumbartonshire and Loch Lomond. It is divided into 26 pars., three of which are partly in other counties, 1 royal burgh, and 2 market-towns. Sends one member to parliament. It is divided from Perthshire by the river Forth. The greater part of this county was anciently covered with wood, and in many old charters mention is made of the forest of Stirling. Here probably took place the great contests between the Caledonians and their Roman invaders; and across this county Agricola erected a chain of fortresses between the firths of Forth and Clyde, afterwards connected by the ramparts of Antoninus. Near Bannockburn, in the parish of St. Ninian's, Robert Bruce, in 1314, secured the independence of his kingdom by the victory obtained over the English king, Edward II. Not far from this place is Torwood, famous as the asylum of the celebrated patriot William Wallace; and near Falkirk that hero was defeated by Edward I. of England. James III. was killed in flight at Bannockburn. The aspect of the country is pleasant and fertile. A plain, 40 m. in length, extends from the Water of Avon NW. to Ben Lomond, intersected by the winding channel of the Forth. This tract comprehends the carses of Stirling and Falkirk, consisting of the richest and most productive land in the kingdom. The mountainous ridge, called Lenox Hills, display throughout basaltic formations and other traces of volcanic action. Stirlingshire abounds with coal, ironstone, freestone, and limestone; lead, cobalt, copper, and silver have been found here; and at Kilsyth, various mineral curiosities, as porphyry, agate, red and yellow jasper. The principal rivers, besides the Forth, are the Carron, the Avon, Bannockburn, and Duchray; the Endrick forms the Loup of Fintry, a cataract 90 feet high, and two beautiful cascades at Gartness, and flows to Loch Lomond. On the banks of the Carron formerly stood the supposed Roman temple called Arthur's Oven; and near the church of Dunipace are several ancient barrows. Stirlingshire contains the royal burgh of Stirling, the towns of Falkirk and St. Ninian's, with many considerable villages.

STIRLING, mkt.-tn. and burgh, Scotland, sh. Stirling. Real prop. £10,695. Pop. 8340. Edinburgh, 35½ m. Liv. in presb. Stirling, and

synod of Perth and Stirling. Mkt.-day, Friday. Six annual fairs. Sends (with Inverkeithing, &c.,) one member to parliament. An ancient town, cap. of the preceding county. The castle is supposed by some to have been the site of the Roman station Vanduarium, but it is most probable that this fortress was founded by the Picts. After Edward I. made himself master of Scotland, this castle was alternately held by the English and Scots, till it was taken by Robert Bruce, after he had triumphed at Bannockburn. Here James I. of Scotland kept his court, and James II. assassinated his turbulent kinsman, William earl Douglas. James III. added to the castellated palace a magnificent hall for the meeting of the Scottish parliament, which is now used for barracks: and a royal chapel, built by James VI. in 1594, for the baptism of his eldest son, has been converted into a store-room and armoury. James V. rebuilt the palace, now fitted up for the soldiers of the garrison. The castle is one of the Scottish fortresses, the preservation of which in constant repair is guaranteed by the articles of union between the two kingdoms. The most ancient charter extant belonging to this town was granted by Alexander I. at Kincardine in 1120. About the middle of the 12th century it first became the residence of royalty, David I. having fixed his court here. The municipal government is vested in a provost, 4 baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 14 other councillors. The revenue of this burgh amounts to about £2250 a-year. It joins with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Queensferry, and Culross in making a return of one member to parliament. Besides the ordinary jurisdiction in civil causes, the magistrates have an extensive criminal jurisdiction within their district, similar to that of sheriffs. Stirling is the seat of justiciary for the W. circuit. The county gaol is at this place; and here also are held county meetings. There are two churches, styled from their respective situations W. Kirk and E. Kirk: the former was founded in 1494 by James IV., the latter, which is a much finer structure, was erected at a subsequent period by cardinal Beaton. This town has long been noted for its free grammar-school. There are also mathematical and English schools. An almshouse for poor tradesmen was erected in 1530; a hospital for 12 men, founded by John Cowan in 1639, and a third by John Allen for the support and education of orphan children. The town is romantically situated on the S. bank of the Forth, occupying the declivity of a rock, at the precipitous extremity of which stands a castle. The street on the summit of the hill is spacious, but the other streets are narrow and irregular. The council-house is a spacious edifice, with commodious apartments for the burgh courts. The county gaol, a modern building, has connected with it a spacious and handsome hall for the sessions of the sheriff and county courts. The inland trade here is considerable, and some foreign commerce is carried on, chiefly with the ports of the Baltic. A considerable quantity of shalloon was manufactured at Stirling as early as the 17th century; but the principal manufactures at present are those of cottons and woollen goods, especially carpets.

STISTED, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 2270. Real prop. £3222. Pop. 895. Braintree (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Canterbury.

STITHIANS, St., par. England. E. div. hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall. Acres, 4490. Real prop. £4110. Pop. 1874. Penryn (P. T. 265). Liv. a vic. with the cur. of Perran Arwothal in dioc. Exeter.

STIVEKEY, or Stiffkey, parish, England, hund. North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £1710. Pop. 460. Wells (P. T. 118). Liv. a rect. with that of Merston in the dioc. Norwich. In the neighbourhood is an ancient camp.

STIVICHALL, par. England, co. of the city of Coventry, co. Warwick. Acres, 800. Real prop. £2701. Pop. 103. Coventry (P. T. 91). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £50.

STIXWOULD, par. England, S. div. wapentake Gartree, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £2871. Pop. 221. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £53.

STOBO, par. Scotland, sh. Peebles; 6 m. long, and 4 m. broad. Real prop. £2557. Pop. 440. Peebles (P. T. 20). Liv. in presb. of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Here are quarries of blue slate.

STOCK, or Stock, tship. and chap. England, par. Fladbury, middle div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 1210. Pop. with Bradley) 236. Droitwich (P. T. 116). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Worcester.

STOCKBRIDGE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. King's Sombourne, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £759. Pop. 851. London, 66 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester. Situate on the E. side of the Test, over which is a new stone bridge. It consists chiefly of one range of houses on each side of the high road from London to Exeter. The government of this town is vested in a bailiff, constable, and sergeant-at-mace. Petty sessions are held monthly. The Independents have a place of worship here.

STOCKBURY, par. England, hund. Eyhorne, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 3040. Real prop. £2714. Pop. 618. Milton (P. T. 39). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Canterbury.

STOCKERAU, tn. Austria, on riv. Danube; 13 m. NNW. of Vienna. Pop. 3600. It has extensive corn markets, also some cotton manufactures.

STOCKERSTON, or Stokeaston, parish, England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 730. Real prop. £2080. Pop. 60. Rockingham (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £81.

STOCK HERWARD, par. England, hund. Chelmsford, co. Essex. Acres, 2620. Real prop. £6408. Pop. 619. Billericay (P. T. 23). Liv. a rect. with that of Ramsden Belhouse in dioc. London.

STOCKHOLM, cap. Sweden, at the junction of Lake Maelar with an inlet of the Baltic; 320 m. NE. of Copenhagen. Pop. 80,000. Lat. 59. 20. N. Long. 18. 3. E. Stockholm is generally described as standing on seven islands, but it would be more correct to limit the number to three: one large island to the S. called Sodermalm, a small one in the centre, another a little larger on the NW., and a track of the mainland called Norrmalm. The smaller islands contain only forts or buildings for naval

purposes. The central island constituted the original city, and is still the most busy part of the tn. It contains the palace and other public buildings. The principal street is Queen-street, which extends in a straight line more than a mile from the observatory to the side of the lake. In this part of the town are the prince's palace, the opera-house, and in the centre of the square is a bronze equestrian statue of Gustavus Adolphus. Here are 12 bridges. The churches are substantial, and, in some cases, elegant buildings, but not particularly remarkable for size, architecture, or decoration. Among the literary societies of Stockholm are the academy of sciences, founded in 1739 by a small association which counted Linnæus among its members, the Swedish academy, founded by Gustavus III. in 1786, the academy of fine arts, history, and antiquities, a military academy, a patriotic and an agricultural society, an academy for painting and sculpture, and one for music. Stockholm is the mercantile emporium of the central part of Sweden. The chief exports are iron, steel, copper, pitch, tar, and timber; the imports are wine, fruit, salt, and some British manufactures. The manufactures of Stockholm comprise iron-founderies, glass-works, sugar refineries, leather, cotton, hats, stockings, silk, watches, clocks, mathematical instruments, and articles of gold and silver. Stockholm appears to have been founded in the 13th century, and to have owed its gradual increase to the commercial advantages of its situation.

STOCKHOLM, prov. Sweden, including the dist. of Roslagen and Sodertorn. Area, 2736 sq. m. Pop. 100,000. The city of Stockholm, with a small territory surrounding it, forms a separate gov., and has its own magistrates.

STOCKLAND, par. England, hund. Whitchurch Canonicorum, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Acres, 7510. Real prop. £5707. Pop. 1640. Honiton (P. T. 148). Liv. a vic. with the cur. of Dalwood, in dioc. Bristol. Fair, first Wednesday after June 11, for cattle.

STOCKLAND BRISTOL, or GAUNTS, par. England, hund. Cannington, co. of Somerset. Acres, 670. Real prop. £2764. Pop. 202. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £128.

STOCKLEWATH, tnshp. England, par. of Castle Sowerby, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Pop. 260. Carlisle (P. T. 301). Here are several remains of Roman intrenchments, and some Roman antiquities have been discovered in the vicinity.

STOCKLEY, ENGLISH, or WEST, par. England, hund. West Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £994. Pop. 144. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £100.

STOCKLEY, POMEROY, or SOUTH, par. England, hund. West Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £1199. Pop. 238. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

STOCKLINCH, ST. MARY MAGDALEN, par. England, hund. Abdick and Bulstone, co. Somerset. Acres, 100. Real prop. (with Stocklinch, Ottersey) £1493. Pop. 215. Ilminster (P. T. 133). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £111.

STOCKLINCH, OTTERSEY, par. England, hund. Abdick and Bulstone, co. of Somerset. Acres, 220. Real prop. (with Stocklinch, St. Mary Magdalen) £1493. Pop. 215. Ilminster (P. T. 133). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £100.

STOCKPORT, or STOPFORD, bor., mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp., England, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 24,810. Real prop. £35,865. Pop. 66,610. London, 176 m. Livs., St. Mary's, a rect., St. Peter's and St. Thomas's, two curs., in the dioc. Chester. Market-day, Friday. Three annual fairs, for cattle, &c. Members of parliament, 2. The tn. is of considerable antiquity, irregularly built, and remarkable for the inequality of its surface; the parish church and market-place are situate on the summit of a solid rock of soft freestone. Here are several bridges. The town has been greatly improved within the last few years, particularly by the construction of a new line of road, and a foot bridge on the Mersey. It is also well-paved and lighted with gas; and has a theatre, library, and news-rooms. The free grammar-school was founded in 1487; and a new school, with a house for the head-master, in 1830. A commodious market-place for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the higher part of the tn. was built at the expense of the lady of the manor, and opened in 1831. The trade and manufactures of Stockport, that of cotton in particular, have greatly increased of late, and have been considerably facilitated by the canal communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Trent, Severn, &c. The silk trade, which was so extensively carried on here, has considerably declined. The government of the tn. is vested in a mayor, 14 aldermen, 42 councillors, and other officers. Stockport enjoys the privilege of sending two members to parliament, an advantage conferred upon it by the Reform Bill in 1832. The petty sessions for Stockport division of the hundred, courts-leet and baron, and a court for the recovery of debts under £5, are held here. St. Mary's church is an ancient and spacious structure. Here are chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Friends, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics; a school for all denominations, in which 4000 children are instructed; six almshouses, a dispensary, and other benevolent institutions.

STOCKTON, ward, England, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 105,860. Pop. 22,685. Bounded S. by the riv. Tees, E. by the German ocean. It contains 23 pars. (including Stockton-on-Tees), 42 tnshps., and three chapelries.

STOCKTON, par. England, hund. Clavering, co. Norfolk. Acres, 910. Real prop. £1352. Pop. 110. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

STOCKTON, parish, England, Shiffnal div. hund. Brimstrey, co. Salop. Acres, 3560. Real prop. £5168. Pop. 459. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

STOCKTON, par. England, Southam div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £1909. Pop. 380. Southam (P. T. 82). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here is an endowed school.

STOCKTON, par. England, hund. Elstub and Everley, co. Wilts. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1834. Pop. 274. Hindon (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Salisbury.

STOCKTON-ON-THE-MOOR, parish, England, partly in the lib. of St. Peter, York, and

partly in wapentake Bulmer, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 3270. Real prop. £2554. Pop. 319. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £140. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

STOCKTON-UPON-TEAME, par. England, lower div. hund. Doddingtree, co. Worcester. Acres, 610. Real prop. £1307. Pop. 133. Bewdley (P. T. 129). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Hereford.

STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, market-tn., par., and tnshp., England, sw. div. Stockton ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 4190. Real prop. £12,783. Pop. 7991. London, 241 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Durham, not in charge. Two annual fairs, and one on the last Wednesday in every month, for cattle. Mkt.-days, Wednesday and Saturday. The Tees is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Stockton is a place of great antiquity, and, after several reverses, is now one of the most handsome tns. in the N. of England; it consists of one principal street, nearly half a mile long, and at the market-place, which is in the centre, more than 180 feet broad, several smaller streets branch off in different directions. Near the middle of the High-street stands the town-hall, partly occupied as a tavern, and containing an assembly-room, court-room, and other apartments for the use of the town; near the tn.-hall is a fine column of the Doric order, where the market-place is now held. The whole of the town is well-paved, and lighted with gas, and contains a theatre, a mechanics' institution, news-rooms, a subscription library, and a custom-house. Races are held here annually in August, on a place called St. Carrs. The manufactures are those of sail-cloth, ropes, damask, diaper, huckaback, and linen; besides which an extensive trade is carried on with the Baltic, Hamburgh, Norway, and Holland; and vessels from 40 to 400 tons are built here. The port is a member of that of Newcastle. A canal was cut in 1808 from Portrack. A rail-road from Wilton-park and several other collieries was constructed in 1825. The government of the place is vested in a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, 18 councillors, and other officers. The petty sessions, and courts-leet and baron are held here. The church is a handsome brick edifice. Here are meeting-houses for Unitarians, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics; also a free grammar-school; various charity and Sunday schools, almshouses, a dispensary, and many other institutions, both for charitable purposes and amusement.

STOCKWELL, chap. England, par. Lambeth, hund. Brixton, and co. Surrey. Pop. with par. London, 2 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and a national school for 300 boys and girls. It is within the jurisdiction of the Southwark court of requests and limits of the New Police act.

STOCKWITH, West, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Misterton, N. Clay div. wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Real prop. £1262. Pop. 635. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and a small endowed school.

STOCKWOOD, par. England, lib. of Sutton Pointz, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 590. Real prop. £671. Pop. 33. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a disch. rect. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Ann. val. £136.

STODDEN, hund. England, co. Bedford. Acres, 27,590. Pop. 5511. Containing 14 pars.

STODMARSH, par. England, hund. Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £969. Pop. 119. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £107.

STODY, par. England, hund. Holt, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £793. Pop. 161. Holt (P. T. 119). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich. Here is a small endowed school.

STOGUMBER, or Stoke-Gomer, tn. and par. England, hund. Williton and Freemanors, co. Somerset. Acres, 5890. Real prop. £3026. Pop. 1294. London, 155 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £120. Two annual fairs. Here are a Baptist chapel, and almshouses for six poor widows.

STOKE, hund. England, co. Buckingham. Acres, 28,140. Pop. 13,869. Containing 13 pars.

STOKE, par. and tnshp. England, hund. of Wirrall, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 2920. Real prop. £871. Pop. 398. Chester (P. T. 183). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £150.

STOKE, par. England, hund. Hoo, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 3030. Real prop. £2128. Pop. 432. Rochester (P. T. 29). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Rochester. Ann. val. £122.

STOKE, par. England, hund. Henstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £2484. Pop. 350. St. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £53.

STOKE, par. England, hund. Wenlock, co. Salop. Acres, 6500. Real prop. £3905. Pop. 597. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Hereford.

STOKE, par. England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 4530. Real prop. £6744. Pop. 1447. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Norwich. Fairs, Feb. 25; Whit-Monday; May 12.

STOKE, par. England, hund. Risbridge, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2590. Real prop. £3116. Pop. 792. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £10. Here is a small endowed school.

STOKE, par. England, hund. Woking, co. Surrey. Acres, 2410. Real prop. £6836. Pop. 1327. Guildford (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester.

STOKE, par. England, in the co. of the city of Coventry, co. Warwick. Acres, 950. Real prop. £4950. Pop. 848. Coventry (P. T. 91). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £80.

STOKE, or Limpley Stoke, chap. England, par. and hund. Bradford, co. Wilts. Pop. (with Wensley) 2847. Bradford (P. T. 100). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Salisbury.

STOKE, Abbas, or Abbot's, par. England, hund. Beaminster, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £4955. Pop. 587. Beaminster (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bristol.

STOKE, Albany, par. England, hund. Corby, co. Northampton. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £2426. Pop. 339. Rockingham (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

STOKE, Ash, par. England, hund. Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 850. Real prop. £1471. Pop. 392. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here is a Baptist chapel.

STOKE, Bliss, par. England, partly in the hund. Broxash, and partly in the upper div. hund. Doddingtree, cos. Hereford and Worcester. Acres, 2410. Real prop. £704. Pop. 344. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Hereford.

STOKE, Bruere, par. England, hund. of Clely, co. Northampton. Acres, 3810. Real prop. £1448. Pop. 762. Towcester (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. The Grand Junction Canal passes through this parish under a tunnel 2 miles long.

STOKE, Canon's, par. England, hund. Wonford, co. Devon. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £2353. Pop. 446. Exeter (P. T. 164). Liv. a donative in dioc. Exeter.

STOKE, Charity, par. England, hund. of Buddlesgate, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £1605. Pop. 135. Whitchurch (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Winchester. This place is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held at Winchester for the recovery of debts.

STOKE, Clymesland, par. England, N. div. hund. East, co. Cornwall. Acres, 8880. Real prop. £6010. Pop. 1608. Callington (P. T. 216). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. Fair, May 29, for cattle. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and a small endowed school.

STOKE, Courcy, or Stogursey, par. England, hund. Cannington, co. Somerset. Acres, 5870. Real prop. £10,787. Pop. 1496. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

STOKE, D'Abernon, par. England, hund. Elmbridge, co. Surrey. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £2859. Pop. 289. Cobham (P. T. 19). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester.

STOKE, Damerell, par. England, hund. of Roborough, co. Devon. Real prop. £95,701. Pop. 34,883. Devonport (P. T. 218). Liv. a rect. and cur. in dioc. of Exeter. Fair, Whitmonday. This parish is adjacent to the borough of Plymouth, and includes Devonport and Morice Town: it is one of the most extensive in the county. Here is the great reservoir, from which the government establishments are supplied, as well as all the inhabitants of the place. On the W. side of Stoneham creek are the military hospital and block-house. On the E. bank of the Hamoaze is Morice Town, consisting of four streets, chiefly taken up with wharfs. Here is a large powder-magazine, occupying a space of four acres. There are Calvinistic, Independent, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels.

STOKE, Doiley, par. England, hund. Navisford, co. Northampton. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £2480. Pop. 165. Oundle (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £132.

STOKE, Dry, par. England, partly in the hund. Gartree, and partly in that of Wrangdike, co. Rutland. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £1598. Pop. 50. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

STOKE, East, par. England, hund. Winfrith, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 5840. Real prop. £690. Pop. 561. Wareham (P. T. 112). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

STOKE, East, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1590. Real prop. £3171. Pop. 320. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York.

STOKE, Edith, par. England, hund. Radlow, co. Hereford. Acres, 2660. Real prop. £1986. Pop. 505. Ledbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford. Here is a small school, supported by donations.

STOKE, Ferry, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £3115. Pop. 706. London, 88 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £123. Fair, Dec. 6. Here is a school, at which upwards of 20 boys are educated. Here are extensive malt establishments.

STOKE, Fleming, par. England, hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon. Acres, 2890. Real prop. £5436. Pop. 725. Dartmouth (P. T. 203). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

STOKE, Gabriel, par. England, hund. of Haytor, co. Devon. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £4593. Pop. 718. Totness (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Exeter. Here is a Baptist chapel. Captain Davis, the discoverer of the Straits which bear his name, was a native of this parish.

STOKE, Gaylard, par. England, hund. of Brownshall, Sherborne div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1636. Pop. 66. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bristol.

STOKE, Gifford, par. England, upper div. hund. Henbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2070. Real prop. £2880. Pop. 441. Bristol (P. T. 114). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £140. Here is an endowed school for the children of this and three other parishes, and also a charity school.

STOKE, Golding, ham. and chap. England, par. Hinckley, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £2278. Pop. 543. Hinckley (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. dioc. of Lincoln.

STOKE, Goldington, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2070. Real prop. £2634. Pop. 912. Olney (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a small charity school.

STOKE, St. Gregory, par. England, hund. North Curry, co. Somerset. Acres, 3510. Real prop. £7624. Pop. 1507. Langport (P. T. 128). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dean of Wells.

STOKE-UNDER-HAMDEN, par. England, hund. Tintinhull, co. Somerset. Acres, 1410. Real prop. £2889. Pop. 1365. Yeovil (P. T. 122). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

STOKE, Hammond, par. England, hund. of Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1561. Pop. 323. Fenny Stratford (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here are a Wesleyan chapel and a small endowed school.

STOKE, Lacy, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £2267. Pop. 381. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford. Here is an endowed school for children of both sexes. The parish abounds with limestone.

STOKE, Lane, par. England, hund. Whitestone, co. Somerset. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £2890. Pop. 980. Shepton Mallet (P. T. 116). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

STOKE, Lyne, par. England, hund. Ploughley, co. Oxford. Real prop. £4548. Pop. 593. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Oxford.

STOKE, Mandeville, par. England, hund. Aylesbury, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £2066. Pop. 461. Wendover (P. T. 35).

Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln.

STOKE, St. Mary, par. England, hund. of Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. Somerset. Acres, 900. Real prop. £1954. Pop. 275. Taunton (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

STOKE, St. Mary, par. England, lib. Ipswich, co. Suffolk. Pop. 789. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

STOKE, North, par. England, wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £1628. Pop. 124. Colsterworth (P. T. 102). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

STOKE, North, par. England, hund. Langtree, co. Oxford. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £1250. Pop. 199. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Oxford.

STOKE, North, par. England, hund. Bath Forum, co. Somerset. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1141. Pop. 128. Bath (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £121.

STOKE, North, par. England, hund. Poling, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 860. Real prop. £1173. Pop. 86. Arundel (P. T. 55). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £24.

STOKE, Orchard, ham. and chap. England, par. Bishop's Cleeve, hund. Cleeve, co. Gloucester. Real prop. £964. Pop. 229. Tewkesbury (P. T. 103.) Liv. a cur. and a peculiar, exempt from visitation.

STOKE, Pero, par. England, hund. Carhampton, co. Somerset. Acres, 2860. Real prop. £1038. Pop. 61. Minehead (P. T. 164). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £90. Dunkry Beacon is partly in this par.; it is a mntn., 12 m. round at its base, and 1770 feet high; it serves as a landmark, but its summit is sometimes obscured with clouds.

STOKE POGES, parish, England, first div. hund. Stoke, co. Buckingham. Acres, 3380. Real prop. £2613. Pop. 1252. Slough (P. T. 20). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Fair, Whittuesday. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and an endowed hospital for poor men and women.

STOKE, Prior, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford. Acres, 2480. Real prop. £2493. Pop. 478. Leominster (P. T. 137). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Hereford.

STOKE PRIOR, par. England, middle div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 3500. Real prop. £7066. Pop. 1100. Bromsgrove (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Worcester.

STOKE, Rivers, par. England, hund. Sherwell, co. Devon. Acres, 2100. Real prop. £1779. Pop. 270. Barnstaple (P. T. 192.) Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

STOKE, Rodney, or Giffard, par. England, hund. Winterstoke, co. Somerset. Acres, 3030. Real prop. £2192. Pop. 333. Wells (P. T. 120.) Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

STOKE-UPON-SEVERN, or Severn-Stoke, par. England, lower div. hund. Pershore, co. Worcester. Acres, 2940. Real prop. £8386. Pop. 745. Upton-upon-Severn (P. T. 111.) Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester.

STOKE, South, or Rochford, par. England, soke Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1224. Pop. 93. Colsterworth (P. T. 102). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

STOKE, South, par. England, hund. Dorchester, co. Oxford. Acres, 3440. Pop. (with Woodcote) 751. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £130.

STOKE, South, par. England, hund. Bath Forum, co. Somerset. Acres, 740. Real prop. £1549. Pop. 266. Bath (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

STOKE, South, par. England, hund. Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £818. Pop. (with Offham) 101. Arundel (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. dioc. Chichester.

STOKE, Talmage, par. England, hund. Pirton, co. Oxford. Acres, 720. Real prop. £1588. Pop. 107. Tetsworth (P. T. 42). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford.

STOKE-IN-TEIGN-HEAD, par. England, hund. Wonford, co. Devon. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £2932. Pop. 621. Abbot's Newton (P. T. 188.) Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

STOKE-UPON-TERN, par. and tnshp. England, Drayton div. hund. of Bradford North, co. Salop. Acres, 5770. Real prop. £8440. Pop. 1030. Drayton-in-Hales (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, N. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 10,490. Real prop. £59,553. Pop. of par., including 4 chapters and 10 townships., 37,220; and returns 2 members to Parliament. Distant from London, 151 m.; from Newcastle-under-Line 2 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. It was formerly a village, but has latterly become a place of considerable importance, owing to the increase of the potteries here. The Trent and Mersey Canal passes through the par., on the banks of which are numerous factories. Here are chapels belonging to the Independents and the Wesleyan and New Connexion Methodists, a national school, and several charitable institutions.

STOKE, Trister, par. England, hund. Norton Ferris, co. Somerset. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £3142. Pop. 428. Wincanton (P. T. 108). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

STOKE, Wake, par. England, hund. Whiteway, Cerne subdiv. co. Dorset. Acres, 2050. Real prop. £1128. Pop. 147. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103.) Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

STOKE, West, par. England, hund. Boseham, rape Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 880. Real prop. £847. Pop. 101. Chichester (P. T. 62.) Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £150.

STOKEHAM, par. England, South Clay div. wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 560. Real prop. £746. Pop. 48. Tuxford (P. T. 137). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York.

STOKEN CHURCH, par. England, hund. Lewknor, co. Oxford. Acres, 4080. Real prop. £3002. Pop. 1290. Tetsworth (P. T. 42). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Oxford. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and an endowed school.

STOKENHAM, par. England, hund. Coleridge, co. Devon. Acres, 6190. Real prop. £5706. Pop. 1609. Kingsbridge (P. T. 208). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. The Independents have a chapel here.

STOKES, co. N. America, U. S., North Carolina; 40 m. long by 24 m. broad. Pop. 16,196. Chief tn. Salem.

STOKESAY, par. England, hund. Munslow, co. Salop. Acres, 3750. Real prop. £3581. Pop. 529. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £123. Here are two bequests for the benefit of the poor.

STOKESBY, par. England, hund. E. Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2150. Real prop. £2616. Pop. (with Herringby) 324. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

STOKESLEY, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, W. div. lib. Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 6690. Real prop. £5688. Pop. 2376. London, 237 m. Liv. a rect. dioc. York. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Three ann. fairs. The tn. is well built, and has a considerable linen manufacture. The petty sessions for this div. of the lib. and a court-leet are holden here. The Independents and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here; there are also two national schools.

STOLBERG, co. Prussia, prov. Saxony. Area, 86 sq. m. Pop. 10,500. The NW. side, which lies partly in the Harz, is hilly, and contains mines of silver and other metals; but the SE., particularly the part called the Golden Meadow, is among the most fertile and beautiful districts of Germany. The family of Stolberg is divided into several branches.

STOLBERG, tn. Prussia, gov. Aix-la-Chapelle, prov. Lower Rhine; 3 m. SSW. of Eschweiler. Pop. 2000. It contains extensive manufactures, established by French Protestant refugees. The neighbourhood has good coal mines; and brass, copper, and hardware, of different kinds, are made in the vicinity.

STOLPE, tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on riv. Stolpe; 64 m. W. of Dantzic. Pop. 4500. Lat. 54. 27. N. Long. 16. 55. E. It contains three Protestant churches, a convent, and a cadet school. It has some trade in linen and wood, and some manufactures of broad cloth, stuffs, and amber. Its harbour is at the tn. of Stolpemunde, at the mouth of the river.

STOLZENBERG, tn. Prussia, prov. West Prussia, adjoining Dantzic. Pop. 8000. It was formerly a suburb of that city; but in 1772 this and the adjacent suburbs of Old Scotland, Schidlitz, and St. Albert, were united and formed into a separate tn., with its own magistrates and municipal rights.

STONAR, par. England, hund. Ringslow, Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 670. Real prop. £1937. Pop. 52. Sandwich (P. T. 68). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Canterbury. It is a place of some antiquity, and was formerly a place of considerable importance. Salt works are carried on here.

STONDON, MASSEY, or MARCI, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 760. Real prop. £1746. Pop. 290. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21.) Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

STONDON, UPPER, par. England, hund. of Clifton, co. Bedford. Acres, 575. Real prop. £457. Pop. 37. Silsoe (P. P. 40). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £100.

STONE, par. England, hund. Aylesbury, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2590. Real prop. £ 142. Pop. 773. Aylesbury (P. T. 38). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £140. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of lace. Here are two dissenting chapels, and a national school.

STONE, chap. England, par. and hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester. Real prop. £8069. Pop. (with Ham) 903. Berkeley (P. T. 114). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester. Ann. val. £39.

STONE, par. England, hund. Axton, Dartford, and Admington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £3869. Pop. 719. Dartford (P. T. 15). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Rochester.

STONE, par. England, hund. Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 560. Real prop. £971. Pop. 80. Faversham (P. T. 47). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Canterbury.

STONE, par. England, hund. Oxney, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £5174. Pop. 410. Tenterden (P. T. 55). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Canterbury. Fair, Holy Thursday.

STONE, hund. England, co. Somerset. Acres, 10,720. Pop. 7433. Containing 8 pars.

STONE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, S. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 20,030. Real prop. £31,756. Pop. 7808. London, 141 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Five ann. fairs for cattle. The tn. consists of one principal street, tolerably well built, with a new mkt.-place. A patent roller-pump manufactory employs many of the inhabitants, and considerable quantities of shoes are made in this tn. Petty sessions are held by the county magistrates every fortnight, and two constables are annually chosen at the court-leet held by the lord of the manor. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics; a free grammar-school, a charity school, and an excellent endowment for the support of poor widows. Races are occasionally held in the vicinity.

STONE, par. England, lower div. hund. Halfshire, co. Worcester. Acres, 2520. Real prop. £4243. Pop. 551. Kidderminster (P. T. 126). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Worcester.

STONE-EASTON, or STONY-EASTON, par. England, hund. Chewton, co. Somerset. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £2627. Pop. 386. Shepton Mallet (P. T. 116). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

STONE-FERRY, tnshp. England, par. Sutton, middle div. wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Pop. with par. Hull (P. T. 174). Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, an almshouse for seven poor widows, and an endowed school for girls.

STONEGRAVE, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Ryedale, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2490. Real prop. £1832. Pop. 327. Helmsley (P. T. 222). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

STONE-HALL, vill. and par. Ireland, bar. of Corkeny, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 632. Mullingar (P. T. 48). Liv. a rect. and a perpetual cur. in dioc. Meath and archdioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £90.

STONEHAM, NORTH, par. and vil. England, hund. Mansbridge, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 590. Real prop. £3456. Pop. 766. Southampton (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Winchester. Here is a small endowed school. The village is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held at Winchester for the recovery of debts.

STONEHAM, SOUTH, par. and vil. England, hund. Mansbridge, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 8260. Real prop. £5538. Pop. 2737. Southampton (P. T. 74). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar of the dioc. Winchester. This vill. is in the jurisdiction of the Cheyney court, held at Winchester for the recovery of debts.

STONEHAVEN, seaport, mkt.-tn. and post-

tn. Scotland, par. Dunnottar, sh. Kincardine. Pop. with par. Edinburgh, 107½ m. Situate on the coast of the North sea, at the mouths of the rivs. Carron and Cowie, which here unite and fall into the harbour, a natural basin, well sheltered on the SE. by a lofty rock, and on the NE. by a pier or quay, convenient for shipping merchandise. That division termed the Old Town, consists of two spacious streets on the S. bank of the Carron; while the New Town occupies the tongue of land formed by the junction of the two rivs., and is a regular, well-built place, having a square in the centre, from which diverge several handsome streets, well-paved, and supplied with excellent water, conveyed by wooden pipes. Stonehaven is a burgh of bar., the government of which is vested by charter in certain magistrates. The sheriff-court of the county was transferred hither from Kincardine in 1600. Here also is the county gaol and the place where the other county-courts are held. These advantages, together with the recent introduction of the linen manufacture, have imparted such a spirit of trade to the inhabitants that the commerce of the place has, of late years, been rapidly increasing to its present importance.

STONEHENGE, co. Wilts. See AMESBURY.

STONEHOUSE, par. England, lower div. of hund. Whitston, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £6827. Pop. 2469. Stroud (P. T. 101). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Gloucester. Three ann. fairs. The inhabitants are principally employed in the clothing manufacture.

STONEHOUSE, par. and vil. Scotland, middle ward, sh. Lanark. Acres, 6000. Real prop. £5289. Pop. 2359. Strathaven (P. T. 44). Liv. in the presb. Hamilton, and syn. Glasgow and Ayr. Coal, limestone, and freestone, are very plentiful.

STONEHOUSE, EAST, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Roborough, co. Devon. Real prop. £17,999. Pop. 9571. Plymouth (P. T. 216). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Two ann. fairs. The tn. consists of several well-built streets, lighted with gas. Here are a battery occupied by the Royal Marine Artillery, and a battery for the protection of the creek. Courts-leet and baron are held by the lord of the manor. A new church has been erected here since 1829. The barracks are a noble and extensive range of buildings, of a quadrangular form, and built of granite. The royal naval hospital, for the reception of wounded seamen and marines, was opened in 1762. A new victualling establishment has also been established at Devil's Point, upon a very large scale.

STONELEIGH, or STANLEY-IN-ARDEN, par. England, Kenilworth div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 8680. Real prop. £15,945. Pop. 1298. Coventry (P. T. 91). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here are an endowed free school and almshouses for five men and five women.

STONESBY, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £1930. Pop. 287. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £81.

STONESFIELD, par. England, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £788. Pop. 535. Woodstock (P. T. 62). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Oxford. In the year 1711, a very large tessellated pavement was discovered here; and, in 1779, several other Roman pavements and buildings were found near the same spot.

STONEYKIRK, par. (in union with the anc. pars. Clashank and Toscarton) Scotland, sh. Wigtown. Acres, 17,000. Real prop. £9424. Pop. 2966. Port Patrick (P. T. 132). Liv. in the presb. of Stranraer, and syn. Galloway. The cod and mackerel fishery in the Irish channel is a source of considerable profit to the inhabitants.

STONHAM, ASPHALL, par. England, hund. Bosmere and Claydon, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2450. Real prop. £3229. Pop. 612. Needham (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here is a free school.

STONHAM, EARL'S, par. England, hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £3572. Pop. 757. Needham (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here are a Baptist chapel and an endowed free school.

STONHAM, LITTLE, or JERNEGANS, par. England, hund. Bosmere and Claydon, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2060. Real prop. £1564. Pop. 329. Needham (P. T. 74). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

STONINGTON, tn. N. America, U. S., New London co., Connecticut, on riv. Connecticut; 12 m. E. of New London. Pop. 3401. It borders on Rhode Island, and is a place of some trade. This tn. was bombarded by the British in 1814. —*Stonington, North*, tn. New London co., Connecticut; 9 m. N. of Stonington. Pop. 2840.

STOPHAM, par. England, hund. Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 890. Real prop. £683. Pop. 129. Petworth (P. T. 49). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Chichester.

STORNAWAY, seaport, post-tn. and par. Scotland, Isle of Lewis, sh. Ross; 10 m. long, and 7 m. broad. Real prop. £498. Pop. 5422. This tn., from a very poor origin, has, by the public spirit of Lord Seaforth and others, risen to its present importance; it is seated at the head of Loch Stornaway, where there is a capacious well-frequented harbour, having depth of water sufficient for ships of the largest class. The houses are well-built, and the public buildings consist of the par. church, an elegant structure, a handsome custom-house, the tn.-house, an assembly-room, and two school houses. Here is also a general post-office, whence a regular packet sails every week with the mail to Ullapool, in the sh. Cromarty. The inhabitants find in the white and herring fisheries great sources of employment and profit. There are two lochs and two bays in this par. viz., Lochs Stornaway and Grimshader, and bays Broad and South.

STORRINGTON, par. England, hund. W. Easwrith, rape Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 4940. Real prop. £2676. Pop. 916. London, 56 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester. Two ann. fairs, and every third Wednesday in the month. Here is an endowed school for 60 boys and girls, conducted on the national system.

STOTFOLD, par. England, hund. Clifton, co. Bedford. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £2096. Pop. 833. Baldock (P. T. 37). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £92. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

STOTTESDEN, hund. England, co. Salop. Acres, 87,290. Pop. 11,919. Containing thirty-three pars.

STOTTESDEN, par. England, hund. of same name, co. Salop. Acres, 10,520. Real prop.

£1415. Pop. 1579. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Hereford.

STOUGHTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Thurnby, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £2850. Pop. 139. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln.

STOUGHTON, par. England, hund. West Bourne and Singleton, rape Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 5350. Real prop. £2821. Pop. 570. Chichester (P. T. 62). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £150.

STOULTON, par. England, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 2520. Real prop. £2843. Pop. 312. Pershore (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £60.

STOUR, East, par. England, hund. Red Lane, Sturminster div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2130. Real prop. £2614. Pop. 531. Shaftsbury (P. T. 101). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bristol.

STOUR PAINE, par. England, hund. Pimperne, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2250. Pop. 594. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £87. On an eminence, at a short distance hence, are the remains of a Danish camp.

STOUR PROVOST, or Stowre Pratellis, par. England, lib. same name, Sturminster div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2480. Real prop. £4079. Pop. 870. Shaftsbury (P. T. 101). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

STOUR, West, par. England, hund. Red Lane, Sturminster div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £1910. Pop. 219. Shaftsbury (P. T. 101). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bristol.

STOURBRIDGE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, lower div. hund. Halfshire, co. Worcester. Real prop. £5974. Pop. 6148. London, 122 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Worcester. Mkt.-day, Friday. Three ann. fairs. The tn., in general, has a handsome appearance, but the streets are irregularly built. The mkt.-house is a spacious and handsome structure. The theatre is a small neat edifice. The inhabitants are employed in various manufactures, the most considerable of which are those of glass, iron, cloth, fire-bricks, and leather; but principally in that of glass and crucibles, made from a superior kind of clay, which, with coal and iron-stone, abounds in the neighbourhood. It has the advantage of a canal, communicating with the principal rivs. of the adjacent counties, and is a place of increasing prosperity. The government of the place is vested in a bailiff, tn.-clerk, and other officers. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics. Here are an endowed free grammar-school, with a well-chosen library, a national school for 300 children, besides several benevolent societies. The petty sessions, and a court of requests for the recovery of small debts, are holden here.

STOURMOUTH, par. England, hund. Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £2146. Pop. 257. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Rochester.

STOURPORT, mkt.-tn. and tnshp. England, par. Kidderminster, lower div. hund. Halfshire, co. Worcester. Pop. with par. London, 121 m. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Four ann. fairs, and a meeting every Thursday for hops. It was formerly a small mean hamlet, but has now become the general depôt of commercial communication between the central and western parts of the kingdom, and has rapidly grown into a handsome and elegant town. The inhabitants attend divine service at Milton chapel. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a Sunday school.

STOURTON, par. England hund. Mere, cos. Somerset and Wilts. Acres, 3550. Real prop. £2661. Pop. 653. Mere (P. T. 101). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury. Here is an endowed school. It gives the title of baron to the Catholic family of the same name

STOUTING, hund. England, lathe Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 8100. Pop. 1468. Containing 5 pars.

STOUTING, par. England, hund. Stouting, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 1500. Pop. 254. Ashford (P. T. 53). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Canterbury.

STOVEN, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 690. Real prop. £788. Pop. 112. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich.

STOW, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4620. Real prop. £4281. Pop. 808. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Livs. a preb. and cur. (ann. val. £50), in dioc. Lincoln. Fair, Oct. 10. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and an endowed school. The Watling-street, supposed to be the ancient Lidnacester of the Romans, passes here.

STOW, hund. England, co. Suffolk. Acres, 22,010. Pop. 9308. Containing 14 pars.

STOW (anciently called Wedale), par. Scotland, shs. Edinburgh and Stirling. Acres, 37,500. Real prop. £10,787. Pop. 1448. Stagehall (P. T. 24). Liv. in the presb. Lauder, and syn. Merse and Tiviotdale. Here are a burgher meeting-house, and a manufacture of coarse tape.

STOW, Bardolph, par. England, hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 5840. Real prop. £3892. Pop. 760. Market Downham (P. T. 84). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. One ann. fair.

STOW, Bydon, par. England, hund. Wayland, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £1839. Pop. 303. Walton (P. T. 97). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

STOW, Langtoft, par. England, hund. Blackbourn, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £1034. Pop. 204. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

STOW, Long, par. England, hund. Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1480. Pop. 180. Kimbolton (P. T. 63). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £40.

STOWMARKET, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Stow, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £6043. Pop. 2672. London, 69 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Three ann. fairs. The tn. is well-built, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of sacking, ropes, twine, &c. which has succeeded that of stuffs and bombasins; and considerable business is carried on in the matting trade. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, a national, two Sunday schools, and several benevolent societies. The petty sessions, a manorial-court, and also the principal county meetings are holden here.

STOW, St. Mary's, or Stow Marsh, par. England, hund. Dengie, co. Essex. Acres, 3060. Real prop. £2825. Pop. 242. Maldon (P. T. 37). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

STOW-CUM-QUI, par. England, hund. of Staine, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £1421. Pop. 400. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £32.

STOW, Upland, par. England, hund. Stow, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2890. Real prop. £3775. Pop. 826. Stowmarket (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

STOW, West, par. England, hund. Blackbourn, co. Suffolk. Acres, 3050. Real prop. £1156. Pop. 266. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, or Stow St. Edward, mkt.-tn. and par. England, upper div. of hund. Slaughter, co. Gloucester. Acres, 3130. Real prop. £687. Pop. 1810. London, 86 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Four ann. fairs. The streets are irregularly built and indifferently paved. The tn. is governed by two bailiffs, and the petty sessions and court-leet for Stow or Kiftsgate district are holden here. There are almshouses for nine poor persons, a free school, and an hospital.

STOWE, par. England, hund. Buckingham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 3120. Real prop. £4113. Pop. 490. Buckingham (P. T. 55.) Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Connected with this par. are the two vils. of Lamport and Dadford, and the extra-parochial lib. of Luffield Abbey. Here is the magnificent seat of the duke of Buckingham and Chandos, formerly belonging to that distinguished statesman earl Temple. The entire front of the building consists of a centre, with wings, connected by apartments, altogether 916 ft. in length, the centre being 454 feet. The principal apartments are the saloon, an oval of 60 ft. by 40, encircled by Scagliola columns, in imitation of Sicilian jasper; an entrance-hall, designed and painted by Kent; an Egyptian-hall; a music-room; two libraries, containing about 20,000 vols. of printed books; and one of the finest and most extensive collection of prints in Europe; a chapel, wainscoted throughout with cedar, the carved-work by Gibbons; a billiard-room; a drawing-room; and a state-bed and dressing-room. The manuscript library contains more than 2000 vols. The apartments are furnished with paintings by the most eminent masters, and many interesting portraits by Holbein, Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. The gardens comprehend a space of more than 500 acres, presenting a rich variety of surface and scenery, interspersed with architectural ornaments and statues.

STOWE, par. England, wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 316. Real prop. £399. Pop. 25. Market Deeping (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

STOWE, par. England, hund. Purslow, co. Salop. Acres, 2710. Real prop. £1779. Pop. 147. Knighton (P. T. 165). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Hereford.

STOWE, par. England, s. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 7080. Real prop. £8523. Pop. 1283. Stafford (P. T. 141). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield. Ann. val. £52. Here is a small endowed school.

STOWE, Nine Churches, par. of England, hund. Fawsley, co. Northampton. Acres, 3100. Real prop. £3103. Pop. 404. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Here is an endowed school.

STOWELL, par. England, hund. Bradley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 830. Real prop. £1303. Pop. 43. North Leach (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

STOWELL, par. England, hund. Horethorne, co. Somerset. Acres, 620. Real prop. £1412. Pop. 123. Wincanton (P. T. 108.) Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £135.

STOWEY, par. England, hund. Chew, co. Somerset. Acres, 430. Real prop. £1498. Pop. 234. Pensford (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bath and Wells. In 1688 Richard Jones left £3000 for educating and apprenticing children of the pars. Stow and Chew.

STOWEY, Nether, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Williton and Freemanors, co. Somerset. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £3837. Pop. 778. London, 147 m. Liv. a vic. and a peculiar in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Fair, Sept. 18, for cattle, &c. Some of the inhabitants are employed in a silk manufactory. Here are a chapel for Independents, and a school supported by subscription. Courts leet and baron are held at Michaelmas, when constables and other officers are chosen.

STOWEY, Over, par. England, hund. Cannington, co. Somerset. Acres, 3560. Real prop. £125. Pop. 592. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Here is a silk manufactory.

STOWFORD, par. England, hund. Lifton, co. Devon. Acres, 3690. Real prop. £2015. Pop. 463. Oakhampton (P. T. 195). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. Here is a school supported with the interest of a bequest.

STRABAE, par. Ireland, bar. Rathville, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. (with Rathmore) 1519. Baltinglass (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin.

STRABAE, par. Ireland, bar. East Maryborough, Queen's Co., prov. Leinster. Pop. 2176. Mount-Mellick (P. T. 51). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. of Dublin. Ann. val. £276.

STRABANE, bar. Ireland, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Pop. 71,625. Containing 9 pars.

STRABANE, market-tn. Ireland, partly in Camus and partly in Leekpatrick par. co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Pop. 4700. Dublin (P. T. 136). Two ann. fairs. A good country trade is carried on here, and it is also one of the most animated linen-markets in Ulster. The tn. is governed by a provost, recorder, and tn.-clerk. Here are parochial, Lancasterian, and Sunday schools. The family of Hamilton take the title of viscount from this place.

STRACHAN, par. Scotland, sh. Kincardine, situate on the N. side of the Grampian-hills. Acres, 40,230. Real prop. £2029. Pop. 1039. Banchory Tarnan (P. T. 110). Liv. in the presb. Kincardine O'Neil, and syn. Aberdeen. The altitude of Mount-Battack, the loftiest of the Grampian mntns., within this par. is 3450 ft. above sea level. Here is a parochial school, with a salary for the master.

STRACHUR, par. Scotland, dist. Cowal, sh. Argyll, 18 m. long, and from 3 to 8 broad. Real prop. £4176. Pop. 633. Cairndow (P. T. 94). Liv. in the presb. Dunoon, and syn. Argyll. The herring fishery, in Loch Fyne, is a source of

considerable emolument to the inhabitants, who use only the Gaelic language.

STRADBALLY, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1063. Oranmore (P. T. 127). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Killmacduagh, and archdioc. Tuam.

STRADBALLY, par. Ireland, bar. Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 1253. Dingle (P. T. 214). Liv. a vic. in the united dioc. Ardfert and Aghadoe, and archdioc. of Cashel.

STRADBALLY, bar. Ireland, Queen's Co., prov. Leinster. Pop. 8328. Containing seven parishes.

STRADBALLY, mkt.-tn., post.-tn., and par. Ireland, bar. of the same name; Queen's Co., prov. Leinster. Pop. 2392. Dublin, 49 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin. Four ann. fairs. It possesses a neat par. church, market-hall, and an endowed charter school.

STRADBALLY, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster. Pop. 3406. Killmacthomas (P. T. 109). Liv. a. vic. in dioc. Lismore, and archdioc. Cashel. Here is an endowed poor school.

STRADBROOK, par. England, hund. Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 3120. Real prop. £5283. Pop. 1527. Eye (P. T. 81.) Liv. a vic. in dioc. Norwich. Here are a Baptist chapel and several bequests for the instruction of the poor children of the vil.

STRADE, or Templemore, par. Ireland, bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 4135. Foxford (P. T. 173). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Achonry, and archdioc. Tuam.

STRADELLA, tn. Italy, kingd. Sardinia, near the riv. Aversa; 10 m. SSE. of Pavia. Pop. 3900. It has some manufactures of woollens and silk.

STRADISHALL, par. England, hund. Risbridge, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £1524. Pop. 393. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

STRADSET, par. England, hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1509. Pop. 183. Market Downham (P. T. 84). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £100.

STRAFFAN, par. Ireland, bar. N. Salt, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 727. Leixlip (P. T. 10). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Dublin and Glendalough.

STRAFFORD, co. N. America, U. S., east of New Hampshire. Pop. 58,916. The chief tns. are Dover, Gilmanton, Rochester, and Durham. —*Strafford*, tn. Orange co., Vermont; 35 m. N. of Windsor. Pop. 1935. Here is an extensive copperas manufactory.

STRAFFORTH AND TICKHILL, wapentake, England, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 254,840. Pop. 159,980. Containing 57 pars., 4 mkt.-tns., 53 tnshps., and 8 chapelries.

STRAGGLETHORPE, par. England, wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £879. Pop. 82. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln.

STRAITON, par. Scotland, dist. Canick, sh. Ayr; 15 m. long, and 5 m. broad. Real prop. £6221. Pop. 1377. Maybole (P. T. 84½). Liv. in the presb. Ayr, and syn. Glasgow and Ayr. There is an abundance of coal, limestone, freestone, ironstone, fullers'-earth, and marl. Here is a parochial school, with a salary for the master.

STRALSUND, gov. Prussia, prov. Pomerania. Area, 1400 sq. m. Pop. 115,000. It consists of that part of Pomerania which belonged to Sweden until 1813, with Rugen and other islands on the N. coast. It is almost entirely surrounded by water, the Baltic bounding it on the N., and the rivs. Peene, Trebel, and Reckenitz, on the other sides. The soil produces fine crops of corn, rye, and pulse, as well as flax and tobacco. The pastures are not favourable for the larger cattle, but the number of sheep, hogs, and geese, is very considerable.

STRALSUND, tn. Prussia, cap. of the above gov.; 99 m. NNW. of Stettin. Lat. 54. 19. N. Long. 30. 32. E. Pop. 11,000. Situate on the strait which separates the island of Rugen from the mainland. It is accessible only by bridges, and was a fortress of importance till 1807. Its harbour is capacious and safe. There are four Protestant churches, and one Catholic. The other public buildings are the government-house, town-house, mint, arsenal, and the governor's residence. Of public institutions the chief are the academy, orphan-house, poor-house, lunatic hospital, and public library. The manufactures are on a small scale, but comprise woollens, linens, tobacco, soap, and glass; also breweries and distilleries. Stralsund was built about the year 1209, became a member of the Hanseatic league, and has long been a place of trade. Corn is its principal export. The imports consist chiefly of colonial produce and foreign manufactures. The building of ships and boats forms a considerable branch of trade.

STRANGFORD, tn. Ireland, par. of Ballycutter, bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster, Pop. 583. Dublin, 102 m. Two annual fairs. Here are a church and meeting-house, and a school under the Incorporated Society.

STRANORLANE, or Stranorlar, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 6128. Dublin, 151 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Raphoe, and archdioc. Armagh. The linen trade is much encouraged here.

STRANRAER, or Stranraweer, royal burgh, Scotland, having a separate jurisdiction, but located within the dist. Rhyns, sh. Wigton. Real prop. £1413. Pop. 3329. Edinburgh, 126 m. Market, weekly. Three annual fairs. Member of parliament, one, with Wigton, &c. Situate at the eastern extremity of the inlet of Loch Ryan, and has an excellent natural harbour, called the Road. The church is an elegant and commodious edifice. There is a parochial school. Most of the houses are old and irregularly arranged; but there are some good modern buildings forming entire streets; also a handsome town-house and prison. The municipal government is vested in a provost, two bailiffs, a dean of guild, and 15 councillors. It forms a district for the purpose of parliamentary representation, in conjunction with the burghs of Wigton, New Galloway, and Whitehorn. The manufactures of cotton and linen are carried on here extensively, and likewise that of tanned leather. Stranraer has some trade with the ports of the Baltic, and with those of England and Ireland. The principal exports consist of grains, especially oats. In the vicinity is the old castle of Stranraer, and not far from it is the castle of Culhorn, the present residence of the Stair family.

STRANTON, par. and tnshp. England, NE.

div. Stockton ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 6430. Real prop. £1574. Pop. 736. Stockton-upon-Tees (P. T. 241). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Durham. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and a school supported by subscription. Considerable quantities of limestone are quarried and burnt here.

STRASBURG, city, France, depart. Upper Rhine, prov. Alsace, near the confluence of the rivers Brusche and Ille, within 1 m. of the river Rhine; 66 m. N. of Bale. Pop. 50,000. Lat. 48. 34. N. Long. 7. 44. E. The street called La Grande Rue, and a few others, are wide and straight. The Place d'Armes is a square, surrounded with good buildings, and planted with trees. The fortifications are extensive, and were constructed and repaired by Vauban. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, said to be the loftiest building in the world, except the highest pyramid in Egypt; the church of St. Thomas, containing a monument erected by Louis XV. to marshal Saxe; the town-hall, episcopal mansion, and theatre. Here are also two hospitals, an orphan-house, artillery school, cannon foundry, arsenal, and a bridge over the Rhine, 3900 feet in length. Strasburg exports corn, flax, hemp, wine and liquors, linen, sail-cloth, blankets, carpets, hardware, leather, cotton, and lace; tobacco and snuff are manufactured and exported. The seminaries of Strasburg rank next to Paris. The medical school is dated from 1528. A Protestant university was established in 1803. It has also a law school, two libraries, and a botanic garden. It is a place of antiquity: it early received the doctrines of the reformation, and is the see of a bishop. It has been more than once the scene of military operations.

STRASBURG, tn. Prussia, in Brandenburg; 65 m. N. of Berlin. Pop. 2700.

STRASBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., Lancaster co., Pennsylvania; 58 m. W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 4036.

STRATA-FLORIDA, or YSTRAD-FLUR, par. Great Britain, hund. Penarth, co. of Cardigan, South Wales. Real prop. £5095. Pop. 2282. Tregaron (P. T. 204). Liv. a chap. in the dioc. St. David's. In a sequestered glen stands the ruins of the famous abbey of Strata-Florida, founded by Rhys ap Gryfydd, prince of S. Wales, in 1164, for Cistercian monks. The abbey-house appears to have been a noble edifice; a part of it is now converted into a farm-house.

STRATFIELD-MORTIMER, par. England, hund. Theale, co. Berks. Acres, 3990. Real prop. £3894. Pop. 1208. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £110.

STRATFIELD, TURGIS, par. England, hund. Holdshott, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 900. Real prop. £1267. Pop. 232. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester.

STRATFORD, par. England, hund. Samford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £2650. Pop. 630. Dedham (P. T. 58). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich. Here are some remains of a Roman camp.

STRATFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the W. bank of the riv. Stratford, near its mouth; 14 m. SW. of New Haven. Pop. 1807. It has an academy, and some trade.

STRATFORD, ST. ANDREW, par. England, hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk. Acres, 300. Real prop. £847. Pop. 200. Saxmundham (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, market-tn. and par. England, Stratford div. hund. Barlichway, but having a separate jurisdiction, co. Warwick. Real prop. £4836. Pop. 3488. London, 93 m. Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar, in the dioc. Worcester. Market-day, Friday. Seven annual fairs. Stratford is chiefly celebrated as the birth-place of the immortal Shakspeare, who was born here in 1564. It is situate on the riv. Avon, over which is a bridge of brick and stone of 14 arches. It was a place of considerable consequence previous to the Conquest, and was famous for a monastery, founded in the reign of Ethelred. The tn. is well-built and paved, and consists of 12 principal streets. The trade is chiefly in corn and malt, and considerable quantities of grain and flour are sent to Birmingham and its neighbourhood. The Avon is navigable to the Severn, and a canal opens a communication with the N. parts of the kingdom; and, since the completion of the latter, the trade has been rapidly improving. The town-hall is a fine modern building, dedicated to the memory of the immortal bard by David Garrick, who honoured it with the name of Shakspeare's Hall, and presented a grand statue of the poet, which is placed in a niche at the N. end of the building. Here are also two public libraries, and a neat theatre. This town was first incorporated in the seventh year of Edward VI. The government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, 12 councillors, and other officers. The corporation have the power of holding courts of session for the punishment of all crimes not capital, and a court for the recovery of debts under 40s. The church is a very ancient edifice, and was formerly collegiate; it is of a cruciform character, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and a chancel, with a tower rising from the centre, surmounted by a lofty spire. It contains a number of ancient and beautiful monuments, but the most interesting is that of Shakspeare. Here is a chapel formerly belonging to the guild of the Holy Cross, and near it is the guildhall, an ancient building, in the upper part of which is the grammar-school, where it is said Shakspeare received the first rudiments of his education; here are also places of worship for Baptists and Independents. In September, 1769, was the first commemoration of Shakspeare's jubilee, which lasted three days. A species of annual commemoration is still kept up, but with less éclat.

STRATFORD-LE-BOW, par. and vil. England, Tower div. hund. Ossulstone, co. Middlesex. Acres, 630. Real prop. £10,771. Pop. 3371. London, 4 m. Liv. a rect. in the peculiar jurisdiction of the commissary of London. Situate on the E. border of the county, where it is divided from Essex by a branch of the river Lea, over which there is a stone bridge. Bow, as this place is commonly called, was a hamlet or chapelry of the parish of Stepney till 1717, when it was constituted a distinct par. The church is an ancient Gothic building. A nunnery was founded here by queen Maud.

STRATFORD-UNDER-THE-CASTLE, par. England, hund. Underditch, co. Wilts. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £2803. Pop. 374. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Salisbury

Ann. val. £80. This parish contains the late borough of Old Sarum. The father of the great earl of Chatham formerly resided here, and the latter was first sent to parliament from the borough of Old Sarum in 1735.

STRATFORD, Dean's, a manor, England, par. Stratford-under-the-Castle, hund. Underditch, co. Wilts. Pop. with par. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Salisbury.

STRATFORD, Fenny, mkt.-tn., tnshp., and chap. England, par. Bletchley, and partly in that of Simpson, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 930. Real prop. £2291. Pop. 635. London, 45 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £105. Market-day, Monday. Four annual fairs. Situate on the rising of a hill, and is washed by the river Lofield, which is crossed by a convenient stone bridge. The town consists of two streets. The inhabitants derive their chief support from travellers and the manufacture of lace. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, and a national school supported by subscription.

STRATFORD-LANGTHORNE, ward and vil. England, par. West Ham, hund. Becontree, co. Essex. Pop. with par. London, 4 m. Situate on the great road from London to Colchester and Harwich; and consisting principally of a long and wide street, lighted with gas, and containing some handsome houses. A church has been recently erected here, under the sanction of the parliamentary commissioners. The Roman Catholics have a chapel; and there are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents. A charity school, in which 30 girls are clothed and educated, was founded in 1802.

STRATFORD, Old, par. England, Stratford div. hund. Barlichway, co. of Warwick. Acres, 6860. Real prop. £10,646. Pop. (with Stratford-upon-Avon) 5171. Stratford-upon-Avon (P. T. 93). Liv. a disch. rect. in the peculiar jurisdiction of the rector of Stratford-upon-Avon.

STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY, market-tn. Ireland, par. Rathbran, bar. Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 952. Ballinglass (P. T. 51). Two annual fairs. Situate on the banks of the riv. Slaney. It was built after a regular design, by the earl of Aldborough, who intended to establish the woollen manufacture here upon an enlarged scale, but the success has not equalled the liberality of the enterprise.

STRATFORD, Stony, market-town and par. England, hund. Newport, and co. Buckingham. Acres, 70. Real prop. £2088. Pop. 1619. London, 52 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln. Mkt.-day, Friday. Three annual fairs. Situate on the banks of the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge leading to Old Stratford in the co. of Northampton. The town is built on the Watling-street, and the houses are of freestone, extending about a mile on each side of the road. The only manufacture carried on here is lace-making; but the chief support of the town is derived from the passage of travellers: considerable quantities of corn are sold here. Here are meeting-houses for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; also a national and two Sunday schools, with an endowment for 10 boys, the others supported by subscription.

STRATFORD TONEY, or St. Anthony, par. England, hund. Cawden and Cadworth, co. Wilts. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £912. Pop. 125. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Salisbury.

STRATFORD, Water, or West Stratford, par. England, hund. Buckingham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1640. Pop. 186. Buckingham (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

STRATH, par. Scotland, Isle of Skye, sh. Inverness, including the isles Pabay and Scalpa; 19 m. long by 5½ m. broad. Real prop. £809. Pop. 2962. Liv. in presb. Skye, and syn. Glenelg. Two ann. fairs. Besides the church, here is a Roman Catholic chapel and a parochial school. This par. lies on the sound that separates Skye from Mainland, exhibiting in many places volcanic appearances. The surface is covered with heath, and mossy; and beneath are limestone, marl, and marble of an inferior quality. In Broadford Bay, Loch Eynart, Loch Stapan, and the sound of Scalpa, ships of any burden find secure anchorage. Kelp and cattle are the exports, salt and meal the imports. Here are several Danish forts and caves, one of them remarkable for having lodged the Pretender for some nights in 1746.

STRATHAVEN, or Strathven, market and post-tn. Scotland, par. Avendale, sh. Lanark. Pop. 3597. Edinburgh, 44 m. Five annual fairs. It is situate on the riv. Pomilion, where the roads from Edinburgh to Ayr, and from Glasgow to Dumfries meet. In the manufacture of cotton 400 looms are in motion. This town was erected into a burgh of barony in 1450, with the usual privileges, and is governed by a baron baillie, appointed by the duke of Hamilton. Here is a parochial school, with a salary of 400 merks for the master.

STRATHBLANE, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Stirling. Real prop. £4899. Pop. 1033. Glasgow (P. T. 43). Par. 5 m. long by 4 m. broad. Liv. in the presb. Dumbarton, and syn. Glasgow and Ayr. The face of the country is picturesque, the land being very fertile and studded with neat villas. In the moor-lands are several lakes, containing pike, perch, trout, &c.

STRATHBOGIE, dist. Scotland, sh. Aberdeen. Area, 120 sq. m. Pop. 9718. Intersected by the riv. Bogie. Chief tn. Huntley.

STRATHDON, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. Alford, sh. Aberdeen; 20 m. long, and from 7 to 8 m. broad. Real prop. £2672. Pop. 1683. Edinburgh, 132 m. Liv. in the presb. Alford, and syn. Aberdeen. The surface in general is hilly, affording pasture to large flocks of sheep, and the hills abound with game. Granite, limestone, and a coarse slate, are found here. Here is a parochial school, with a salary of 300 merks for the master; also two schools, established by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

STRATHFIELD-SAY, par. England, partly in hund. Theale, co. Berks, and partly in Basingstoke div. hund. Holdshott, co. Southampton. Acres, 3860. Real prop. £4794. Pop. 808. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester. The duke of Wellington has a seat here, given to him by a vote of parliament for his military services. In an endowed school nearly 40 children are educated.

STRATHFILLAN, dist. Scotland, par. Killin, sh. Perth, on the N. bank of the water of Dochart. Pop. with par. A missionary is established here with a salary of £50 sterling from the bequest

of lady Glenurchay, with a manse and glebe given by the earl of Breadalbane. Here are the remains of a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Robert Bruce.

STRATHLACHAN, par. Scotland, dist. of Cowal, sh. Argyll; 11 m. long, and 1½ m. broad. Pop. 450. Inverary (P. T. 114½). Here is the mansion of the chief of Lachland, from which the par. derives its name.

STRATHMARTIN, par. Scotland, sh. Forfar. Area, 2 sq. m. Real prop. £4852. Pop. 855. Dundee (P. T. 40½). Liv. in the presb. Dundee, and syn. Angus and Mearns. Watered by the river Dighty. The church was rebuilt in 1779. The parochial school has a house for the master; the salary is 300 merks, besides fees and perquisites.

STRATHMIGLO, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. Cupar, sh. Fife; 5½ m. long, and 3½ m. broad. Real prop. £8353. Pop. 1940. Falkland (P. T. 24). Liv. in the presb. Cupar, and syn. Fife.

STRATHMORE, or The Great Valley, an extensive plain, Scotland, crossing the kingdom from Stonehaven in the E. to Cowal in the W., and extending from the Grampian mountains on the N. to the Lennox hills on the S. It gives the title of earl to the ancient family of Bowes.

STRATHY, dist. Scotland, par. Farr, sh. of Sutherland. Pop. with par. It is indented by a bay of the same name in the North Sea. Strathy Head affords on its summit fine pasturage for sheep and goats.

STRATTON, hund. England, co. Cornwall. Acres, 55,020. Pop. 8815. Containing 12 pars.

STRATTON, market-tn. and par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Cornwall. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £3563. Pop. 1613. London, 222 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Exeter. Market-day, Tuesday. Three annual fairs. Here are a Wesleyan meeting-house, an endowed school, and a bequest of lands for the benefit of the poor of the par. Courts leet and baron, as well as the petty sessions, are held here.

STRATTON, par. England, hund. St. George, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £2115. Pop. (with Grimstone) 310. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Ann. val. £50.

STRATTON, par. England, hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £1941. Pop. 468. Cirencester (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Gloucester. The ancient Ermin-street passes here to the hund.

STRATTON, par. England, hund. Depwade, co. Norfolk. Acres, 960. Real prop. £1232. Pop. 203. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

STRATTON, Audley, par. England, partly in the hund. Buckingham, co. Buckingham, and partly in that of Ploughly, co. Oxford. Acres, 2810. Real prop. £3518. Pop. 360. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £48.

STRATTON, East, par. England. hund. of Mitcheldever, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2190. Real prop. £2421. Pop. 386. New Alresford (P. T. 57). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester.

STRATTON-ON-THE-FOSS, par. England, hund. Kilmersden, co. Somerset. Acres, 2860. Real prop. £2297. Pop. 407. Shepton-Mallet (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £120. In the vicinity is Downside Castle, for the education of Roman Catholic children, and preparing them for that church. Coal, iron-stone, and marl abound in this district.

STRATTON, St. Margaret, par. England, hund. Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, co. Wilts. Acres, 2620. Real prop. £4766. Pop. 924. Highworth (P. T. 77). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Salisbury.

STRATTON, St. Mary, or Long Stratton, par. England, hund. Depwade, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £2590. Pop. 721. London, 100 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich. The Independents have a place of worship here.

STRATTON, Strawless, parish, England, hund. South Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £837. Pop. 218. Aylesham (P. T. 118). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Norwich.

STRAUBING, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, on the right bank of the river Danube; 23 m. ESE. of Ratisbon. Pop. 6200. Lat. 48. 52. N. Long. 11. 34. E. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and is surrounded with a wall. It is the seat of a high court of justice, has several churches and charitable institutions, an academy, and a convent. Straubing has well-frequented markets of corn and cattle, and a trade castle, on the Danube, but no manufactures.

STRAZNITZ, tn. Austrian States, prov. Moravia; 36 m. SE. of Brunn. Pop. 4100. It has a monastery, deanery, and Piarist college.

STREATHAM, par. England, hund. Brixton, co. Surrey. Acres, 2770. Real prop. £25,277. Pop. 5068. London. 4 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester. Containing many handsome seats and villas; it may be considered almost as a suburb of the metropolis, running nearly three miles along the Brighton road. Here are Independent and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, a national and several other schools, all well endowed.

STREATLEY, or Stretley, par. England, hund. Flitt, co. Bedford. Acres, 2180. Real prop. £1904. Pop. (with Sharpenhoe) 339. Luton (P. T. 31). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £100. Here is a small endowed school.

STREATLEY, or Streatley-upon-Thames, par. England, hund. Moreton, co. Berks. Acres, 3870. Real prop. £4229. Pop. 582. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Salisbury. Here is a school supported by the interest of a bequest.

STREET, hund. England, lathe Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 3710. Pop. 1093. Containing four parishes.

STREET, par. England, hund. Whitley, co. Somerset. Acres, 2730. Real prop. £5450. Pop. 899. Glastonbury (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar in dioc. Bath and Wells. Here are chapels for Baptists and the Society of Friends.

STREET, hund. England, rape Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 21,200. Pop. 3443. Containing six parishes.

STREET, par. England, hund. Street, rape Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 1870. Real prop. £1006. Pop. 168. Lewes (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £150.

STREET, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Moygorm, co. Westmeath (part of the par. is situated in the bar. Ardagh, co. Longford), prov. Leinster. Pop. 4362. Rathowen (P. T. 61).

Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Ardagh, and archdioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £369.

STREETHALL, par. England, hund. Uttlesford, co. Essex. Acres, 1340. Real prop. £553. Pop. 41. Saffron Walden (P. T. 42). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. London.

STREHLEN, tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia, on riv. Ohla; 22 m. S. of Breslau. Pop. 3000. It has manufactures of woollens, stockings, and leather.

STRELITZ, city, N. of Germany, cap. grand duchy of Mecklenberg Strelitz, lordship of Stargard; 57 m. NbW. of Berlin. Pop. 7000. Lat. 53. 25. N. Long. 13. 8. E. It is divided into Old and New Strelitz, and was formerly the ducal residence. The manufactures consist of woollen, linen, and some tobacco. Here are the public offices of the duchy.

STRELLEY, par. England, wapentake of Broxtow, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £1600. Pop. 426. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £146. Here is an endowed school, and in the vicinity extensive coal-mines.

STRENSALL, par. England, wapentake of Bulmer, co. York, North riding. Acres, 2710. Real prop. £2923. Pop. 398. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York. Here is an endowed school.

STRENSHAM, par. England, upper div. hund. Pershore, co. Worcester. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £2416. Pop. 328. Pershore (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester. There are an endowed school and nine almshouses.

STRETFORD, hund. England, co. Hereford. Acres, 47,480. Pop. 8528. Containing 16 pars.

STRETFORD, par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Hereford. Acres, 460. Real prop. £667. Pop. 44. Leominster (P. T. 137). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Hereford.

STRETFORD, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Manchester, hund. Salford, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 3040. Real prop. £7076. Pop. 2463. Manchester (P. T. 182). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £100.

STRETHAM, par. England, hund. Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 6940. Real prop. £6321. Pop. 1173. Ely (P. T. 67). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Ely. Here are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

STRETTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Great Budworth, W. div. hund. Bucklow, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £1528. Pop. 324. Warrington (P. T. 184). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester.

STRETTON, par. England, hund. Alstoe, co. Rutland. Acres, 2670. Real prop. £2128. Pop. 208. Stamford (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £114. Here is a small endowed school.

STRETTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Penkridge, W. div. hund. Cuttleston, co. Stafford. Pop. 268. Penkridge (P. T. 131). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £97. Here are an endowed free-school and almshouses.

STRETTON, BASKERVILLE, or STRETTON-IN-THE-FIELDS, par. England, Kirby div. hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 760. Real prop. £1638. Pop. 59. Nuneaton (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

STRETTON, CHURCH, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Munslow, co. Salop. Acres, 11,790. Real prop. £5370. Pop. 1302. London, 160 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Hereford. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Four annual fairs. A considerable trade is carried on here in flannel and malt, and a number of the poor are employed in making a strong linen cloth called hessens, used in packing hops and wool. On the surrounding hills great quantities of sheep are fed. Petty-sessions, court-leets, and a court of requests are holden here. About 2 m. distant is Caer Caradoc, or the Mount of Caractacus, on the top of which are the remains of an old British camp, surrounded by a double ditch.

STRETTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, parish, England, Rugby div. hund. Knightlow, co. of Warwick. Acres, 3110. Real prop. £3927. Pop. (with Princethorpe) 817. Dunchurch (P. T. 80). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

STRETTON-EN-LE-FIELDS, par. England, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £2035. Pop. 109. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

STRETTON-UPON-THE-FOSS, par. England, Brailes div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £1721. Pop. 455. Shipston-upon-Stone (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester.

STRETTON, GRANDSHAM, par. England, hund. Radlow, co. Hereford. Acres, 710. Real prop. £1249. Pop. 168. Ledbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Hereford.

STRETTON, MAGNA, ham. and chap. England, par. Glen Magna, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 780. Real prop. £1093. Pop. 27. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. The Roman road, Via Devana, passes here.

STRETTON-NEAR-SUGWAS, par. England, hund. Grimsworth, co. Hereford. Acres, 1010. Real prop. £1355. Pop. 155. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Hereford.

STRICHEN, mkt.-tn., post-tn., and parish, Scotland, dist. Deer, sh. Aberdeen. Real prop. £2350. Pop. 1802. Edinburgh, 154½ m. Liv. in presb. Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Six annual fairs. Here is a quarry of excellent limestone, and peats are plentiful. There is a parochial school, with a salary for the master.

STRICKATHROW, par. Scotland, sh. Forfar; 7 m. long, and 2 m. broad. Pop. 564. Brechin (P. T. 66). Liv. in presb. Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. There are several quarries of limestone, which is burned with coal brought from Montrose. Turf and broom are chiefly used for fuel, there being a great scarcity of peats.

STRICKLAND, WINTERBORNE, par. England, hund. Pimperne, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1340. Real prop. £1345. Pop. 401. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bristol.

STRIEGAU, tn. Prussia, prov. Silesia; 32 miles WbS. of Breslau. Pop. 2700. It has several distilleries; but is more remarkable for the victory over the Austrians and Saxons by the Prussians in 1745.

STRINGSTON, par. England, hund. Cannington, co. Somerset. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £789. Pop. 128. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells. Here is an

Independent chapel. This place is remarkable for a large Roman intrenchment, called Douxborough Castle.

STRIVALI, (anc. Strophades), cluster of islands, Ionian Sea, off W. coast of the Morea, 26 m. S. of Zante. Lat. 37. 0. N. Long. 21. 0. E. They are four in number; the largest abounds in olives and other fruits, but the smallest is little else than a rock.

STRIXTON, par. England, hund. Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £997. Pop. 69. Wellingborough (P. T. 67). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough.

STROMA, island, Scotland, par. Canisbay, 3 m. from the mainland, sh. Caithness; 1 m. long, and half-a-mile broad. Pop. with par. Fishing is the principal source of support to the inhabitants, who supply themselves with fuel from Caithness, and have the advantage of a society school established amongst them.

STROMBOLI, the most N. of the Lipari islands, Mediterranean; 16 m. NNE. of Lipari. Lat. 38. 58. N. Long. 15. 55. E. It belongs to Naples, and though only 10 m. in circumference produces very good wine. The inhabitants subsist partly by fishing, and partly by the cultivation of wine and fruit. Stromboli is celebrated for its volcanic eruptions, and is the only volcano whose fires are in a state of constant activity. Its mountain has two summits, one of great height, but the crater is on its side. The eruptions last for a few minutes; the flames are seen by night at a great distance, and are of considerable service to navigators.

STROMNESS, burgh of bar., tn., and par. Scotland, island of Pomona, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Real prop. £1243. Pop. 2182. Lat. 58. 56. N. Long. 3. 31. W. Liv. in presb. of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. The united pars. of Stromness and Sandwich are bordered by the sea towards the W. and S. Here is an excellent harbour, the entrance to which from the S. is about a quarter of a mile broad. The bay is about one mile long, and half-a-mile broad, forming one of the most secure havens in the N. of Scotland, and affording safe anchorage for vessels of 1000 tons burden. It is regularly visited by the ships of the Hudson's Bay Company, who have a resident agent in Stromness; and numbers of men belonging to this place engage in their service. A cattle market is held in this town; and there is a general post-office. Here is a grammar school; and the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge have established a school, with salaries for the master and mistress.

STROMOE, the largest of the Faroe isles, in North Sea; 30 m. long, by 6 m. broad. Pop. (including the island of Nalsoe) 1600. Lat. 67. 15. N. Long. 13. 59. E. It is situate in the centre of the group, and has many good harbours, particularly that of Westmanshavn. In the interior is the highest mountain of the Faroe isles, called Skieling Field, 3000 ft. above sea level. The chief tn. is Thorrhaven. Pop. 500.

STRONSAY, par. in Orkney, Scotland, shire Orkney and Shetland. Real prop. £664. Pop. 1071. Liv. in the presb. North Isles, and syn. Orkney. Linga Sound on the W., and Papa Sound on the N. of the island, are two fine harbours, well adapted for carrying on a most extensive fishery. To this par. belong the isles of Auskerry, Home of Huip, Great Linga, Little Linga, Papa Stronsay, and the Brough.

STRONTIAN, vil. Scotland, par. Ardnamurchan, dist. Argyll, sh. Argyll. Pop. with par. Edinburgh (P. T. 140). A new church was completed here March 9, 1829, under the provisions of the Highland Church Act.

STROUD, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, hund. Bisley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 3990. Real prop. £12,215. Pop. 8607. London, 101 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £85. Mkt.-day, Friday. Two annual fairs. This tn. may be considered as the centre of the clothing manufacture in this part of the country. Its water is celebrated for the dyeing of scarlet and other grain colours, on which account the clothing trade has been extended for upwards of 20 m. along the riv., on the banks of which are fulling-mills. Here are various meeting-houses, particularly Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; also an endowed free school, and several charity schools. The petty sessions for the Bisley dist. are holden here. It sends two members to parliament, a privilege conferred by the Reform Act in 1832.

STROUD, par. England, partly in the jurisdiction of the city of Rochester, and partly in the hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1340. Real prop. £6399. Pop. 2722. Rochester (P. T. 29). Liv. a donative, dioc. of Rochester. Fair, Aug. 17. The inhabitants are principally supported by maritime occupations, and by the fisheries on the riv. Medway, of which that of oysters is the most considerable. Here is an Independent chapel.

STROXTON, par. England, wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 970. Real prop. £1529. Pop. 124. Grantham (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £110.

STRUBBY, par. England, Wold div. hund. Calceworth, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £1816. Pop. (with Woodthorpe) 201. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £135.

STRUMPSHAW, par. England, hund. Blowfield, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £1322. Pop. 374. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here is a remarkable windmill, said to stand on the highest ground in the co., from which Yarmouth and Lowestoft, on the coast of Suffolk, are distinctly seen.

STRY, circle of Austrian Poland, between Hungary and circle of Lemberg. Area, 3100 sq. m. Pop. 174,000. The river Dniester traverses it, besides many smaller streams.

STUBTON, par. England, wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 860. Real prop. £1732. Pop. 182. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

STUDHAM, par. and ham. England, partly in the hund. Manshead, co. Bedford, and partly in that of Dacorum, co. Hertford. Acres, 150. Real prop. £1512. Pop. 821. Market Street (P. T. 29). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £60.

STUDLAND, par. England, hund. Rowbarrow, Blandford S. div., co. Dorset. Acres, 3860. Real prop. £712. Pop. 435. Corfe Castle (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £130. In the neigbourhood are several curious barrows; the most remarkable is the

Adlington, or Agglestone, an extraordinary insulated rock, about 8 feet in circumference, and nearly 20 feet in height.

STUDLEY, ham. and chap. England, par. Beckley, partly in the hund. Ashenden, co. Buckingham, and partly in that of Bullington, co. Oxford. Acres, 2460. Real prop. £2388. Pop. 405. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Oxford.

STUDLEY, par. England, hund. Wetheridge, co. Devon. Acres, 5650. Real prop. £3883. Pop. 524. Bampton (P. T. 161). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

STUDLEY, par. England, Alcester div. hund. Barlichway, co. Warwick. Acres, 5070. Real prop. £7198. Pop. 1003. Alcester (P. T. 103). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £58. The manufacture of needles is extensively carried on here.

STUDLEY, Royal, an extra-parochial lib. England, lower div. wapentake of Claro, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 590. Pop. 60. Rippon (P. T. 212). The present remains of Fountain's Abbey abound in objects of great curiosity, and is said to be the most perfect of any monastic edifice in England.

STUHL-WEISSENBURG, co. W. Hungary, between cos. Veszprim and Pest. Area, 1600 sq. m. Pop. 120,000. Besides the Danube, flowing along its E. boundary, it is watered by the Sarvitz, which is formed into a canal for a considerable part of its course. The principal products are wheat, wine, and tobacco.

STUHL-WEISSENBURG, or Szepes-Fejarvar, tn. SW. Hungary, 36 m. SW. of Buda. Pop. 13,000. Lat. 47. 11. N. Long. 18. 24. E. It is the cap. of a palatine, and a bishop's see. This tn. was built by king Stephen in the 11th century, and was for five centuries the place where the kings of Hungary were crowned and buried. It was called on that account Alba Regalis, and its ruins show that it must have been a place of note. The removal of the court, and the frequent sieges by the Turks, have greatly altered it, but it still contains respectable buildings. Here are woollen manufactures, but gardening and tillage form the chief occupation. The environs produce wine. In the neighbourhood is a saltpetre work, and a distillery of spirits.

STUKELEY, Great, par. England, hund. Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 2990. Real prop. £3672. Pop. 397. Huntingdon (P. T. 59). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

STUKELEY, Little, par. England, hund. Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £2059. Pop. 413. Huntingdon (P. T. 59). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

STUNTNEY, ham. and chap. England, par. St. Trinity, hund. Ely, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Pop. with par. Ely (P. T. 67). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £70.

STURA, riv. NW. Italy, Piedmont, kingd. Sardinia, which rises in Mount Argentera, on the borders of France, and after a course of 80 m. discharges itself into the Tanaro, near Cherasco.—*Stura*, riv. duchy Montferrat, falls into the Po at the small tn. Ponte di Stura.—*Stura*, a third riv. of kingd. Sardinia, falls into the Po a little above Turin.

STURBRIDGE, or Steres-Bridge, ham. England, par. St. Andrew the Less, hund. Flendist, co. Cambridge. Pop. with par. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Fair, Sept. 28. It is celebrated for its annual fair, held on the banks of the riv. Stour, which continues during three weeks, under the jurisdiction of the University of Cambridge; this fair is attended by tradesmen from all parts of England, and supplied with every article of manufacture and provision, as well as with all kinds of cattle.

STURBRIDGE, tn. N. America, U. S., Worcester, co. Massachusetts; 58 m. SW. of Boston. Pop. 1688.

STURGRON, bay of N. America, Green bay, towards Lake Michigan; 45 m. NNE. from the mouth of Fox riv. Lat. 44. 45. N. Long. 87. 25. W.

STURMERE, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 860. Real prop. £1085. Pop. 320. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

STURMINSTER NEWTON CASTLE, hund. England, Sturminster div. co. Dorset. Acres, 12,430. Pop. 11,219. Containing 5 pars.

STURMINSTER NEWTON CASTLE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. of the same name, Sturminster div. co. Dorset. Acres, 4530. Real prop. £5478. Pop. 1831. London, 109 m. Liv. a vic. and cur. in dioc. Bristol. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Two annual fairs. The tn. is of great antiquity. The market-house is a lofty, oblong building, the upper part forming warehouses, and the lower part butchers' shambles. In 1681 and 1729 it suffered severely by fire. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of white baize. Here are a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and a national school. The petty sessions for Sturminster div., and a court leet, are holden here.

STURMINSTER MARSHALL, par. England, lib. of the same name, Shaston div. co. Dorset. Acres, 3590. Real prop. £3406. Pop. 803. Wimborne Minster (P. T. 100). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar exempt from visitation.

STURREY, par. England, hund. Blean-Gate, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 3140. Real prop. £4469. Pop. 925. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Canterbury. Fair, Whit-Monday.

STURSTON, par. England, hund. Grimshoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £559. Pop. 49. Watton (P. T. 91). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £35.

STURSTON, par. England, hund. Hartesmere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 860. Real prop. £872. Pop. 212. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

STURTON, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £1378. Pop. 138. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln.

STURTON, or Streton, par. England, North Clay div. wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 4610. Real prop. £5388. Pop. 638. East Retford (P. T. 145). Liv. a vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £70. Here is a national school supported by a rent charge.

STUTTESBURY, or Stutchbury, par. England, hund. King's Sutton, co. Northampton. Acres, 250. Real prop. £1496. Pop. 29. Brackley (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £6.

STUTTGARD, city SW. Germany, cap. kingd. Wirtemberg, on riv. Neckar; 116 m. WNW. of

Munich. Pop. 160,000. Lat. 48. 46. N. Long. 9. 11. E. It may be considered as divided into three parts, the tn. proper, two suburbs near each other, with the separate suburb called Esslingen. The latter contains the royal palace, the gymnasium, the barracks, and several public buildings. The palace is a noble structure, situated near an extensive park. Around it are the opera-house, theatre, museum, and an academy for painting, sculpture, and architecture. The royal library is said to contain 100,000 volumes. There is also a public library. The manufactures are on a small scale, and consist of leather, hats, cotton, silks, plated goods, and snuff.

STUTTON, par. England, hund. Samford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 260. Real prop. £2479. Pop. 475. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

STYNESFORD, par. England, hund. St. George, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £3087. Pop. 382. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Bristol.

STYRIA, duchy of Germany, Austrian empire. Area. 8500 sq. m. Pop. 840,000. Lat. 45. 54. to 47. 50. N. It is divided into Upper and Lower Styria. The former is subdivided into the circles of Judenburg and Bruck; the latter into those of Gratz, Marburg, and Cilley. Upper Styria is very mountainous, consisting of a continuation of a branch of the Alps. This range rises from 7000 feet to 9000 feet. The plains, even in Lower Styria, are not extensive, except that of Pettau, lying along the banks of the Drave. The rivers are numerous, but seldom navigable: the principal are the Enns, the Muhr, the Drave, and the Save. The soil of Styria, with the exception of the higher mountains, is fertile, and produces wheat, barley, oats, rye, and maize. The potatoe, though introduced only in the 18th century, is now become general. The cattle of Styria are of the middle size. In sheep they have not yet succeeded, and their horses are fitter for draught than for saddle. Poultry is abundant, and is sent in quantities to Vienna. Coal is found in many places, and mines of it are wrought: gold, silver, and copper hardly defray the expense of mining; lead is less scarce; but the great produce is iron. The mountain of Erzburg, situated in the N. of Styria, was well known to the Romans. Instead of veins and strata, it presents a solid mass of ore, which has been wrought without intermission for eleven centuries. At the small town of Turroch is a mine producing the celebrated Prescian steel, used by the Romans for making sword-blades. Salt is abundant; cobalt, arsenic, and molybdena occur; but zinc, antimony, &c. are rare. The forges of iron, copper, and the various preparations of sulphate of iron, alum, saltpetre, earthenware, gunpowder, and sulphur, are the chief manufactures. The exports from Styria consist of metals, corn, wine, flax, clover-seed, and cattle. The imports, less bulky, comprise woollens, linens, silks, tobacco, oil, and groceries of all kinds. The first accounts of this prov. are from Pliny and Strabo, who considered its inhabitants as descended from the Boii and Taurisci. They are described as completely uncivilized, and as harassing the adjoining prov. by their incursions, till the reign of Tiberius, when Styria was subdued, and included in the prov. of Noricum. After various contests and changes it was annexed to Austria, and has since been governed either by the sovereign, or a member of his family.

SUABIA, formerly one of the German circles, the greater part included in kingd. Wirtemberg, part belonging to Bavaria, and smaller parts to Baden and the princes of Hohenzollern. Pop. 2,500,000. Its soil, with the exception of the rugged and mountainous track called the Black Forest, is fertile, yielding corn, hemp, flax, and, in warm situations, vines. The pastures are also good. Of the mountainous parts the wealth consists in mines and timber; the latter is floated down the Neckar and Rhine to Holland. Suabia is supposed to have derived its name from the Suevi a German tribe, who settled here about the time of Julius Cæsar. It was erected into a dukedom by the Franks in the fifth century. After the reigning family became extinct, Suabia was divided among a number of petty princes.

SUAKIN, tn. Nubia, W. coast of the Red Sea, belonging to the Turks. Lat. 19. 48. N. Long. 37. 33. E. In the 15th century Suakin was a place of great wealth and importance, the emporium of the Red Sea, and one of the richest cities of the east; but it is now almost in ruins. The port is still excellent, though the approach is rendered dangerous by the rocks and shoals which lie off it in every direction. Two minarets give the tn. a handsome appearance at a distance. Suakin is supposed to be the Soter Limen of Diodorus, and the Theon Soter of Ptolemy. Its importance, in the middle ages, was derived from its being the maritime cap. of the Turks in the Red Sea. Since their power on the Arabian coast, it has lost its importance. Fish is cheap and plentiful, also sheep: grain is scarce.

SUBULTER, par. Ireland, bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 268. Mallow (P. T. 163). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Cloyne and archdioc. Cashel.

SUBUNREEKA, riv. Hindoostan, which has its source in the prov. of Bahar, flows in a SE. direction, till, after a course of 250 m., it falls into the Bay of Bengal.

SUCHTELN, tn. Prussia, duchy of Juliers, prov. Westphalia; 15 m. WbN. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 3600. Manufacture of velvets.

SUCKLEY, or Suckly, par. England, Upper div. hund. Doddingtree, co. Worcester. Acres, 5540. Real prop. £4018. Pop. 1196. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and an endowed school. Courts leet and baron are held annually.

SUCZAVA, tn. Austria, prov. Galicia, at the confluence of riv. Suczava and Sereth; 70 m. W. of Jassy. Pop. 4000. It is but the remains of what it once was, having been the residence of the princes of Moldavia, the ruins of whose palace, with those of 17 churches, bear testimony of its former grandeur. It contains hardly any establishments, except a manufactory of Russian leather, and a school for training teachers.

SUDBOROUGH, or Sudbury, par. England, hund. Huxloe, co. Northampton. Acres, 2730. Real prop. £2005. Pop. 346. Thrapston (P. T. 73). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

SUDBOURN, par. England, hund. Plomes-

gate, co. Suffolk. Acres, 4520. Real prop. £3295. Pop. 631. Orford (P. T. 90). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SUDBROOK, or SUDBROOKEHOLM, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £3257. Pop. 84. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £96.

SUDBROOK, or SOUTHBURGH, par. England, upper div. hund. Caldecot, co. Monmouth. Pop. not specified. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Llandaff.

SUDBURY, par. England, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 3500. Real prop. £6701. Pop. 642. Uttoxeter (P. T. 135). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. In the vil. are almshouses for seven poor persons. Petty sessions for this hund. are holden here.

SUDBURY, bor. and mkt.-tn. England, hund. Babergh, but having a separate jurisdiction, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1250. Real prop. £3471. Pop. 4677. London, 54 m. Three ann. fairs. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Members of parliament, two. Situated on the riv. Stour, which is navigable for barges to this place, and over which is a good stone bridge. This borough has returned two members to parliament since the year 1559, and by the Reform Act was united with Ballingden-cum-Brunden, &c. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, and other officers; the former holds a court of quarter session, and a court for the recovery of debts to the amount of £20. It contains three parishes, and the same number of churches, which are spacious and handsome. Livs., All Saints, a vic., St. Gregory and St. Peter, ours., all in the dioc. of Norwich. A grammar-school was founded and endowed in 1491, by William Wood. The present income is about £100 a-year. There is also an endowed national school, besides several charitable institutions.

SUDELEY, par. England, lower div. hund. Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £3683. Pop. 84. Winchcombe (P. T. 90). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £46. Here are the ruins of Sudeley Castle, which have rather the appearance of a castellated mansion than a baronial fortress. It was erected in the reign of Henry VI.

SUDERMANIA, or SODERMANLAND, prov. Sweden, W. of Stockholm. Area, 3470 sq. m. Pop. 156,000. The face of the greatest part of the prov. is hilly and finely variegated with lakes. It produces corn in sufficiency for home consumption, and a small quantity for export. The pastures are good, the forests extensive. In the mountains are found mines of lead, copper, and iron; and from Tunaberg a large quantity of cobalt ore is sent to England, for the use of the potteries. The Baltic and Lake Malar promote greatly the conveyance of commodities.

SUDETES, mntns. Germany, which separate the states of Austria from those of Saxony and Prussia; they are distinguished by the names of the Erzgebirge and the Riesengebirge, the Mining and the Giant's Mountains. They abound in metallic ores; those of the middle rank consist of clay, slate, limestone, and trap, and in some places of pit-coal. The side branches and lowest mountains contain floetz, trap, and freestone, wack and basalt.

SUDSHA, tn. European Russia, gov. Kursk; 47 m. SW. of Kursk. Pop. 5700. The environs are fertile, and contain a number of orchards. The tn. has a salt manufacture, and a petty traffic with the adjacent country.

SUECA, tn. SE. of Spain, prov. Valencia, near the mouth of riv. Xucar, which is here joined by a small stream flowing from the lake of Albufera; 21 m. S. of Valencia. Pop. 4800. Lat. 39. 16. N. Long. 1. 10. W. It belonged formerly to the grand master of the knights of Montesa.

SUEN-HOA, city of China, prov. Pe-che-lee; 77 m. NW. of Pekin, near the great wall. It is distinguished by the number of its inhabitants, the beauty of its streets, and its triumphal arches. The mountains afford fine crystal, marble, and porphyry. Its district includes a considerable number of forts, destined to defend the great N. barrier of the empire.

SUEZ, city of Egypt, on the borders of Arabia, at the head of the Red Sea; 80 m. E. of Cairo. Lat. 30. 0. N. Long. 32. 28. E. According to D'Anville, it occupies the site of the ancient Arsinoe. Great part of the trade of Suez was carried on by the Beys, or Mameluke chiefs, each of whom had a factor stationed at that place. Though a maritime place, vessels cannot approach within 2 m. of the tn. The surrounding dist. is a desert, scarcely a plant being to be seen. Suez still carries on much of the communication of Arabia and India with Cairo, and that of Syria and Palestine. Caravans come from Gaza, Jaffa, and Jerusalem, bringing soap, oil, tobacco, and other goods. The staple import consists of coffee. Vessels bring also tea, ginger, and tamarinds.

SUFFIELD, par. England, hund. North Erpington, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £1357. Pop. 272. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. This place gives the title of baron to the Harford family.

SUFFIELD, tn. N. America, U. S. Hartford co., Connecticut, on W. bank of riv. Connecticut; 11 m. S. of Springfield. Pop. 2690. It contains several churches for Presbyterians and Baptists, and a mineral spring much resorted to.

SUFFOLK, co. England. Acres, 1,200,240. Pop. 296,317. Hunds. 21. Pars. 575. Bors. 4. Mkt.-tns. 18. Members of parliament, 11. This co., which is in the dioc. of Norfolk and prov. Canterbury, is bounded on the N. by Norfolk, on the E. by the German Ocean, S. by Essex, W. by Cambridgeshire. Suffolk was included in the Roman prov. called Flavia Cæsariensis; but though coins, urns, and other antiquities have been discovered, the traces of Roman settlements are comparatively few and uncertain. The general figure of this county resembles a crescent. The surface is in general level. The soil varies much in different parts. In the interior is a tract, chiefly strong clay, fertile in a great degree for all the objects of husbandry. Here is made much butter for the London markets; cheese is also produced, but, being made from skimmed milk, has the reputation of being the worst in England. Sandy dists. occupy the E. and W. borders of the county, that towards the coast being highly cultivated. The soil in many parts has been much improved by the addition of shell marl. Great changes have taken place on the coasts in consequence of the encroachments of the sea, which have caused the partial destruction of some once consider-

able towns, as Dunwich and Aldeborough. The rivs. are numerous, as the Stour, Gipping, Deben, Ald, Byltbe, the Greater Ouse, &c. The greater part of the land in Suffolk is under tillage, and the modes of husbandry are similar to those in Norfolk. The produce of the soil is wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, buckwheat, turnips, cabbages, potatoes, carrots, tares, coleseed, artificial grasses, hemp, and hops. The manufactures are principally of wool-combing and spinning, making light stuffs, buntings, crapes, and hempen cloth. The trade of the seaport depends greatly on the exportation of corn and malt; fine sea-salt is made on the coast. The hundreds are those of Samford, Bosmere with Claydon, Cosford, Babergh. Risbridge, Thingoe. Lackford, Blackbourne, Thedwestry, Hartismere, Stow, Thredling, Loes, Carlford, Colnies, Wilford, Plomesgate, Hoxne, Blything, Wangford, and Lothingland with Mutford. Suffolk is separated into two great dists., the franchise and liberty of Bury St. Edmund's and the body of the county, each of which, at the assizes, has a distinct grand jury. The boroughs of Bury St. Edmund's, Ipswich, the chief tn., and Sudbury, each returning two members to parliament; and that of Eye one member. The market-towns are Aldeborough, Beccles, Brandon, Bungay, Clare, Dunwich, Framlingham, Hadleigh, Halesworth, Haverhill, Lowestoff, Mildenhall, Needham-market, Orford, Saxmundham, Southwold, Stowmarket, and Woodbridge. Suffolk gives the title of earl to a branch of the family of Howard.

SUFFOLK, co. N. America, U. S., Massachusetts, comprising Boston and Chelsea. Pop. 62,162.—*Suffolk*, co. New York; 80 m. long, by 8 m. broad. Pop. 26,980. The chief tns. are Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Southampton. —*Suffolk*, tn. Nansemond co., Virginia, on riv. Nansemond; 85 m. SE. of Richmond. It contains a court-house and a gaol. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 250 tons.

SUGANA. See Borgo di Val Sugana.

SUGAT, tn. Asiatic Turkey, pachalic of Bursa, Asia Minor; supposed on the site of ancient Tottarium. It is remarkable for the tomb of Ali Osman, held in high respect by the natives.

SUGULMESSA, or Sigilmessa, dist. of Africa, SW. of Morocco, situate beyond the Atlas. It forms part of the immense plain which intervenes between Barbary and the desert of the Sahara. At an early period Sugulmessa was the rendezvous of the caravans from Morocco to Soudan; but since these have been in the habit of passing by Akka and Jaffa, Sugulmessa has lost its importance, and the district is now included in the kingdom of Tafilet.

SUHLA, tn. Prussia, cap. of the circle of Henneberg, prov. Saxony; 28 m. SSW. of Erfurt. Pop. 6000. It contains four churches and four hospitals, and has manufactures of firearms, cotton goods, and dimity.

SUIPPE, tn. France, depart. Marne, prov. Champagne; 12 m. N. of Chalons-sur-Marne.

SUIR, riv. Ireland, prov. Munster; it rises in the Keeper mountains, co. Tipperary, becomes navigable at Clonmel for large barges; after a course of 90 m. is augmented by the Nore and the Barrow, and these united streams enter the sea in the haven of Water.

SULGRAVE, par. England, hund. Chipping Warden, co. Northampton. Acres, 4100. Real prop. £2607. Pop. 576. Brackley (P. T. 63). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Peterborough.

SULHAM, par. England, hund. Theale, co. Berks. Acres, 730. Real prop. £1159. Pop. 72. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Salisbury.

SULHAMPSTEAD, Abbots, par. England, hund. Reading, co. Berks. Acres, 3040. Real prop. £2345. Pop. 423. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

SULHAMPSTEAD, Bannister, par. England, hund. Theale, co. Berks. Acres, 630. Real prop. £1943. Pop. 289. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

SULI, Souli, or Sulli, dist. European Turkey, in Albania, 20 m. from Santa Maura; 26 m. long, by 8 m. broad. Pop. 10,000. It consists of a large valley, inclosed by almost inaccessible mountains. The only entrance, a defile on the S., is defended by three towers, nearly a mile distant from each other, and situate on eminences where the road is most difficult. This territory contains 18 villages, of which 5 are situate in the S., and 13 in the upper part. The principal are Mega Souli, the cap., Navarikos, and Kiapha. On the E., at the foot of the mountain, is a fine plain of 6 leagues square, which is very fertile. In it the Suliotes have settled for the purpose of cultivating the land; but in times of danger they retire with their property to the mountains. Their wars were remarkable for the courage and pertinacity which they displayed. In vain did Ali Pacha attack them in 1792 with a powerful army; it was not until 1803 that he succeeded. On the loss of their independence, a part of the Suliotes left their country, and took service in Russia and France.

SULIA, riv. S. America, prov. Pamplona, gov. New Granada, repub. Colombia. It rises in the vicinity of this prov., runs N., and, collecting the waters of many rivers, it forms three mouths, and enters lake Maracaibo, in Lat. 8. 35. N.

SULIMANIA, tn. Asiatic Turkey, cap. of the pachalic of Bagdad, S. of Courdistan. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 35. 28. N. Long. 45. 17. E. It is an ancient tn. formerly called Babana; but, having fallen into decay, the present tn. was built, 50 years ago, by Suliman, pacha of Bagdad. The bazaars are extensive, and well filled with merchandize.

SULKIA, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on W. bank of riv. Hooghly, opposite Calcutta. It has extensive government warehouses.

SULLINGTON, par. England, hund. E. Easwrith, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £1342. Pop. 320. Steyning (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester.

SULLIVAN, co. N. America, U. S., New York. Pop. 12,372. Chief tn. Monticello.—*Sullivan*, tn. Madison co. New York, S. side of Oneida Lake. Pop. 4077.—*Sullivan*, co. East Tennessee. Pop. 10,073. Chief tn. Blountsville.

SULLY, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, N. Wales. Acres, 900. Real prop. £1313. Pop. 197. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Llandaff, and prov. Canterbury. Ann. val. £133.

SULMONA, tn. Italy, kingd. Naples; 72 m. N. of Naples. Pop. 4000. Lat. 42. 3. N. Long. 13. 59. E. It is a place of antiquity, having been the birth-place of Ovid. In 1709, it was

greatly injured by an earthquake. It is the see of a bishop.

SULTANIA, city, Persia, N. of prov. Irak. Lat. 36. 32. N. Long. 48. 26. E. It was anciently large and magnificent, and, under one of the Tartar dynasties, formed the cap. of the empire. A series of political vicissitudes, however, have destroyed it. It is now inhabited by a few poor families who occupy wretched hovels.

SULZ, Upper, tn. E. of France, depart. Upper Rhine, prov. Alsace; 14 m. SSW. of Colmar. Pop. 4000. It is known in history for little except having been a commandery of the order of St. John.

SUMAREIN, Somerein, or Somorja, tn. N. of Hungary; 12 m. SE. of Presburg: in the isle of Schutt. It has a monastery of Paulinists, the only one in Hungary, and extensive manufactures of stone-ware. The village called Waste-Sumarein is in the palatinate of Wieselburg.

SUMATRA, island of the Eastern Seas, under the equator, and one of the Sunda chain of islands; 1050 m. long, by 105 m. broad. Lat. 5. 53. N. to 5. 56 S. Long. 95. 34. E. It is separated from Malacca by the strait of that name, and from Java by the Strait of Sunda. A chain of mntns. runs through its whole extent; the ranges, in many parts, being double and treble; yet their altitude is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these the air is cool, and they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere cover both hills and valleys with perpetual shade. Between the ranges of hills are many fine lakes, but as yet they are very imperfectly known. The W. coast of Sumatra is well supplied with water; springs are found everywhere, and rivers are numerous, but they are in general too shallow and rapid for the purpose of navigation. On the NE. coast they attain a greater magnitude. The largest of these are the Kataun, the Indrapura, Tabayong, and Sinkel; these are inferior to the Palembang, Jambee, Indragiri, and Siak of the E. coast, which have as yet been but partially explored. They are said by the natives to communicate in the centre of the island. In Sumatra, there are a number of volcanic mountains; lava has been seen to flow from a considerable one near Priaman, but without causing any other damage than burning woods. Earthquakes are frequent, but in general slight. The soil on the W. coast is generally a stiff reddish clay, covered with a layer of black mould. Rice is the most important article of cultivation. The next in importance is the cocoa-nut tree, which, with the betel-nut and bamboo, require little cultivation. There is also the sago-tree, and palms. The sugar-cane is very generally cultivated, maize, chili-pepper, ginger, coriander, and cummin-seed are raised; hemp is extensively cultivated, for the purpose of smoking with their tobacco. The castor-oil plant grows wild in abundance, and the elastic gum vine, or caoutchouc. The mangosteen, several species of bread-fruit tree, jack, mango, plantains, pine-apples, oranges, guavas, custard-apples, papaws, tamarinds, cashew-apples, pomegranates, and a number of other fruits are produced here. Grapes are raised by Europeans, but not cultivated by the natives. The camphor-tree is grown principally in the Batta country, on the NW. side of Sumatra. It is found in a concrete state, occupying cavities and fissures in the heart of the tree. The Puhnupas, or poisonous tree, is found in the woods. Sumatra is rich in minerals, the island having in all ages been famous for gold, which is still procured in considerable quantities. There are also mines of copper, iron, and tin. Sulphur is collected in quantities among the volcanoes. The natives extract saltpetre from the impregnated earth. Coal, mostly washed down by the floods, is procured in many parts. Mineral and hot springs, resembling those of Harrowgate, are found in various districts. Earth-oil is collected at Ipu. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. The tigers and alligators prove most destructive enemies, yet, from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty that the Sumatrans are prevailed upon to destroy them. The other animals of Sumatra are buffaloes, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs, bullocks, and deer. Of birds there are a greater variety than beasts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of great beauty. Here are storks, parrots, fowls, ducks, wood pigeons, doves, and small birds remarkable for the beauty of their colours. The reptiles are lizards, camelions, tortoises, turtles, and frogs. The shores supply crayfish, prawns, shrimps, crabs, oysters, &c. Among the inhabitants of the water are the dugong, a large animal of the mammalia order, and the only one known to graze at the bottom of the sea, the grampus, whale, sharks, skates, mursena, gymnotus, rock-cod, pomfret, mullet, flying-fish, and many others. Of the articles of commerce, the most important are pepper, nutmegs, and cloves. Cotton is cultivated, but only sufficient to supply the natives. To these may be added, silk-cotton, coffee-tree, lignum aloes, and aguilla wood. The forests contain the teak-tree, the poon, camphor, iron-wood, marban, ebony, and rangi, supposed to be the manchineal tree of the West Indies. Tin is a considerable article of commerce, but the mines are on the island of Banca. The other exports are bees' wax, gum-lac, and ivory. The Sumatrans manufacture different kinds of earthenware of a coarse fabric, gunpowder, and salt. Among the modern political divisions of the island on the NW. coast, the principal are the empires of Menancabow and the Malays; also the Acheenese, Battas, Rejangs, and people of Lampong. Nearly all the forms of government throughout Sumatra are a mixture of the feudal and patriarchal. In 1826, the NE. coast was subject to five sovereigns, the sultans of Palembang, Jambee, Indragiri, Siak, and Acheen, but it is in fact under an indefinite number of petty chiefs, whose respective domains are completely shut out and insulated from each other by forests, swamps, and jungles. The most populous and fertile is Palembang. The inhabitants are rather below the middle size, their limbs slight, but well-shaped. Their complexion is yellow. Their clothing is the same as the Otaheitean cloth. The villages are situate on the banks of rivers and lakes. Their buildings are of wood and bamboos covered with palm-leaves. On the sea-coast the Malay language is intermixed with the Batta and other languages. The Sumatrans write on the inner bark of a tree and on bamboos, and form their lines from the left hand towards the right. The Malays of Sumatra differ in

many respects from the native Sumatrans, retaining much of their originally ferocious and deceitful character. See MALACCA. The ancient religion of the Rejangs is now scarcely to be traced. They have no word in their language to express the name of God, and do not appear to have any notion of a future state. The superstition that has the strongest influence on their minds, is that which leads them to venerate the tombs and remains of their deceased ancestors. Under the Spanish gov. at Manilla, and the Dutch at Batavia, there are many natives educated as Christians from their childhood. By the treaty concluded between Great Britain and the Netherlands, a most important alteration took place in the colonial relations of Sumatra, as, by its conditions, Bencoolen and all the other British possessions in that island were ceded to the king of the Netherlands, in exchange for the Dutch settlements on the continent of India, including the town and fortress of Malacca.

SUMBHAWA, island, Eastern Seas; 180 m. long, by 40 m. broad. Lat. 8. to 9. S. It is separated from Lombhook by the straits of Allas. The principal tns. are Bima and Sumbhawa. The other tns. are Dompo, Tomboro, Sangur, and Pekat, all under different chiefs, who formerly acknowledged subordination to the Dutch. In 1713, the Dutch banished the king of Tomboro to the Cape of Good Hope. This island produces teak. Gold dust is found in the NE. dist., and pearls are fished for in a large bay to the W. The breed of horses is good, and are exported to Java. There is a great volcano at Tomboro, which burst forth in 1815.—*Sumbhawa*, chief tn. island Sumbhawa; 100 m. W. of Bima. Stands on a bay, and has a good harbour. In 1814, it was governed by a raja, named Mohammed.

SUMBHULPOOR, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Gundwana, Sumbhulpoor proper, is bounded N. by Ryepoor and Gangpoor, E. by Bombra and Kheracote; S. Sonepoor and Patna; and W. Boora Sumba, Phoolghur, and Saringhur. Sumbhulpoor is remarkable as containing within it a very high land, called Myn Pat, the source of several rivers, of which the Hudsoo is the largest. The left bank of the Mahanuddy yields abundance of rice. The pergunnahs E. of the Mahanuddy produce quantities of iron. Cotton is plentiful, but the manufactures are dear. Diamonds have long been a staple article in Sumbhulpoor, being, as well as gold dust, found in the alluvial soil of many streams and rivers, especially of the Mahanuddy. The great mass of population consists of Hindoos of the lower castes, but the chiefs and landholders here claim the dignity of Rajpoots. In 1818 the sovereignty of Sumbhulpoor was transferred to the British government.

SUMBHULPOOR, tn. Hindoostan, cap. of the preceding div. of the Gundwana prov., on the E. side of the riv. Mahanuddy; 167m. WNW. from Cuttack. Lat. 21. 8. N. Long. 83. 37. E. The fort stretches about half a mile along the banks of the riv. and is surrounded by a wall of masonry. Most of the diamonds found in the riv. are obtained between the fort and the mouth of the Heeb. It produces grain, cotton, and sugar.

SUMNER, co. N. America, U. S., West Tennessee. Pop. 20,606. Chief tn. Gallatin.

SUMPTER, dist. U. S., South Carolina, E. of riv. Santee; 50 m. long, by 30 m. broad. Pop. 28,276. Chief tn. Sumpterville.

SUMY, tn. European Russia, gov. Charkov, on the river Psol. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 50. 54. N. Long. 35. 6. E. It is surrounded with a wall and ditch, and defended by an old citadel; it contains several charitable institutions, public depôts, and warehouses, and is the chief place of a circle; the only manufacture is the distillation of spirits. The trade is considerable, but is chiefly confined to four annual fairs, where a number of Greek and Russian merchants attend for the disposal of foreign commodities.

SUNBURY, par. England, hund. Spelthorne, co. Middlesex. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £11,038. Pop. 1863. London, 14 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. London.

SUNBURY, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on riv. Susquehannah; 122 m. NWbW. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1057. It contains a court-house, gaol, and a Presbyterian and Lutheran church.

SUNDA, STRAITS OF, the arm of the sea which separates the islands of Sumatra and Java. The length of this channel is about 70 m. In the mouth of the straits lies Prince's Island, by the situation of which two passages are formed; one between Prince's Island and Java, made use of for the most part by ships which have to pass the straits during the SE. monsoon; the other, which is called by seamen the great channel, sometimes serves also as an entrance to the straits, but it is passed with great difficulty. The chief islands immediately connected with the Straits of Sunda are, Prince's Island, Krakatan, Thwart-the-way, and Pulo Bahy. The others are small, founded on beds of coral, and covered with trees; but the appellation of "Sunda islands" is also applied to the great chain stretching from Acheen-head in Sumatra to an indefinite extent east.

SUNDEEP, island, Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, at the mouth of riv. Megna, formed by the united waters of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, and consisting of alluvial deposits of long accumulation. Its length is about 16 m., by 8 m. in breadth. There is here a government establishment for the manufacture of salt under the Bulwa and Chittagong agency.

SUNDERBERG, or SONDERBORG, tn. Denmark, island of Alsen; 16 m. ENE. of Flensborg. Pop. 2700. Lat. 54. 56. N. Long. 9. 49. E. Its harbour is one of the best in Denmark. In the castle at this place Christian II., king of Denmark, was confined for 13 years.

SUNDERBUNDS, a woody tract of country extending along the Bay of Bengal about 180 m., and forming the delta of the Ganges. The navigation through the Sunderbunds is chiefly effected by means of the tides, there being two distinct passages, the one named the S. or Sunderbund passage, and the other the Balliaghaut passage. The first leads through the wildest and deepest rivers, and opens into the Calcutta river, 75 m. below the town. The Baliaghaut opens into a shallow lake on the E. side of Calcutta. The navigation by these passages extends 200 m. through a thick forest, divided into numberless islands by channels. The water is everywhere salt, and the whole wilderness abandoned to wild beasts, except here and there a solitary fakeer. On each side alligators are seen. During the dry season, the lower shores are visited by salt-makers and wood-cutters, many of whom are carried off by tigers. Several plans have

been undertaken to cultivate this tract, but without success.

SUNDERLAND, bor., market, seaport-tn., and par. England, N. div. of Easington ward, co. pal. of Durham. Real property, £13,366. Pop. 17,060. London, 268 m. Livs. a rect. and cur. in dioc. Durham, not in charge. Ann. val. of the cur. £89. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Cattle market every alternate Tuesday. Fairs in May and October, for cattle, &c. Situate on the s. bank of the riv. Wear, which rises on the borders of Cumberland and Northumberland. Bishop Wearmouth and Monk Wearmouth are tnshps. in the par. and considered parts of Sunderland. It is connected with Monk Wearmouth by a cast-iron bridge. The town consists of one large street, nearly a mile in length, and several smaller ones. They are broad, well built, and lighted with gas. The tn. offers every accommodation as a bathing place, and is much resorted to. Here is a subscription library and a mechanics' institution. The chief public buildings are the theatre, assembly rooms, and barracks. The grand staple of Sunderland is the coal trade; lime also forms a considerable portion of trade here: on the banks of the riv. are several extensive manufactories for salt, glass, earthenware, ropes, sail-cloth, and chain cables. The ship-building is also extensive. In maritime importance, it is one of the principal ports of the United Kingdom. The imports are corn, flour, wine, spirits, timber, iron, flax, and tar. The harbour is formed by two grand piers, called N. and S. In 1788, the former was constructed at a large expenditure, and an octagonal lighthouse reared near the same. There is also a lighthouse on the S. pier, which is kept burning during tide time. An extensive elevated promenade has been formed, which is much frequented. The mouth of the pier is defended by batteries stationed on the opposite side. From 12 to 20 steam-boats are constantly employed in towing vessels in and out of the harbour. Sunderland was formerly considered a kind of bor. with a corporation, consisting of burgesses and freemen, but it sent no member to parliament till the year 1832, when the Reform Act constituted it a bor. with the customary privileges, and assigned to it two members. The municipal government is now vested in a mayor, 14 aldermen, 42 councillors, and other officers. The church is a neat edifice of brick, with a square tower, containing five bells. The chapel of ease was built in 1769. A new church was also built in 1827, at the cost of £5000, by the parliamentary commissioners. The places of worship for Dissenters are also numerous: among the principal are those for Baptists, Society of Friends, Wesleyans, Primitive Calvinistic Methodists, and Independents. The charitable institutions are numerous and liberally supported. The infirmary, dispensary, house of recovery, and humane society was erected in 1822. It is under the management of 8 presidents, 12 vice-presidents, physicians, surgeons, &c.

SUNDERLAND, North, tnshp. England, par. Bambrough, N. div., Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 860. Belford (P. T. 322).

SUNDON, par. England, hund. Flitt, co. Bedford. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £2039. Pop. 408. Luton (P. T. 31). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

SUNDRIDGE, or Sundrish, par. England, hund. Codsheath, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co Kent. Acres, 3830. Real prop. £4798. Pop. 1268. Sevenoaks (P. T. 23). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Canterbury.

SUNDSWALL, tn. Middle Sweden, prov. Medelpedia, on Gulf of Bothnia; 185 m. N. of Stockholm. Pop. 1500. Lat. 62. 22. N. Long. 17. 16. E. The harbour is large and convenient. The chief trade is in timber, tar, and linen.

SUNGEI TENANG, country, interior Sumatra, bounded NW. by Korinchi and Serampei; W. and SW. by Anak Sungei; S. by Laboon; and E. by Batang Asei, and Pakalang-jambu. The produce of this country is maize, paddy, potatoes, and sugar. Every vil. has a tn.-hall 120 ft. long.

SUNK ISLAND, dist. England, S. div. wapentake Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 5550. Real prop. £9772. Pop. 242. Hull (P. T. 174). This land first began to appear in the reign of Charles I., by the recess of the tides of the Humber; a surface containing upwards of 5000 acres has been reclaimed from the river, a large portion of which is now in a high state of cultivation. Here is a church in the patronage of the archbishop of York, and a Wesleyan chapel.

SUNNINGHILL, ham. England, hund. Cookham, co. Berks. Acres, 4090. Real prop. £4310. Pop. 1520. Windsor (P. T. 22). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury.

SUNNINGWELL, par. England, hund. of Hormer, co. Berks. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £1894. Pop. 339. Abingdon (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury.

SUPERGA, mntn. N. of Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia; 5 m. from Turin. Remarkable for the elegance of a church which crowns its summit. This edifice, built by Victor Amadeus, is the burial place of the royal family.

SUPERIOR, Lake, lake, North America, its greatest length 381 m., breadth 161 m. Lat. 46. 4. to 48. 54. N. Long. 80. 0. W. It is the most W. of the great American lakes, and may be considered the reservoir from which the St. Lawrence derives its stream. Its N. coast, indented with many extensive bays, is high and rocky; but on the S. shore the land is generally low and level. Its waters are increased by the tributary streams of more than 30 rivers. On its N. and NE. sides, there are several islands, of which one called Isle Royale is the largest, being 100 m. long, and 40 m. broad. Out of the SE. angle of Lake Superior a very rapid current flows through a channel 27 m. in length into Lake Huron. The falls of St. Mary are nearly midway between the two lakes. The lake abounds with fish, particularly trout and sturgeon.

SUR, or Soun. See Tyre.

SURABAYAH, tn. island Java, cap. of a dist. Pop. 24,574. Lat. 7. 13. S. Long. 112. 49. E. It stands on a fine river, which permits vessels of considerable burden to ascend to the town. Its mouth is defended by Fort Calamaes, a circular battery on the E. side of the riv., which has a commanding sweep across the straits of Madura.

SURAT, British dist. Hindoostan, SW. of prov. Gujerat; 177 m. from Bombay. Pop. 157,195. Lat. 20. to 22. N. It consists principally of tracts of country acquired at different periods from the native powers, and presents a great variety of surface. The E. and S. pergunnahs belong to the hilly and jungly country that reaches to the ghauts, the rest is flat, and in many parts fertile

but a large proportion is still covered with babool bushes and wild date trees. Nearly one third of the dist. is waste. The E. quarter is inhabited by Dhooblas, remarkable for their peaceable dispositions. Formerly a class of gang robbers, having claims on the revenue of certain lands, infested the district. These ruffians were generally headed by some desperate zeminder, renowned for cruelties and exactions. These and other grievances attending an unsettled government have been partly remedied, but still the district does not exhibit the appearance of prosperity. Marine and river piracy is still carried on to a great extent in Surat.

SURAT, tn. Hindoostan, on the S. bank of the Tuptee riv., about 20 m. above its junction with the sea, and 170 m. from Bombay. Pop. about 600,000. Lat. 21. 11. N. Long. 73. 7. E. It is the modern cap. of the Gujerat province. The wall is entire, and in good repair, with semicircular bastions. The circuit of Surat is about 6 m. Near the centre of this chord, and washed by the riv., stands a small castle, with round bastions, in which a few sepoys and European artillery are stationed. Without the walls is a French factory, containing some convenient apartments, now deserted by their proper owners, and occupied by different English officers. There is a neat church, and a very picturesque and extensive burial ground, full of tombs of the former servants of the East India Company. The most remarkable institution in Surat is the Banyan hospital, for the sick, who here find a peaceful asylum for the infirmities of old age. This is one of the most ancient cities of Hindoostan, being mentioned in the Ramayuna. After the discovery of the passage to the E. by the Cape of Good Hope, it was much frequented by vessels belonging to European nations, who exported pearls, diamonds, ambergris, civet, musk, gold, silks and cottons of every description, wood, spices, saltpetre, &c. From hence, also, a great number of pilgrims embarked for Arabia, on which account Surat was considered by the Mahommedans of Hindoostan as one of the gates of Mecca. At present the trade of Surat consists of cottons and woollens, which are exported to Bombay. Moyen ud Deen, the ancestor of the present nabob of Surat, was an adventurer, who, in 1748, possessed himself of Surat castle. The existing system of internal government having been found inadequate to the protection of the persons and property of the inhabitants, a treaty was concluded in 1800 with Nassir ud Deen, the new nabob, by which he agreed that the management of the city and district of Surat should be vested in the British government. By a subsequent treaty in 1803, the Maharattas, who had for many years overrun Surat, were compelled to abandon it, and it has ever since remained under the Bombay presidency.

SURFLEET, par. England. wapentake Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3730. Real prop. £5048. Pop. 871. Spalding (P. T. 96). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £31.

SURINAM, colony, S. America, Dutch Guiana; 150 m. long, by 60 m. broad. It is bounded N. by the Atlantic; E. by the river Marawina; S. by the country of the Indians; and W. by riv. Corentin. The principal rivs. are the Surinam, Corentin, Copename, Seramica, and Marawina, of which the first only is navigable. Coffee is mostly planted on the estates which lie on the side of a branch of the Surinam called Commewina. Surinam abounds with game, and singular animals of different kinds. The products are fruits, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and woad for dyeing. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet long. This country was ceded by the English to the Dutch, for the prov. of New York, in 1774. It was taken by the British in 1799, and again in 1804; but restored in 1814. The capital is Paramaribo.

SURINAM, riv. of preceding dist., which rises in the mountains of the interior, and after a winding course of about 150 m. from S. to N. falls into the Atlantic in Lat. 6. 25. N. Long. 55. 40. W. The source of this beautiful river has never been yet discovered by Europeans.

SURLINGHAM, par. England, hund. Henstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £1672. Pop. 399. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £120.

SURREY. inland co. England. Acres, 474,480. Pop. 486,334. Hundreds, 14. Bors., 4. Mkt.-tns., 9. Members of parliament, 11. This co. is in the dioc. Winchester, and prov. Canterbury, and is bounded on the N. by the Thames; E. by Kent; S. by Sussex; and W. by Hampshire and Berkshire. Under the Romans, Surrey was included in the prov. of Britannia Prima. At Walton-upon-Thames are traces of a Roman camp. The outline of this county is nearly that of an oblong quadrangle, indented on the N. by the winding course of the river Thames, on the border of which are beautiful meadows, and tracts of garden-ground, interspersed with numerous villas and plantations. Across the middle of the co. from. E. to W. stretches a line of open downs. Beyond the downs is another line of hills. South of these hills are the wealds of Surrey, connected with those of Kent and Sussex. The principal rivs. are the Thames, the Wey, and Mole. Numerous rivulets enter the Thames, among which is the Wandle, noted for the purity of its water, which terminates at Wandsworth. The quantity of land under tillage is very considerable. Wheat is cultivated to a great extent, and fine barley is raised for malting; beans and peas are generally grown, but especially in the chalk districts. Among the mineral productions the principal are chalk, firestone, fuller's earth, and fine sand. There is nothing peculiar in the manufactures of Surrey, exclusive of those near the metropolis. The hundreds in this co. are Brixton, Wallington, Kingston, Elmbridge, Godley, Woking, Effingham, Copthorne, Tandridge, Reigate, Wotton, Blackheath, Godalming, and Farnham. The boroughs are Southwark, Lambeth, Guildford, and Reigate; the three former return two members each to the British parliament, and the latter one member. The mkt.-tns. are Chertsey, Croydon, Dorking, Farnham, Godalming, Haslemere, and Kingston. Surrey gives the title of earl to the family of Howard.

SURREY, co. N. America, U. S., North Carolina. Pop. 14,501. Chief tn. Rockford.—*Surrey*, co. Virginia. Pop. 7108.

SUSA, prov. Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia. Area, 700 sq. m. Pop. 65,000. It consists of a broad valley, situated at the foot of the Cottian Alps. Its principal products are wine, chestnuts, fruit, silk, and corn. The manufactures are linen and leather. It contains mines of iron and marble. — *Susa*, tn. kingdom Sardinia; 23 m. WNW. of Turin. Pop. 1700. It is of great an-

tiquity, and must have been of importance, from its situation on the only passage from Gaul into Italy.

SUSE, prov. Africa, empire Morocco, situate at the s. extremity, bordering on the desert, It is the most extensive and fertile of any in the empire; its fruits are beautiful, particularly olives. The sugar-cane is cultivated to a great extent. Cotton, indigo, and gums, are abundant. Stick liquorice abounds to such a degree as to be called the root of Suse. The population consists of many wandering tribes of Arabs and Shelluchs. The principal tn. is Agadur, or Santa Cruz; but the whole prov. has suffered, since its trade, by the order of the emperor, was transferred to Mogodor.—*Suse, Riv. of,* riv. Africa, which rises in a branch of the Atlas, and traversing the above prov. falls into the Atlantic to the s. of Cape Geer.

SUSQUEHANNAH, riv. North America, U. S., Pennsylvania, formed by two branches. The E. rises in Otsego Lake, and the W. in Huntingdon. They unite at Northumberland. The river then runs SE. into the head of the Chesapeake. Although this river carries more water than either the Hudson or Connecticut, it is of no advantage for navigation, except at high water.

SUSSEX, maritime county, England. Acres, 907,920. Pop. 272,340. Rapes, 6. Hundreds and liberties, 72. Pars. 342. One city. Bors. 9. Mkt.-tns. 7. Members of parliament, 20. This co. is in the dioc. of Chichester, and prov. Canterbury; and is bounded on the N. by Surrey and Kent; on the E. by the latter co.; on the S. by the English Channel; and on the W. by Hampshire. Under the Roman government it belonged to the prov. of Britannia Prima. In this co. William, duke of Normandy, landed his invading army in 1066, and gained his decisive victory over Harold II. On the coast, towards the E. part of the co. is the high promontory of Beachy Head. The coast in general is rocky, and edged with sandbanks, so that the harbours are small, and have no great depth of water. Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford are members of the cinque ports, but the havens of Winchelsea and Seaford have been ruined by the shifting of the sands. The other ports on the coast are Newhaven, Brighton, Shoreham, Arundel Port, and Chichester. The surface in the N. corresponds with that of Surrey and Kent, forming a part of the wide woodland tract called the Weald, which is intersected from E. to W. by a range of barren hills; but the low land is fertile and well cultivated. East of Beachy Head are considerable tracts of marsh land near the sea. None of the streams which water this county have any great length of course. The chief rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Among the chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, oats, and peas. Hops are grown extensively in the NE. part of the county. In the SW. district are a number of orchards, from the produce of which cider is made. There were anciently two royal forests in this county: St. Leonard's, under the jurisdiction of the Exchequer; and Ashdown Forest, under that of the duchy of Lancaster. The most important mineral product is limestone, some of which is polished as marble. Iron ores are abundant. The cattle are of a large size and red colour, kept for the yoke or fattening, rather than for the dairy. South Down sheep are much esteemed for the fineness of the fleece, and the excellence of the mutton. The following are the rapes into which this county is divided, with the hundreds they respectively contain. 1. Chichester rape: hunds. Dumpford, Easebourne, Westbourne, Singleton, Bosham, Manhood, Box with Stockbridge, and Aldwick. 2. Arundel rape: hunds. Rotherbridge, West Easwrith, Bury, Arundel, Avisford, and Poling. 3. Bramber rape: hunds. Singlecross, West Grinstead, Windham with Ewhurst, E. Easwrith, Tipnook, Steyning, Burbeach, Fishergate, Brightford, Tarring, and Patching; and the liberty of the borough of Horsham. 4. Lewes rape: hunds. Buttinghill, Street, Barcomb, Poynings, Fishergate, Preston, Whalesbone, Dean, Younsmere, Swanborough, Lewes, and Holmstrow. 5. Pevensey rape: hunds. East Grinstead, Hartfield, Rotherfield, Loxfield-Pelham, Burley-Arches, Rushmonden, Loxfield-Dorset, Ringmer, Shiplake, Totmore, Danehill, Horsted, Alciston, Bishopstone, Flexborough, Longbridge, Willingdon, Eastbourne, and the lowey of Pevensey. 6. Hastings rape: hunds. Shoyswell, Henhurst, Hawkesborough, Netherfield, Foxcarle, Ninfield, Bexhill, Battle, Baldslow, Guestling, Gostrow, Staple, Goldspur, and the liberties of the cinque ports of Hastings, Winchelsea, and Rye. The city is Chichester, the cap.; the boroughs are Brighton, East Grinstead, Hastings, Lewes, and Shoreham, each of which sends two members to parliament; and Arundel, Horsham, Medhurst, and Rye, one member. The market-towns are Cuckfield, Hailsham, Little Hampton, Petworth, Steyning, Winchelsea, and Worthing. Several places on the coast are frequented for sea-bathing; the watering places are Brighton, Hastings, Worthing, and Bognor. Sussex gives the title of duke to Prince Augustus Frederic, the sixth son of George III.

SUSSEX, co. N. America, U. S., New Jersey. Pop. 20,349. Chief tn. Newton.—*Sussex*, co. Delaware. Pop. 27,118. Chief tns. George Town and Lewis Town.—*Sussex*, co., Virginia. Pop. 12,720.

SUSTEAD, par. England, hund. N. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 560. Real prop. £543. Pop. 162. Cromer (P. T. 129). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich.

SUTCOMBE, par. England, hund. Black Torrington, co. Devon. Acres, 2790. Real prop. £1801. Pop. 491. Holsworthy (P. T. 214). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

SUTERA, or SUTERRA, tn. island of Sicily, Val di Mazzara, kingd. Naples; 16 m. NNE. of Girgenti. Pop. 4000.

SUTHERLAND, a maritime co. of Scotland. Acres, 1,478,400. Pop. 25,518. It is divided into 14 pars., one royal burgh, and sends two members to parliament. Bounded on the N. by the N. Sea, E. by the German Ocean, S. by Ross-shire, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The aspect of the country is rugged and mountainous, and the valleys occupied by lakes and rivers; among the former of which are Loch Shin, Loch Naver, and Loch Loyal; and among the latter the rivs. Shin, Naver, Strathy, and Brora. The soil, where it is adapted for cultivation, is superior in fertility to Ross-shire; but the practice of agriculture is much better understood in the latter county than in Sutherland. The principal crops raised here, have been oats and beans, with a few potatoes; but great improvements have latterly been effected. The mountain herbage furnishes good pasturage for cattle, which con-

stitute the chief source of the wealth of the inhabitants. Game is found in plenty, as hares, moorfowl, blackcocks, wild pigeons, partridges, &c. Limestone, freestone, and slate, are procured in quantities; and in the parish of Assint is a sort of limestone resembling marble. Ironstone is abundant; and there are many veins of lead-ore, containing silver, but they have not yet been opened. Sutherland contains no tn. except the royal burgh and county tn. of Dornoch; but there are many small fishing villages. This co. gives the title of earl to the family of Gower.

SUTTERBY, par. England, Wold div. wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. of Lincoln. Acres, 310. Real prop. £500. Pop. 34. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £60.

SUTTERTON, par. England, wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 6550. Real prop. £7908. Pop. 1093. Spalding (P. T. 96). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

SUTTON, par. England, hund. Biggleswade, co. Bedford. Acres, 2470. Real prop. £2857. Pop. 386. Biggleswade (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SUTTON, par. England. hund. Witchford, isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 7850. Real prop. £10,307. Pop. 1362. Ely (P. T. 67). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ely. Here are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, and a school supported by the dean and chapter of the diocese.

SUTTON, tnshp. England, par. Presbury, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 4460. Real prop. £7636. Pop. 5856. Macclesfield (P. T. 167). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the silk manufacture. Two small bequests are applied to the instruction of poor children.

SUTTON, par. England, hund. Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 920. Real prop. £1141. Pop. 164. Deal (P. T. 74). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £53.

SUTTON, tnshp. England, par. Prescot, hund. W. Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 3350. Real prop. £11,708. Pop. 3173. Prescot (P. T. 198). This tnshp. abounds with coal, ironstone, and coarse potter's clay. Glass, earthenware, &c. are manufactured here.

SUTTON, par. England. hund. Happing, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1300. Pop. 313. Coltishall (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SUTTON, ham. and chap. England, par. of Castor, lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton. Real prop. £851. Pop. 118. Wandsford (P. T. 87). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Peterborough. Here is a large quarry, producing stone of an excellent quality.

SUTTON, par. England, lib. Southwell and Scrooby, co. Nottingham. Acres, 4370. Real prop. £2278. Pop. 801. East Retford (P. T. 145). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. A school is here supported by subscription for a number of children. This vil. is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy court of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

SUTTON, par. England, lib. of the tn. of Shrewsbury, co. Salop. Acres, 730. Real prop. £978. Pop. 81. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Hereford.

SUTTON, par. England, hund. Wilford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2530. Real prop. £3231. Pop. 680. Woodbridge (P. T. 77). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Here is a chapel for Baptists.

SUTTON, par. England, hund. Wallington, co. Surrey. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £3735. Pop. 1121. Ewell (P. T. 13). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester. Here is a place of worship for Independents, and several endowed schools. The Wey and Arun canal passes here.

SUTTON, par. England, hund. Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 1680. Real prop. £1336. Pop. 379. Petworth (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester.

SUTTON, or Sutton Sturmy, hamlet and chap. England, par. Tenbury, upper div. hund. Doddingtree, co. Worcester. Pop. 185. Tenbury (P. T. 130). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Hereford.

SUTTON, par. England, middle div. wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 4450. Real prop. £21,124. Pop. (with Stone Ferry) 4383. Hull (P. T. 174). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £81. Here is an hospital for eight poor widows and two widowers; and in 1819 an establishment was erected by the trustees of Mrs. Watson, for poor widows and daughters of deceased clergymen.

SUTTON-IN-AREDALE, or Craven, tnshp. England, par. Kildwick, E. div. wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2650. Real prop. £2610. Pop. 1153. Keighley (P. T. 206). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton and worsted manufactories. Here is a Baptist chapel.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham. Acres, 6040. Real prop. £6976. Pop. 5746. Mansfield (P. T. 138). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £87. Three annual fairs. Here are places of worship for general and particular Baptists, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, a national and two Sunday schools, chiefly supported by subscriptions. Here is a considerable pottery for red ware, of coarse kinds, and a stocking and lace manufactory.

SUTTON, Basset, par. England, hund. of Corby, co. Northampton. Acres, 720. Real prop. £996. Pop. 139. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Peterborough.

SUTTON, Benger, par. England, hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £3227. Pop. 443. Chippenham (P. T. 93). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £130. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

SUTTON, Bingham, par. England, hunds. of Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, co. of Somerset. Acres, 560. Real prop. £1040. Pop. 70. Yeovil (P. T. 122). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

SUTTON, Bonington, vil. England, containing the pars. of St. Ann and St. Michael, S. div. wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £4034. Pop. 1136. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Livs. two rects. in dioc. York. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

SUTTON-UNDER-BRAILS, par. England, upper div. hund. Westminster, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1080. Real prop. £1901. Pop. 239. Shipston-upon-Stour (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

SUTTON, Cheney, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Market Bosworth, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £2183. Pop. 336. Market Bosworth (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Hemlingford, but having a separate jurisdiction, co. Warwick. Acres, 13,030. Real prop. £15,827. Pop. 3684. London, 111 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Market-day, Monday. Two ann. fairs. The tn. has a neat appearance, and contains many ornamental residences. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of articles connected with the Birmingham trade. It is a royal tn., governed by a warden, who for the time being is coroner, ten aldermen, and two justices. The corporation are lords of the manor, and elect a lord high steward, who appoints a deputy, a lawyer, and presides at the courts-leet and baron. They have also the power of holding courts of oyer and terminer, gaol delivery, and record. Petty sessions are held every quarter. Here is a free school, founded and endowed in the reign of Henry VIII., by John Vesey, bishop of Exeter, who was a native of this town; he also built the greatest part of the church, and, at his own expense, erected a town-hall and a mkt.-house. There are also a national school for upwards of 200 children of both sexes, ten almshouses for men and women, besides several other charitable institutions.

SUTTON, Courtney, or Courtenay, par. England, hund. Ock, co. Berks. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £5385. Pop. 1284. Abingdon (P. T. 56). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £80. Here are a chapel for Wesleyans, an endowed school, and an almshouse.

SUTTON-IN-LE-DALE, par. England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 4870. Real prop. £5879. Pop. 700. Chesterfield (P. T. 150). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

SUTTON-UPON-DERWENT, par. England, Wilton Beacon div. wapentake of Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 3316. Real prop. £4066. Pop. 417. Pocklington (P. T. 212). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

SUTTON, East, par. England, hund. Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1840. Pop. 379. Maidstone (P. T. 34). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Rochester.

SUTTON, St. Edmund, ham. and chap. England, par. Long Sutton, wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 6230. Real prop. £7237. Pop. 626. Crowland (P. T. 87). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £84.

SUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Bulmer, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £4724. Pop. 1019. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of York. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

SUTTON, Great, par. England, hund. Rochford, co. Essex. Acres, 760. Pop. 96. Rochford (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL, parish, England, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 4480. Real prop. £1372. Pop. 574. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

SUTTON-AT-HONE, lathe of England, co. Kent. Acres, 169,510. Pop. 73,942. Containing eight hunds., 59 pars., and one lib.

SUTTON-AT-HONE, par. England, hund. of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of the same name, co. Kent. Acres, 4040. Real prop. £4364. Pop. 1012. Dartford (P. T. 15). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Rochester.

SUTTON, St. James, ham. and chap. England, par. Long Sutton, wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2870. Real prop. £3388. Pop. 391. Holbeach (P. T. 107). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £45.

SUTTON, King's, par. England, hund. King's Sutton, co. Northampton. Acres, 3850. Real prop. £4399. Pop. 1270. Brackley (P. T. 63). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. See King's Sutton.

SUTTON, Long, or St. Mary, par. England wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 22,580. Real prop. £13,818. Pop. 5233. Holbeach (P. T. 107). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

SUTTON, Long, par. England, hund. Somerton, co. Somerset. Acres, 4480. Real prop. £5463. Pop. 957. Somerton (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar, dioc. of Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £150.

SUTTON, Long, par. England, hund. Crondall, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2030. Real prop. £2430. Pop. 326. Odiham (P. T. 40). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £40. Here is a small endowed school.

SUTTON, Maddock, par. England, Shiffnall div. hund. Brimstree, co. Salop. Acres, 3240. Real prop. £4396. Pop. 384. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139.) Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

SUTTON, Mallet, chap. England, par. of Moorlinch, hund. Whitley, co. Somerset. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1674. Pop. 153. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dioc. Bath and Wells.

SUTTON, Mandeville, par. England, hund. Cawden and Cadworth, co. Wilts. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £1950. Pop. 256. Wilton (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

SUTTON-IN-THE-MARSH, par. England, Marsh div. hund. Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £2013. Pop. 183. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a preb. and disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £73.

SUTTON, St. Michael, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 780. Pop. 98. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Hereford.

SUTTON, Montis, or Montacute, par. England, hund. Catsash, co. Somerset. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £1229. Pop. 178. Castle Cary (P. T. 113). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £143.

SUTTON, St. Nicholas, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 720. Real prop. £1398. Pop. 234. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford.

SUTTON POYNTZ, lib. England, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2800. Pop., 768. Containing two pars.

SUTTON SCOTNEY, chap. England, par. Wanston, hund. Barton Stacy, Andover div. co. Southampton. Pop. with par. Whitchurch

(P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dioc. Winchester.

SUTTON-NEAR-SEAFORD, par. England, hund. Flexborough, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 1870. Pop. 1098. Seaford (P. T. 60). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chichester.

SUTTON-UPON-TRENT, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham. Acres, 2930. Real prop. £3964. Pop. 1002. Tuxford (P. T. 137). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

SUTTON, Valence, or Town Sutton, par. England, hund. Eyhorn, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 2150. Real prop. £3359. Pop. 1144. Maidstone (P. T. 34). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Rochester. Here is an endowed free grammar school.

SUTTON, Veny, par. England, hund. Warminster, co. Wilts. Acres, 3580. Real prop. £3898. Pop. 848. Warminster (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

SUTTON, Waldron, par. England, hund. of Red Lane, Sturminster div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £1106. Pop. 236. Shaftsbury (P. T. 101). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Ann. val. £150.

SUTRI, tn. Italy, States of the Church, on riv. Pozzolo; 12 m. S. of Viterbo. Pop. 4000. Lat. 42. 13. N. Long. 12. 15. E.

SUTULEJE RIVER (the Hyphasis of Alexander's historians). One of the most important rivs. of India, and, till recently, but little known. It issues among the Himalaya mntns. from lake Rawan's Head and lake Manasarovara. At Gaurè, on the N. bank, are sulphureous springs, rising to the temperature of 130° Fahrenheit.

SUTULEJE AND JUMNA PROVINCE, dist. N. Hindoostan. Area, 5400 sq. m. To the N. it is separated from Little Tibet, by the Himalaya mntns.; on the S. it adjoins the prov. of Delhi; to the E. it is bounded by the riv. Jumna; and W. by the Sutuleje. In 1815, the British, under Sir David Ochterlony, penetrated the hills and subdued the Gorkhas, who had obtained possession of this dist. The result was the evacuation, by the Gorkhas, of the entire ter. W. of the Kali branch of the Goggra.

SVEABORG, tn. European Russia, on gulf of Finland; 3½ m. S. of Helsingfors. Pop. 3500. The harbour of this place is capable of containing 70 men-of-war, and is formed by several small islands, of which the principal, called Wargoe, contains the arsenal, docks, basins, and magazines for fitting out men-of-war. In 1790, Gustavus III., of Sweden, defeated the Russians in a naval engagement near this place.

SVIJASK, tn. European Russia, gov. Kasan, on riv. Sviaja; 20 m. Wbs. of Kasan. Pop. 3100. It has manufactures of potash, and some traffic in corn.

SWABY, par. England, Marsh div. hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £1257. Pop. 396. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £117.

SWACLIFFE, par. England, hund. Banbury, co. Oxford. Acres, 6270. Real prop. £2742. Pop. 1962. Banbury (P. T. 69). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Oxford. Here is a bequest, applied to the instruction of poor children and other charitable purposes.

SWADLINGCOTE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Church Gresley, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Pop. 645. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 125). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This place is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of its court of pleas for the recovery of debts under 40*s*.

SWAFFHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. S. Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 8130. Real prop. £11,218. Pop. 3285. London, 93 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Three annual fairs. In 1783, a handsome cross was erected on the Market-hill; on the W. side of which a neat theatre and a subscription assembly-room have recently been built. The general quarter sessions of the peace are holden here by adjournment from the city of Norwich. In 1787, a new bridewell was erected. The church is a spacious handsome structure, erected about the time of Henry VI. or Henry VII. Here are also places of worship for the Society of Friends, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists; an endowed grammar-school and a national school, besides other charitable institutions for the benefit of the poor. Races are held annually about the end of September.

SWAFFHAM, Bulbeck, or Great Swaffham, par. England, hund. Staine, co. Cambridge. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £3241. Pop. 727. Newmarket (P. T. 61). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £140. Here is an endowed school.

SWAFFHAM, Prior, or Little Swaffham, par. England, hund. Staine. co. Cambridge. Acres, 5297. Real prop. £3358. Pop. 1102. Newmarket (P. T. 61). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ely. Here are two endowed schools.

SWAFIELD, par. England, hund. Tunstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 840. Real prop. £1165. Pop. 155. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SWAINSTHORPE, par. England, hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk. Acres, 710. Real prop. £1095. Pop. 180. St. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SWAINSWICK, par. England, hund. Bath Forum, co. Somerset. Acres, 1010. Real prop. £2919. Pop. 427. Bath (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

SWALE-CLIFFE, or Swaycliffe, par. England, hund. Bleangate, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 890. Real prop. £1086. Pop. 133. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

SWALLOW, par. England, wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2790. Real prop. £1520. Pop. 168. Caistor (P. T. 126). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

SWALLOWCLIFFE, par. England, hund. Dunworth, co. Wilts. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £1435. Pop. 278. Hindon (P. T. 94). Liv. a preb. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Ann. val. £40.

SWALLOWFIELD, par. England, partly in the hund. of Charlton, co. Berks, and partly in that of Amesbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 3070. Real prop. £3831. Pop. 1166. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of Berks. Fair, June 9. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

SWALWELL, tnshp. England, partly in the par. Ryton, and partly in that of Whickham,

W. div. Chester ward, co. pal. Durham. Pop. 1372. Gateshead (P. T. 272). Here are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists.

SWANAY, one of the Orkney islands, Scotland, par. S. Ronaldsay, sh. Orkney and Shetland; 1 m. long, and half-a-mile broad, and chiefly inhabited by pilots. Here are the dangerous whirlpools termed the Wells of Swanay or Swinna.

SWANBOROUGH, hund. England, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 4670. Pop. 347. Containing two pars.

SWANBOROUGH, hund. England, co. Wilts. Acres, 47,310. Pop. 9732. Containing 23 pars.

SWANBOURNE, par. England, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2510. Real prop. £4505. Pop. 668. Winslow (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £150. Here are a Baptist chapel and a small endowed school.

SWANINGTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Whitwick, hund. W. Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £2497. Pop. 549. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

SWANINGTON, par. England, hund. Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £1368. Pop. 370. Reepham (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £86.

SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT. This colony is situate at the SW. angle of the continent of New Holland, or Australia. The source of the Swan River is only about 50 m. from its mouth. Until within these few years no attempt had been made to explore this coast; but in 1827, captain Stirling sailed from Sydney and reached Gage's Roads, at the mouth of Swan River. As yet little intercourse has been held with the natives, but so far as they have been observed they differ little from those at Port Jackson. At first very high expectations were formed as to the probable prosperity of this colony, and it received the encouragement of the British government, by an order from the colonial office, in 1829. The report of Mr. Fraser, who accompanied captain Stirling's expedition, was very favourable in regard to its climate, soil, &c. But the more recent accounts have been unfavourable: many settlers have returned in a state of destitution, and it must be left to time and experience to determine the stability of its future prospects as a colony.

SWANSCOMBE, par. England, hund. Axton, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 3460. Real prop. £3564. Pop. 1166. Dartford (P. T. 15). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Rochester.

SWANSEA, or Aber Tauy, bor., seaport, mkt.-tn., and par. Great Britain, hund. Swansea, co. Glamorganshire, South Wales. Acres, 7600. Real prop. £29,184. Pop. 14,931. London, 206 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £51. Four annual fairs. Mkt.-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Situate on Swansea bay, which here opens into the Bristol channel. The tide rolling over and retiring from an extensive beach of level and firm sand affords great facilities for bathing. The town is modern and well built, paved, and lighted with gas. The church of St. Mary's is adorned with a lofty spire, and extends 72 feet in length by 54 feet in width. St. John's church, situate at the upper end of the town, is on a smaller scale, and was formerly a chapel belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. A new chapel has been built at the Mumbles. Here are also a Roman Catholic chapel and 15 meeting-houses of Dissenters. The poorhouse and town-hall occupy portions of the castle, an ancient and spacious structure; the town-hall also stands within the castle inclosure. Here are public assembly rooms, a theatre, two reading and news rooms, and Swansea boasts a well-edited and widely-circulated journal. This bor. sends one member to parliament in conjunction with Aberavon, Kenfig, Loughor, and Neath. The municipal government is vested in a portreeve, six aldermen, eighteen councillors, town-clerk, and other officers. The petty sessions for the hundred, and the Michaelmas quarter sessions for the county, are held here. The trade of Swansea is very considerable, and has grown to its present magnitude in the space of 30 years. Here are copper-works, iron-foundries, and potteries. Ships are built and repaired here, which has occasioned the establishment of roperies, and other consequent trades. Tanneries, breweries, and soap manufactories are conducted upon extensive scales, and the imports required by so large and employed a population is great. The surrounding district contains veins of bituminous and stone-coal and culm: limestone is raised in great abundance; besides which, brick and fire clays, rotten-stone, iron ore, and other mineral substances appear in great quantities. A vast population finds employment in the coal trade. In 1791, two fine piers were constructed, running out from the E. and W. sides, to confine the channel; and a cross pier was erected within the harbour in 1814. On the W. pier is a lighthouse and a watch-house. The harbour is now one of the most secure in the kingdom. Here are an endowed free school and 15 schools of private instruction, besides several on the national and Lancasterian systems; also an infirmary, public dispensary, and an hospital founded by Henry de Gower, bishop of St. David's.

SWANTON, Abbot's, par. England, hund. South Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres. 1140. Real prop. £1404. Pop. 448. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SWANTON, Morley, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2610. Real prop. £3459. Pop. 837. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SWANTON, Newers, or De Nuirs, parish, England, hund. Holt, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £1035. Pop. 377. Holt (P. T. 119). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SWANTON, tn. N. America, U. S., Franklin co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain; 32 m. N. of Burlington. Pop. 2158.

SWANWICH, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Roborough, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 3770. Real prop. £2102. Pop. 1734. Corfe Castle (P. T. 116). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol. Mkt.-days, Tuesday and Friday. Situate near Swanwich Bay. It consists of one street nearly a mile long, and derives its chief importance from the Purbeck stone quarries, of which upwards of 60 within the parish are constantly worked. The church is a very spacious structure; the most ancient part, according to tradition, was erected before the birth of

Christ. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

SWARBY, par. England, wapentake Aswardhurn, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 910. Real prop. £1238. Pop. 142. Folkingham (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £45.

SWARDESTON, or SWERDESTON, par. England, hund. Humbleyard, co. Norfolk. Acres, 890. Real prop. £1200. Pop. 371. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £58.

SWARKESTON, par. England, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £1110. Pop. 308. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £118.

SWARRATON, par. England, hund. Bountisborough, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £711. Pop. 120. New Alresford (P. T. 57). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Winchester. Ann. val. £60.

SWATON, par. England, wapentake Aveland, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3670. Real prop. £5870. Pop. 311. Folkingham (P. T. 106). Liv. a vic. with rect. of Spanby in dioc. Lincoln.

SWAVESEY, par. England. hund. Papworth, co. Cambridge. Acres, 3500. Real prop. £2940. Pop. 1115. St. Ives (P. T. 59). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ely.

SWAYFIELD, par. England, wapentake of Beltisloe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £1314. Pop. 260. Corby (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SWEDEN, kingd. N. of Europe (part anc. Scandinavia), consisting of Sweden Proper and Norway. Area, 343,000 sq. m. Pop. 4,322,000. Lat. 55. 20. to 69. N. Long. 11. 20. to 23. 20. E. It is bounded N. and W. by the Northern Ocean; S. by the Baltic and Gulf of Bothnia; and E. by Russian Finland. It was formerly divided into five general parts:—Sweden Proper, Gothland, Nordland, Lapland, and Finland, and each of these subdivided into provinces. The greater part of Finland was ceded to Russia in 1808, but in 1814, on ceding the small prov. of Swedish Pomerania, Sweden acquired Norway. The whole is now divided into 23 governments, as follow:

Umea,	Stora Kopparberg, or Fahlun,	Calmar,
Hernosand,	Carlstadt,	Carlscrona,
Gefleborg,	Linkoping,	Scaraborg,
Upsal,	Jonkoping,	Elfsborg,
Stockholm,	Kronoborg, or Wexio,	Gottenburg,
Westeras,		Halmstadt,
Nykoping,		Christianstadt,
Orebro,		Malmohus,
		Wisby.

Sweden, though inclosed by mountains on the W. and N., is in general a flat country. The great mountain chain on the W. begins at a short distance from Gottenburg, and extends N. many hundred miles, forming the limit between Sweden and Norway, as well as between Swedish and Norwegian Lapland, and terminating in the direction of North Cape. The climate is not severe for so high a latitude. In Stockholm, the average of temperature throughout the year is four degrees higher than at Petersburg. Winter is not an unpleasant season, the winds are seldom violent; the cold is steady, and, being very rarely interrupted by a thaw, the roads are dry; the snow remains, and travelling is both agreeable and expeditious. The summer is free from intense heat; while the long duration of sunshine in the N. provinces brings forward the crop with a rapidity that counterbalances the shortness of the season. The most striking feature of Sweden is the number and extent of its lakes, which are computed to occupy 9200 sq. m. They are immense sheets of water, abounding in fish, and some of importance to navigation. The lake of Wenner, the largest, situate in the SW. of the kingdom, communicates with Gottenburg by the canal of Trolhætta. Of the rivs. of Sweden, the Ljusna, Dal, and Clara rise in the mntns. bordering on Norway, and flow, the first two into the Gulf of Bothnia, and the last into lake Wenner. From that lake issues the Gotha, which flows S. until reaching the Cattegat; the waters of the Wetter Lake are conveyed to the Baltic by the Mottala. The other rivs. are Angerman, Umea, Skeleftea, Pitea, Lulea, Torneo. In winter these waters are comparatively small, but in summer, from the melting of the snow, they overflow large tracts of country. The plants of Sweden are similar to those of Britain, with the exception of the broom, furze, and walnut-tree. Apple, pear, and cherry-trees grow but languidly. Wheat succeeds only in the S. provs.; oats are raised more generally, and in larger quantities; but rye and barley are the grains most frequent. Agriculture is very indifferent. Of animals, horses, oxen, cows, and sheep are spread over the kingdom, but of inferior size; hares and foxes are abundant; beavers, wolves, and, in the cold provinces of the N., bears are common. Fish are plentiful, as well along the coast as in the rivers and lakes; in the latter, salmon and pike are the principal, trout being found only in the mountain streams. As yet, the metals, particularly iron and copper, have been the staple articles of manufacture. Alum and copper-ore are exported to the harbours of the S. of the Baltic; but the pottery, glass-works, woollen manufactures, sugar refineries, snuff, and tobacco, are merely sufficient to meet the home consumption. It is still common for the peasantry to make at home the clothing and utensils required for their family use. The trade of Sweden has had its full share of the fluctuation so general throughout Europe. The imports are corn from Poland and Russia; wine from France and the S. of Europe; cotton from America and the West Indies; tea from China; sugar, coffee, and other tropical products, from the West Indies. The Swedes have long been vigorous supporters of the reformed faith, having adopted it in the reign of Gustavus Vasa. The established creed is Lutheranism. The church establishment consists of 1 archbishop, 11 bishops, 70 archdeacons, and 3620 other clergymen. The university of Upsal was founded in 1477, and has in general maintained a good character, particularly for physical science. The university of Lund, in the province of Schonen, in the S. is of much more recent date, and on a smaller scale. The gymnasia, or high schools, of which the number in the kingdom is 11, are better attended of late. The scientific and literary societies of Sweden are numerous, but belong chiefly to Stockholm. An antiquarian society was founded as early as 1668; a medical society in 1688; and a royal academy of sciences in 1739. In 1753, an academy was founded by the reigning queen, for the investigation of subjects connected with the language, history, and poetry of Sweden, and has since been divided into two sections, on the plan of the

French academy. The society of sciences at Upsal dates from 1728. Of printing presses in Sweden, the number is only between 40 and 50, of which one-third are in Stockholm. On the whole, Sweden has made considerable improvements, such as new modelling of its civil code, and establishing a great central school at Stockholm, &c. The Swedes are of a fair complexion, resembling the inhabitants of the N. of Germany, and accustomed to plain diet and few indulgences. In other respects, they have the virtues and defects of a people little advanced in the commerce of life. The royal prerogative in Sweden is limited, and a considerable share of power vested in the nobility and people. The diet consists of four orders: nobles, clergy, peasantry, and burghers. In the executive administration, the king is at the head of the whole, and each department has its board or commission. The treasury is managed by an exchequer; the trade is superintended by a council; the mines by a board called a college, &c. Of the internal state of Sweden, very little was known till the eleventh century, when it was converted to Christianity. The two kingdoms, Gothland and Svealand, of which it then consisted, were united in the thirteenth century by the failure of the royal line. In the fourteenth century, Sweden became subject to Margaret of Denmark, called the Semiramis of the North, who joined the three kingdoms into one in 1397. After her death rebellions took place, which terminated by expelling the Danes, and Gustavus Vasa ascended the throne, and introduced the reformation. His successors were men of extraordinary character; the line ended in Gustavus IV., who had all the eccentricity but none of the talents of his predecessors. Gustavus IV. was deposed in 1809, and his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, was called to the throne. But soon after his accession, in consequence of the sudden death of his son, the crown prince, he assembled the diet of the kingdom, in order to choose a successor to the throne. The Swedish diet met for this purpose at Orebro; the French marshal Bernadotte was elected to the dignity of crown prince of Sweden. This prince greatly distinguished himself in the service of the allies in 1813, at the head of the Swedish army; and in 1814 secured Norway to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel. Under his government the country has greatly prospered, and by the recent death of the king he succeeds to the throne.

SWEDEN, tn. N. America, U. S., Monroe co., New York. Pop. 2938. The Erie canal crosses the northern part of this town.

SWEFLING, par. England, hund. Plomesgate, co. Suffolk. Acres, 880. Real prop. £1529. Pop. 336. Saxmundham (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

SWELL, par. England, hund. Abdick and Bulstone, co. Somerset. Acres, 9010. Real prop. £1767. Pop. 87. Langport (P. T. 128). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £68.

SWELL, Lower, par. England, upper div. hund. Slaughter, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £3307. Pop. 298. Stow-on-the-Wold (P. T. 86). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £149.

SWELL, Upper, par. England, upper div. hund. Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £1362. Pop. 95. Stow-on-the-Wold (P. T. 86). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £80.

SWEPSTON, or Swebston, par. England, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £4645. Pop. 627. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SWERFORD, par. England, hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford. Acres, 4630. Real prop. £2004. Pop. 441. Chipping Norton (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford.

SWETENHAM, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Northwich, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £1757. Pop. 421. Congleton (P. T. 162). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester.

SWILLAND, par. England, hund. Bosmere and Claydon, co. Suffolk. Acres, 520. Real prop. £1192. Pop. 272. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

SWILLINGTON, par. England, lower div. wapentake Skyrack, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2760. Real prop. £5874. Pop. 523. Leeds (P. T. 189). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York. Here is a small endowed school.

SWIMBRIDGE, par. England, hund. South Molton, co. Devon. Acres, 7280. Real prop. £6711. Pop. 1511. Barnstaple (P. T. 192). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. Here are places of worship for Baptists, and a small endowed school.

SWINBROOK, par. England, hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £1583. Pop. 222. Burford (P. T. 72). Liv. a cur. with those of Fifield and Idbury, and a peculiar of the chancellor of Salisbury. Here is a free school, founded in 1716, for the instruction of the boys of this parish and that of Widford; and other charities.

SWINCOMBE, par. England, hund. Ewelme, co. Oxford. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £1801. Pop. 367. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £40.

SWINDALE, chapelry, England, par. Shap, W. ward, co. Westmoreland. Pop. with par. Orton (P. T. 276). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £40.

SWINDERBY, par. England, lower div. of wapentake Boothby Graffo, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £1881. Pop. 449. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £146. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and an endowed school.

SWINDON, par. England, hund. Cheltenham, co. Gloucester. Acres, 720. Real prop. £1556. Pop. 225. Cheltenham (P. T. 94). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

SWINDON, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Kingsbridge, co. Wilts. Acres, 3510. Real prop. £7818. Pop. 1742. London, 83 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Mkt.-day, Monday. Four ann. fairs; and cattle fairs every Monday fortnight. The houses are well built of stone, some very extensive quarries are wrought in the vicinity, the stones raised are not inferior to Portland stone. The petty sessions for this division are held here. Here are chapels for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; and a free-school for 20 boys, and 5 girls, supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

SWINE, par. and tnshp. England, middle div. wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 13,530. Pop. 1603. Hull (P. T. 174). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £54.

SWINEFLEET, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Whitgift, lower div. wapentake of Osgold-

cross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2510. Real prop. £2569. Pop. 1055. Howden, (P. T. 180). Liv. a cur. with Whitgift, in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £93.

SWINEFORD, mkt., fair, and post-tn., Ireland, par. Kilconduff, bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 813. Dublin, 177 m. Here is a large parish church, and Roman Catholic chapel. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Three ann. fairs. Here are Hibernian Society's schools for 120 boys and 77 girls.

SWINESHEAD, par. England, hund. Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £1716. Pop. 262. Kimbolton (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

SWINESHEAD, mkt.-tn. and par. England, wapentake of Kirton, parts Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 6100. Real prop. £11,796. Pop. 1994. London, 113 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £124. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Two ann. fairs, for cattle.

SWINESTEAD, par. England, wapentake of Beltisloe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £1881. Pop. 402. Corby (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

SWINFORD, par. England, hund. Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Acres, 1690. Pop. 438. Lutterworth (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

SWINFORD, Old, par. England, lower div. hund. Halfshire, co. Worcester. Acres, 2680. Real prop. £5514. Pop. 13,874. Hagley (P. T. 121). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester. Here is a bluecoat hospital, founded and endowed by Thomas Foley, Esq.: the school receives 70 boys; its funds have so accumulated as to amount to £2000 per annum. There is also a school at Red-hill for clothing, educating, and apprenticing 22 boys.

SWINGFIELD, par. England, hund. Folkstone, lathe Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 2470. Pop. 282. Folkstone (P. T. 70). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £32. Here are remains of St. John's chapel, anciently a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded in the year 1190; now a farm-house. It appears to have been a splendid establishment, and is said to be the place where king John resigned his crown to Pandulph, the pope's legate.

SWINHOPE, par. England, wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £1609. Pop. 126. Caistor (P. T. 126). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £105.

SWINNERTON, par. England, N. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 4610. Real prop. £7433. Pop. 791. Stone (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

SWINTON, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Berwick; par. 4 m. long, and 3 m. broad. Real prop. £8700. Pop. 971. Coldstream (P. T. 46). Liv. a presb. of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Tiviotdale. Two ann. fairs. The ancient chapelry and village of Simprin are included in this parochial district. Here are quarries of excellent freestone and whinstone.

SWINTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Appleton, in the street and wapentake of Rydale, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1252. Pop. 333. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York.

SWINTON, tnshp. and chap. England, partly in par. Mexborough, and partly in Wath-upon Dearn, upper div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, West riding. Acres, 1560. Real prop. £2337. Pop. 1252. Rotherham (P. T. 160). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £132. The chapel is a Norman edifice of the 11th century. Here is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

SWINTON, vil. and chap. England, tnshp. Worsley, par. Eccles, hund. Salford, co. pal. of Lancaster. Pop. with tnshp. Manchester (P. T. 182). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the patronage of the vicar of par. Ann. val. £48.

SWITHLAND, par. England, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2180. Real prop. £2047. Pop. 352. Mount Sorrell (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. and peculiar of Groby.

SWITZERLAND, country, Central Europe, between Germany, Italy, and France. Area, 18,670 sq. m. Pop. 2,037,000. It consists of 22 cantons:—

Berne,	Schaffhausen,	Grisons,
Geneva,	Gall,	Ticino,
Basle,	Appenzell,	Neufchâtel,
Zurich,	Glaris,	Schweitz,
Zug,	Thurgovia,	Lucerne,
Friburg,	Vaud,	Uri,
Aargau,	Valais,	Unterwalden.
Soleure,		

The four last are called Forest cantons.

The towns of Switzerland, which are situate in the W. part, are as follow: Geneva, Basle, Berne, Zurich, Lausanne, St. Gall, Neufchatel, Friburg, Lucerne, and Solothurn. Switzerland is the most mountainous country in Europe, and has the Alps not only along the whole of its S. and E. frontier, but throughout the chief part of its interior. Of the valleys of Switzerland the most remarkable is that of the Rhone. The mountains are very numerous: Mount Blanc, the highest in Europe, is on its immediate border; within it, Mounts Rosa, Schreckhorn, Jungfrau, are scarcely inferior; Simplon, St. Gothard, and Pilate are smaller, but form striking objects. From these mountains masses of ice, called glaciers, descend, and settle on the lower fields; sometimes enormous masses of snow, called avalanches, rush down and overwhelm houses, and even villages. The Alps branch out into lateral chains, and exhibit at their base, or on their ascent, every variety of temperature, and produce rich corn fields and luxuriant pastures; the rivulets dash from rock to rock, and form beautiful cascades. Switzerland is not remarkable for its minerals. Iron, however, is found in several parts; there are quarries of rock-salt, and mines of silver, copper, and lead, but they have not yet repaid the working. Marble, porphyry, alabaster, crystal, and sulphur are found. Of mineral waters, the most considerable are those of Leuck and Schintznach and the warm baths of Pfeffers. The rivers of Switzerland are the Rhone, which, rising in the centre of the country, holds a W. course through a beautiful valley, and enters the lake of Geneva; the Ticino collects the waters flowing from Mount St. Gothard; the Aar, rising on the N. slope of the central Alps, flows towards the W. parts of Switzerland; the Rhine, holding at first a NE. course, encircles a part of the cantons, flows through the lakes Constance and Zell, and receives the Thur, Limmat, Reuss, and Aar. The principal lakes of Switzerland are those of Geneva, Constance, Neufchatel, Bienne, Zurich,

Wallenstadt, Thun, and Brientz: they are celebrated for their picturesque beauty, and are most of them navigable; on this account many of the towns of Switzerland are situated on the shores of the lakes. The products of Switzerland are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and tobacco. The fruits most common are vines, chestnuts, prunes, peaches, walnuts, cherries; in the colder situations, apples and pears; and in the southern valleys, almonds and figs. Wood, both for building and fuel, is found in most parts of the country. But the corn raised is considerably below the consumption of the inhabitants. The breeding of cattle is the grand source of national subsistence in Switzerland. Cheese, butter, tallow, and hides form the chief articles of export from the pastoral districts. After the large cattle, the animals chiefly raised are goats, sheep, and hogs. The summits of the Alps are occupied by the chamois, wild goat, fox, and a kind of hare, which in summer resembles the hare of Britain, but in winter becomes as white as snow. Switzerland has more trade than might be expected in so mountainous a country. The conveyance of goods along the Aar, Reuss, and Rhine facilitates its intercourse with Germany and the Netherlands, and the Rhone, though more difficult of navigation, serves the same purpose with regard to France. The exports are linen, cotton-cloth, woollens, silks, cattle, hides, tallow, butter, and cheese. The chief imports are corn from Germany; salt from Tyrol; spices, dye-woods, groceries, &c., from Holland; silk from Italy; and some manufactures, hardware, cotton-yarn, &c., from England. The manufactures of Switzerland are linen, lace, thread, woollens, cotton, clocks and watches, leather, gloves, silks, porcelain, pottery, toys, tobacco, and snuff. Of the literary institutions of Switzerland the chief are the universities of Geneva and Basle. There are academies at Zurich, Berne, and Lausanne, and schools in various towns, as the Helvetic society of Basle, the physical at Zurich, and the economical at Berne. The Swiss have the characteristics of an agricultural people, accustomed to independence, hospitality, frankness, and attachment to home. In some cantons the form of government is democratic, but in most it is oligarchic. The general concerns of the republic are managed by a diet, composed of deputies from each canton, and holding its meetings at Berne, Zurich, and Lucerne by rotation. After passing a long period immersed in barbarism, the Swiss are recognised in history in connection with Germany. The 13th century, the era of the election of the politic Rodolph of Hapsburg to the head of the empire, was that of the extension of the Austrian influence over the chief part of Switzerland. Rodolph's son Albert, a prince of less caution, assumed a lofty tone towards the Swiss, and appointed as governors men of overbearing character. It was the tyranny of one of these, named Geyster or Gresler, that led to the insurrection of the three mountainous districts of Schweitz, Uri, and Unterwalden, in 1308, under the celebrated William Tell, when the imperial officers were seized, conducted to the frontier, and obliged to take an oath that they never would return. In 1345, Leopold, brother of the reigning emperor, advanced at the head of an armed force, but was defeated and expelled. The three cantons now formed an alliance with Bavaria, and were joined soon after by five other cantons. This confederacy, after consisting during a century and a half of 8 cantons, received 5 more, making 13, the number by which the Swiss commonwealth was formerly known in the history of Europe. During five centuries the Swiss saw very little war. In 1797, the partizans of France having excited disturbances, the French entered the country, and, after defeating the troops and peasants, they abolished the constitutions of the principal cantons, erected the Helvetic republic, added six new cantons, and vested the government in two councils and a directory. This constitution was abolished in 1802 by the first consul of France, and another was presented for their acceptance, but rejected: he offered them a new one in 1803, which they accepted. In 1813, the allied armies traversed the country for the purpose of invading France, when some changes took place in the administration of Switzerland: these produced commotions among several of the cantons; but in 1814, on the meeting of the diet, these disturbances were appeased, three more cantons were added, and a federal compact was signed at Zurich. The integrity and independence of the Swiss republic were recognised by the congress at Vienna in 1815.

SWITZERLAND, co. North America, U. S. Indiana, bordering on the Ohio. Pop. 7111. Chief town, Vevay.

SWORDS, tn. Ireland, par. same name, bar. Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3722. Dublin, 9 m. Liv. a portion of rect. and vic., the other portion constituting the corps of a prebend, in archdioc. of Dublin. Ann. val. £252. Here are a spacious church, Roman Catholic chapel, an infantry barrack, and a school-house. This is a permanent military station, and here is a richly endowed school. Here are ruins of a monastery, founded in 512 by St. Columb; of the ancient palace of the archdiocese of Dublin; and one of the ancient Irish pillar towers.

SWYRE, par. England, hund. Uggescombe, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £678. Pop. 226. Bridport (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bristol.

SYCAMORE, tn. N. America, U. S., Hamilton co., Ohio. Pop. 2779.

SYDDAN, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Lower Slane, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1212. Nobber (P. T. 42). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £336. There are five Roman Catholic chapels within this union.

SYDE, par. England, hund. Rapsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 650. Real prop. £628. Pop. 50. Painswick (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £40.

SYDENHAM, chap. England, par. Lewisham, hund. Blackheath, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Pop. with par. London, 6 m. One annual fair. Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of Rochester. Besides its church there are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, a proprietary Episcopal chapel, and a national school for 80 girls and boys.

SYDENHAM, South, or Damerell, parish, England, hund. Lifton, co. Devon. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £1571. Pop. 296. Tavistock (P. T. 207). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

SYDERSTONE, par. England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2030. Real prop. £2846. Pop. 431. Burnham Westgate (P. T. 117). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £133.

SYDLING, St. Nicholas, or Broad, par. England, lib. Sydling St. Nicholas, Cerne subdiv. co. Dorset. Acres, 4930. Real prop. £3644. Pop. 617. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £150.

SYDNEY, tn. Australia, cap. of British settlements in New S. Wales, about 7 m. from Port Jackson. Lat. 33. 48. s. Long. 151. 23. E. It is now the principal seat of government; and has a handsome church, orphan-house, gaol, hospital, naval yard, a good market, &c. The generality of the houses are built of logs, and plastered, and all the roofs are covered either with shingles or thatch.—*Sydney*, riv. interior of Australia, seen by Mr. Oxley in his second expedition. Its course was N., and the part of it seen by Mr. Oxley crossed the 31st degree of s. Lat. Long. 151. 15. E.

SYDONAIA, vil. Syria, 12 m. NE. of Damascus; situate on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a nunnery, founded by Justinian. It has the appearance of a castle with walls round it.

SYENE, tn. s. of Upper Egypt, on the frontier of Nubia. Lat. 24. 8. N. Long. 32. 55. E. It is celebrated for the attempt made by Eratosthenes to measure the height of the sun. Here are a small temple, and other ruins.

SYKEHOUSE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Fishlake, s. div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3220. Real prop. £4888. Pop. 617. Thorne (P. T. 166). Liv. a cur. subordinate to vic. Fishlake, and dioc. York.

SYLEHAM, par. England, hund. Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £1951. Pop. 391. Harleston (P. T. 99). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £100.

SYLVERLEY, par. England, hund. Cheveley, co. Cambridge. Acres, 2143. Real prop. £2347. Pop. (with Ashley-cum-Silverley) 391. Newmarket (P. T. 61). Liv. a vic. with rect. of Ashley, in dioc. of Norwich.

SYLVERSTON, or Silverston, par. England, hund. Green's Norton, co. Northampton. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £1106. Pop. 947. Towcester (P. T. 60). Liv. a cur. subordinate to rect. Green's Norton, dioc. Peterborough.

SYLVINGTON, or Silvinon, par. England, hund. Overs, co. Salop. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £921. Pop. 30. Cleobury Mortimer (P. T. 37). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. of Hereford. Ann. val. £95.

SYMI, island, Asia, near coast of Asia Minor. Pop. from 7000 to 8000. Lat. 36. 36. N. Long. 27. 50. E. It is only nominally subjected to the Turks, and governed by the Aga deputed from Rhodes; the real power being in the hands of about 20 rich Greek families. The tn. is built near the top of a high rocky mountain. The island consists almost exclusively of mountains of rock, producing nothing but a little fruit in the gardens of the rich. Fifty trading vessels are employed in the carrying trade between Smyrna, Constantinople, Salonica, &c. Above the town are the ruins of a Venetian castle.

SYMINGTON, or Symonton, par. Scotland, dist. Kyle, sh. Ayr. Acres, 2100. Real prop. £6178. Pop. 884. Kilmarnock (P. T. 65). Liv. in presb. Ayr, and syn. Glasgow. There is a parochial school, with a salary for the master of 300 marks, and other advantages.

SYMINGTON, par. Scotland, sh. Lanark. Real prop. £1984. Pop. 489. Biggar (P. T. 27½). Liv. in presb. Biggar, and syn. Lothian and Tweeddale.

SYMONDSBURY, par. England, hund. Whitechurch Canonicorum, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Acres, 3230. Real prop. £7394. Pop. 1147. Bridport (P. T. 136). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

SYMPHORIEN DE LAY, St., tn. s. of France, depart. of the Loire, prov. Anjou; 24 m. NW. of Lyons. Pop. 3300. It has some manufactures of woollens, cotton, and linen; also coal mines in the neighbourhood.

SYRA, or Syros, island of Grecian Archipelago, kingd. Greece, near Delos. Pop. 4000. Lat. 37. 22. N. Long. 24. 34. E. Its circumference is nearly 36 m. Its surface is mountainous, but its soil productive. Its climate is very mild, winter being scarcely perceptible, and the heats of summer moderated by the sea breezes. The products are corn, wine, olives, honey, cotton, and fruits. The island has a good harbour, near which are the ruins of an old town.

SYRACUSE, tn. Italy, island Sicily, intendency same name, kingd. Naples; 80 m. SSW. of Messina. Pop of tn. 15,000; of intendency, 194,500. Lat. 37. 3. N. Long. 15. 27. E. The shape of the ancient Syracuse was triangular. The city consisted of four parts: Ortygia, situate between the two harbours; Acradina, extending along the sea side from N. to s.; Tyche, an inland division; and Neapolis, forming the western extremity of the city. War, tyranny, and earthquakes have reduced it to less than one-fourth of its former size. At present the only inhabited part is the SE. corner, containing Ortygia and part of Acradina. It is insulated, walled, and entered by draw-bridges. The streets are regular, but narrow, and the houses well built. The cathedral, or principal church, is the ancient temple of Minerva. There remain the ancient ampitheatre, and a considerable part of the long wall built on the N. side of the town by Dionysius. The catacombs continue to exist, and form a kind of subterraneous city, with a number of narrow streets, some of which are said to be a mile in length. The speaking grotto is a cave of 170 feet in length, and 60 feet in height, with so strong an echo, that the slightest noise is overheard in the small chamber near the entrance, in which Dionysius is said to have listened to the conversation of his prisoners. The fountain of Arethusa continues a striking object, from its discharge of water, which resembles the stream of a river. The harbour is still in its beauty, and is capable of containing a numerous fleet. The environs are fertile. The exports are wine, oil, hemp, nitre, and wheat. The climate is mild in winter, but in summer it is rendered unhealthy by the marshes at the head of the harbour. It has an hospital, and a number of churches and convents, and is the see of a bishop. Syracuse was founded by a colony of Corinthians, about 736 B. C., and was governed at one time as a republic, at another by Gelon, Hiero, and other rulers. The siege by the Athenians took place 414 B. C., the governments of Dionysius the

Elder and Timoleon in less than half a century after. Syracuse was taken by the Romans 212 B. C., and continued until the inroads of the barbarians at the downfal of the empire.

SYRACUSE, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of Onondaga co., New York; 133 m. W. of Albany. Pop. 2000.

SYRESHAM, par. England, hund. King's Sutton, co. Northampton. Acres, 460. Real prop. £1976. Pop. 895. Brackley (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

SYRESTON, par. England, s. div. wapentake of Newark, co. Nottingham. Acres, 610. Pop. 138. Newark (P. T. 124). On the riv. Trent. Liv. a cur. subordinate to vic. of East Stoke, in dioc. of York.

SYRIA, prov. Asiatic Turkey, S. of Palestine. Pop. 200,000. It is bounded N. by Natolia and Diarbeck, E. by the latter and the deserts of Arabia, S. by Arabia Petræa, and W. by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria was included the ancient Phœnicia, lying S. of Syria Proper. The leading feature in the physical aspect of Syria consists in the great mountain chain traversing it from N. to S., and known, from its highest pinnacle near Tripoli and Bairout, under the name of Lebanon. Syria, in its inhabited districts, may be considered as a country of valleys; but these valleys are extremely fertile. This prov. abounds in oil, corn, fruits, peas, beans, pulse, and garden stuffs; but it would produce much more if it were well cultivated. The commerce has never been so great in modern as in ancient times. Scanderoon, Tripoli, and other ports on the Mediterranean are the residence of a few Franks, who carry on a limited intercourse with Europe. A very extensive land communication has been carried on from Syria with Arabia, Persia, and the interior of Asia; but the domination of the Wahabees in the former country, and the civil wars in the latter, have almost blocked up the passage of the pilgrims and caravans. The inhabitants have a little trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Syria was possessed by a succession of foreign nations before the time of Ptolemy, when it became a province of the Roman empire; five centuries after this country was annexed to the empire of Constantinople. In this situation it continued till the year 622, when the Arabians laid it waste. Since that period it has been torn to pieces by civil wars and invasions by the European crusades, retaken by the Mamelukes of Egypt, and ravaged by the Tartars. A number of independent tribes inhabit the heights of Lebanon. Antioch, the ancient cap. of the East, is much decayed; but Damascus and Aleppo are still great and flourishing cities. It is divided into five pachalics or govs.: Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, Acre, and Palestine.

SYRIAN, tn. Burman empire, prov. Pegue, a few miles SE. of Rangoon. Lat. 16. 49. N. Long. 96. 17. E. In the year 1744 the British factory at this place was destroyed, during the wars of the Burmans and Peguers.

SYRMIA, palat. Austria, prov. Sclavonia, near riv. Danube. Area, 910 sq. m. Pop. 100,000. The chief products are wheat, maize, wine, and spirit extracted from plums, called slivavicza. Some silk is raised. The chief tn. is Vukovar.

SYSELAND, par. England, hund. Lodden, co. Norfolk. Acres, 410. Pop. 85. Bungay (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £120.

SYSRAN, tn. E. of European Russia, gov. of Simbirsk, at the confluence of riv. Sysranka and Krymsa; 78 m. S. of Simbirsk. Pop. 6300. It has some trade both by land and water, and is the chief tn. of a circle, in which is a manufactory of cloth and one of saltpetre.

SYSTON, par. England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £4509. Pop. 1349. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £67.

SYSTON, par. England, wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £1273. Pop. 203. Grantham (P. T. 110). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £103.

SYWELL, par. England, hund. Hamfordshoe, co. Northampton. Acres, 2500. Real prop. £3180. Pop. 216. Wellingborough (P. T. 67). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

SZABADSZALLAS, tn. Hungary, dist. Little Kumania; 43 m. SbW. of Pest. Pop. 4000. Their occupations are agriculture, rearing cattle, and cultivating grapes.

SZALAD, co. Hungary, empire of Austria, NE. of riv. Drave. Area, 2130 sq. m. Pop. 230,000. It produces wine, and is fertile in corn. Great numbers of hogs are raised in the forests. The chief tn. is Egerszeg.

SZAMOBOR, tn. Austria, prov. Illyria; 22 m. NbE. of Carlstadt. Pop. 2700. It has a Franciscan monastery, and several schools. In the neighbourhood is a rich copper mine.

SZARVAS, tn. E. Hungary, palat. Bekesch, on riv. Koresch; 82 m. ESE. of Pest. Pop. 8000. Lat. 46. 52. N. Long. 20. 34. E. It has a Lutheran school, and an institution for the practice of economics. It has scarcely any manufactures, its inhabitants being employed partly as mechanics, and more as agriculturists.

SZARYGRAD, tn. SW. of European Russia, gov. Podolia. Pop. 7000. It is the chief place of a circle, but has few manufactures.

SZASZ-REGEN, Reginu, or Reen-Market, tn. Austrian empire, co. Thorda, prov. Transylvania; inhabited chiefly by the descendants of Saxon settlers.

SZEGEDIN, tn. Austrian empire, co. Csongrad, kingd. Hungary, near the confluence of the rivs. Theyss and Maros; 100 m. SSE. of Pest. Pop. 26,000. It is surrounded by a mound and moat, and has a brick fort erected by the Turks in the 16th century. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, and toys. Its commercial intercourse is considerable, the Maros, Theyss, and Danube being navigable by barges. The exports consist of corn, cattle, wool, timber, and tobacco. Cotton is imported from Turkey, and salt from Transylvania. Here is a monastery, a school taught by monks, a gymnasium, and philosophical seminary, several hospitals, a workhouse, and theatre.

SZEKELY-KERESZTUR, tn. Austrian empire, prov. Szeklers, Transylvania; 40 m. NbE. of Hermanstadt. Pop. 4500.

SZEKSZARD, tn. Austrian empire, SW. of Hungary, on riv. Sarvitz; 162 m. SE. of Vienna. Pop. 3500. It is the cap. of the co. of Tolna.

SZENTES, tn. E. of Hungary, co. Csongrad; 7 m. SSE. of Csongrad. Pop. 4600.

SZLUIN, dist. Austrian empire, prov. Croatia.

Area, 320 sq. m. Pop. 43,000. It has a small town of the same name, situate on the Corona.

SZOLNOK, Belso, or Inner, palat. Transylvania. Area, 1335 sq. m. Pop. 110,000. It consists partly of level, and partly of hilly ground, and enjoys a temperate and healthy climate. Tillage is extremely backward, but the pastures are extensive.

SZOLNOK, Koscep, or Middle, co. or palat. Austrian empire, prov. Transylvania. Area, 835 sq. m. Pop. 50,000. It produces corn and wine, though in general the land is applied to pasturage. These two countries are both in the part of Transylvania allotted to Magyar settlers, and both are watered by the Szamos; yet they are not contiguous in any part.

T.

TAAS, or Taars, city of Arabia, prov. Yemen; 48 m. ENE. of Mocha. Lat. 13. 30. N. Long. 43. 30. E. It is surrounded by mountains said to be very productive, but they are in the possession of several schiechs, who are independent of the iman. The city is described by Sir Henry Middleton to be about half the size of Sana. It is encompassed with a wall flanked with towers.

TABARIA. See Tiberias.

TABAS, city of Persia; 150 m. from Yezd. Pop. 20,000. Being the only city which occurs between Herat and Yezd, it is the scene of some commercial intercourse.

TABASCO, state N. America, repub. Mexico; about 100 m. long, by 60 m. broad. The soil is not very fertile, and the country in general flat and marshy; yet the inhabitants have good farms, well stocked with cattle, in which their principal traffic consists. To Vera Cruz they also export maize and cocoa-nuts; vines, lemons, oranges, and fig-trees are abundant. The natives reap from three to four harvests in a year of maize, and have rice, barley, European herbs and fruits, as well as those common in America. The woods, which are principally Brazil wood and cedar, with thickets of bamboos, mangroves, &c., are infested with serpents, tigers, bears, and apes; the rabbit, deer, squirrel, &c., find shelter everywhere.

TABASCO, chief tn. of the above prov.; 197 m. ESE. of Vera Cruz. Lat. 18. 34. N. Long. 93. 36. W. Called also Nuestra Senora de la Victoria, on account of a great victory which Cortez gained here on his first landing. The tn. is the resort of merchants at Christmas. It stands on an island of the same name, at the mouth of the riv. Rio Guijalva, which divides itself near the gulf into two arms.

TABLE MOUNTAINS, mntns. N. America, U. S., Pendleton dist., S. Carolina; 4000 feet above sea level. They present on one side a tremendous precipice of solid rock, rising 890 feet in height. At the bottom is a deep valley sunk as much below as the mountain is above. The precipice viewed from the valley appears like an immense wall rising up to heaven.

TABOR, circle Austrian empire, SE. of kingd. Bohemia. Area, 1270 sq. m. Pop. 160,000. Its soil is fertile, and adapted both to tillage and pasturage. Here are manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen; and the higher grounds contain mines.—*Tabor*, tn. in Bohemia, cap. of the above circle, on riv. Luschnitz; 49 m. SE. of Prague. Pop. 3800. Lat. 49. 24. N. Long. 14. 28. E. This tn. was built by Zisca, the Hussite general, and fortified in the modern style.

TABOR, a large mntn. of Palestine, SW. of the lake of Tiberias. It is of a conical form, and contains on its summit a plain of great extent, and highly cultivated. It is celebrated in scripture as the mount of transfiguration.

TACARIGUA, lake, S. America, gov. Venezuela, repub. Colombia. Its form resembles that of a bay, and would have obtained that name, but for a bar of quicksand which cuts off its communication with the sea. It abounds in sea-fish, and is remarkable for the number of alligators which are seen in it.

TACAZZE, riv. Abyssinia, probably the Astaboras of Ptolemy. It rises among the mountains of Lasta, passes along the E. frontier of the prov. Samen, enters the dist. of Waldubba and Sennaar, and joins the Nile near Goos, in Lat. 17. 45. N.

TACKLEY, par. England, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 3040. Real prop. £2219. Pop. 564. Woodstock (P. T. 62). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

TACOLNESTON, par. England, hund. Depwade, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1540. Real prop. £2227. Pop. 486. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

TACUBA, tn. N. America, cap. dist. Tacuba, repub. Mexico; 6 m. WNW. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 28. N. Long. 99. 10. N. Leading to Mexico is the causeway of cut stone by which Cortes made his way into the capital.

TACUMSHANE, par. Ireland, bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Acres, 14,570. Pop. 907. Broadway (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin. The old Saxon dialect is spoken in this district.

TACUNGA, prov. S. America, gov. Quito, repub. Colombia; 63 m. long, by 42 m. broad. It is of a cold temperature, but abounds in cattle, which have excellent pastures. It produces corn, and wools, of which beautiful articles are manufactured. The prov. abounds with nitre. —*Tacunga*, cap. of the above dist., situate 44 m. S. of Quito, near the Cordillera of the Andes. Lat. 55. 14. S. Long. 73. 23. W. Pop. 12,000. It has several convents. This town was destroyed in 1698 by an earthquake. A smaller catastrophe was repeated in 1743, and in 1757, it being only 18 m. distant from the volcano of Cotopaxi. The natives are good mechanics and artizans; they make cloths, baizes, and other manufactures.

TADCASTER, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, partly in the lib. of St. Peter of York, partly in the lower div. of the ainsty of the city of York, and partly in the upper div. of the wapentake of Barkston Ash, co. York, W. riding.

Acres, 6100. Real prop. £1890. Pop. 2855. London (P. T. 190). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Market-day, Thursday. Three annual fairs for sheep and cattle. It is situate on both sides of the river Wharfe, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. The town is well built and pleasant, but possesses no manufactures, and little trade. There are places of worship for Inghamites, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; also a grammar-school for 20 boys, an hospital for 4 poor men, founded and endowed by Dr. Oglethorpe, bishop of Carlisle. besides other charities.

TADDINGTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Bakewell, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Real prop. £2706. Pop. (with Priestcliffe) 391. Tideswell (P. T. 160). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Ann. val. £62. Here are a meeting-house for Baptists, and two schools, supported by bequests, for the education of poor children.

TADLEY, par. England, hund. of Overton, Kingsclere div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £880. Pop. 683. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar in dioc. of Winchester.

TADLOW, par. England, hund. Armingford, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1636. Real prop. £1284. Pop. 176. Biggleswade (P. T. 45). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £119.

TADMERTON, Great, par. England, hund. of Bloxham, co. Oxford. Acres, 2500. Real prop. £3191. Pop. 355. Banbury (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford.

TAF-FECHAN, par. Great Britain, hund. Pencelli, co. Brecon, South Wales. Pop. (with Llanddetty) 579. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £47.

TAFALLA, tn. NE. of Spain, prov. Navarre; 19 m. s. of Pampeluna. Pop. 3000. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Navarre, and the seat of a university.

TAFILELT, dist. Africa, SE. of Atlas mountains, tributary to the empire of Morocco. Pop. 600,000. It consists of a plain traversed by two rivers, one of which loses itself in the desert of Angad, and the other in the sands of the Sahara. Water is everywhere to be found at the depth of 12 feet. Dates are the chief wealth of Tafilelt, though wheat and barley have begun to be cultivated on the banks of the rivers. Indigo is also found, but its culture is neglected: antimony and lead are carefully worked, and formed into that composition called Kahol Fileli, used all over the East for blackening the eyebrows. The country possesses a numerous breed of sheep and goats, from the wool of which the women manufacture stuffs and carpets.

TAGANROG, tn. SE. of European Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, near the NW. extremity of the Sea of Azof; 27 m. NNW. of Azof. Pop. 6000. Lat. 47. 12. N. Long. 18. 39. E. It stands on the cliff of a lofty promontory; being the staple of all the mercantile intercourse between the interior of Russia and foreign countries, through the medium of the Don, its trade is extensive. It has a harbour, fortress, maritime and commercial courts, a naval hospital, and lazaretto. The exports are corn, iron, leather, fish, and caviar; the imports are wines, fruits, and manufactured articles. It was fortified by Peter I. in 1697, but dismantled after the treaty of Pruth and given up to the Turks, in whose possession it remained till 1768. The environs are fertile.

TAGHADOE, or Teaghdo, or Taptoo, par. Ireland, bar. North Salt, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 467. Maynooth (P. T. 15). Liv. a vic. in diocs. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £220. A church has recently been erected in this parish.

TAGHBOY, or Taughboy, parish, Ireland, (partly in the bar. Athlone, but extending also into that of Killian, co. Galway), co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. 3306. Ballinamore (P. T. 93). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Elphin, and archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £96.

TAGHKEEN, par. Ireland, bar. Killmaine, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. not specified. Hollymount (P. T. 141). Liv. a vic. in dioc. and archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £104.

TAGHMACONNEL, par. Ireland, bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. 4445. Ballinasloe (P. T. 90). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Clonfert and Killmacduagh, and archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £104.

TAGHMON, or Taughmon, par. Ireland, bar. Corkerry, or Corkaree, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 922. Mullingar (P. T. 48). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £153.

TAGHMON, post-tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Shelmalier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2803. Dublin (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin. Two annual fairs.

TAGHSHINNOD, or Teighshinod, parish, Ireland, bar. Moydoe, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2553. Colehill (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Ardagh, and archdioc. of Armagh.

TAGHSHINNY, or Tashiny, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Abbeyshruel, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2477. Colehill (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Ardagh, and archdioc. Armagh. Four annual fairs.

TAGLIAMENTO, riv. Austrian Italy, Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, gov. Venice, rises on Mount Mauro, and flows s. till reaching the Adriatic. It is navigable from the town of Latisana. Its banks were the scene of military operations in the spring of 1797.

TAGUS, Tajo, or Tejo, riv. Spain. It issues from the mountains of Albaracin, between Arragon and Old Castile, and pursues its course to the Atlantic in a W. direction, passing the cities of Toledo, Talavera, Alcantara, Abrantes, and Lisbon, and flows into the sea 7 m. below the latter. Several places on or near its banks, as Santarem, Almaraz, and Talavera, were the scenes of military operations in the late war.

TAHIRAN. See Tehraun.

TAIN, royal burgh (the cap. of the shire), mkt.-tn., and par. Scotland, the former possessing independent jurisdiction, sh. Ross; 8 m. long, and 2 m. broad. Real prop. £2293. Pop. 3078. Edinburgh, 201 m. Liv. in presb. Tain, and synod Ross. Seven annual fairs. The town consists of several streets irregularly built; but it has lately received an addition of many handsome houses, including an elegant room, freemasons' hall, &c. Tanning of leather and spinning of flax afford employment to a number of inhabitants. This burgh is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 9 councillors; and, in conjunction with Dingwall.

Kirkwall, Dornoch, Cromarty, and Wick, sends one member to parliament.

TAIN, tn. SE. of France, depart. of the Drome, prov. Dauphiny, on riv. Rhone; 10 m. N. of Valence. Pop. 1400. It is noted for the excellent wines produced in the neighbourhood, known by the names of Cote-Rotie and Hermitage.

TAI-PING, city, China, prov. Kiang-nan, on riv. Yang-tse-kiang; 525 m. S. of Pekin. Lat. 31. 38. N. Long. 118. 14. E. Its situation gives it a considerable trade.—*Tai-ping*, city, prov. Quangsee, on confines of kingd. of Tonquin. Lat. 22. 25. N. Long. 106. 34. E. This city is built on a point of land almost surrounded by a river. On the land side it is fortified by a wall, and is fruitful, populous, and well cultivated.

TAI-TONG, city, China, prov. of Shansee; 155 m. W. of Pekin. Lat. 40. 5. N. Long. 112. 44. E. It is well fortified, and has a strong garrison. Its jurisdiction extends over four cities of the second order, and seven of the third. Lapis lazuli abounds here, also porphyry, marble, and jasper: here is also a trade in skins.

TAKA, dist. E. Nubia. Its camels and oxen are much celebrated. The chief imports are tobacco, natron, spices, especially cloves, incense, beads, and hardware; in return for which they give dhourra of the best quality.

TAKELEY, par. England, hund. Uttlesford, co. Essex. Acres, 3110. Real prop. £3726. Pop. 1099. Bishop Stortford (P. T. 30). Liv. a vic. in dioc. London. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

TALACH-DDU, par. Great Britain, hund. Pencelli, co. Brecon, S. Wales, situate upon the Talach-ddû brook. Real prop. £613. Pop. 177. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £130.

TALANDA, tn. kingd. Greece, anc. Bœotia; 18 m. NNE. of Livadia. Pop. 5000. It is the see of a bishop, and has some traffic.

TALANDRE, tn. France, depart. of the Puy de Dome, prov. Auvergne. Pop. 3300. It has a traffic in corn, wine, and hemp; and in the neighbourhood there are coal-pits.

TALANSTOWN, or TALLANSTOWN, or TULLANSTOWN, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Ardee, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Acres, 2334. Pop. 1074. Dublin, 46 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. and archdioc. Armagh.

TALAVERA DE LA REYNA, tn. Spain, New Castile, on right bank of riv. Tagus; 63 m. WSW. of Madrid. Pop. 8000. Lat. 39. 56. N. Long. 4. 45. W. It contains several well-built churches, in particular that of the Hieronymites, and has a bridge 1200 feet in length. It is the seat of several provincial bureaux, has 4 hospitals, a classical, theological, and divinity school. Silk manufactures were established here in 1748, and are still carried on in the town; and in the neighbouring village of Cervera are manufactures of soap, hats, and earthenware. Talavera is a place of great antiquity, and contains many Roman monuments. It is memorable for the battle fought in 1809 between the French and an allied force, in which the former were repulsed.

TALBOT, co. N. America, U. S., Maryland. Pop. 12,947. Chief town, Easton.

TALBOTSTOWN, bar. Ireland, co. Wicklow prov. Leinster. Acres, 43,549. Pop. 38,296. Containing 22 pars. and the towns of Blessington, Donan, Dunlavan, Holywood, and Baltinglass.

TALGARTH, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. of the same name, co. Brecon, S. Wales, situate upon the banks of the riv. Llyffni. Acres, 90,145. Real prop. £2752. Pop. 1473. Hay (P. T. 156). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of St. David's. Eight annual fairs. The parish includes the hamlets of Fforest, Grwyny-fawr, Grwynyfechan, Pwll-y-Wrach, and Trefecca.

TALGARTH, hund. Great Britain, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Pop. 7701. Containing 13 pars.

TALHENNY, par. Great Britain, hund. of Rhôs, co. Pembroke, South Wales, situate on the S. coast of St. Bride's Bay. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £902. Pop. 222. Haverford West (P. T. 251). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. St. David's. There are coal-works in the vicinity, and safe anchorage in the adjacent roadstead.

TALIARIS, ham. and chap. Great Britain, par. Llandeilo-fawr, hund. Perfedd, co. Carmarthen, S. Wales. Pop. 207. Llandeilo-fawr (P. T. 202). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £47.

TALK-UPON-THE-HILL, chap. England, par. Audley, N. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Pop. 1196. Newcastle-under-Line (P. T. 150). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £90. Here is a free school.

TALLAGH, or TALLAGHT, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 4646. Dublin, 5 m. Liv. a rect. and cur. in diocs. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £640. Four annual fairs. Here is a permanent military station; and the vicinity is adorned by many handsome seats.

TALLAHASSE, city, North America, U. S., Florida, on riv. Tugabona, or Wackahulla. Lat. 30. 27. N. Long. 84. 25. W. It was selected for the seat of government for Florida in 1824, and immediately incorporated. It is daily increasing in population and importance.

TALLAND, par. England, hund. West. co. Cornwall. Acres, 2690. Real prop. £3178. Pop. 1434. West Looe (P. T. 234). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £130.

TALLATON, par. England, hund. Hayridge, co. Devon. Acres, 2390. Real prop. £3288. Pop. 479. Ottery St. Mary (P. T. 161). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

TALLINGTON, par. England, wapentake of Ness, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 690. Real prop. £2774. Pop. 220. Market Deeping (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

TALLOW, post-tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Coshbride, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. 4716. Dublin (P. T. 141). Liv. an entire rect. in dioc. Lismore, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £369. This is a permanent military station. Here is a Roman Catholic free school.

TALLYLLYCHAU, par. Great Britain, hund. Caeo, co. Carmarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £4648. Pop. 1058. Llandeilo-fawr (P. T. 202). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £54. Considerable remains of the Premonstratensian abbey are yet standing.

TALNERE, fort, Hindoostan, prov. Candeish, N. bank of riv. Tuptee; 93 m. W. of Boorhanpoor. Lat. 21. 13. N. Long. 75. 0. E. The only entrance is on the E. side, which is secured by five successive gates, communicating by in-

tricate traverses. The surrounding country is flat, but separated from the town by other ravines branching out in various directions. It was one of the cessions made to the British at the treaty of Mundessor; but when summoned by Sir Thomas Hislop in 1818, the garrison resisted: the place was stormed, and the garrison put to the sword.

TAL-Y-LLYN, par. Great Britain, hund. of Malltraeth, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Pop. (with Llanbeulan) 375. Carnarvon (P. T. 235). Liv. a chap. in dioc. Bangor. Ann. val. £50.

TALYLLYNN, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Ystymaner, co. Merioneth, North Wales. Real prop. £3551. Pop. 767. Dolgelly (P. T. 208). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bangor, and prov. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £27.

TAMARACA, prov. Brazil; about 22 m. in circuit. It is bounded N. by the prov. Paraiba, S. by that of Olinda, E. by the sea, and W. by the country of the Indians. It takes its name from an island opposite to it. It is fertile, producing quantities of Brazil wood, cotton, cocoanuts, sugar, melons, citrons, &c., besides timber for fuel and other purposes. The entrance into the port is commanded by a castle, built on an eminence, and formerly taken by the Dutch. The capital is called Nostra Segnora de Conceizao, or da Tamaraca.—*Tamaraca*, the cap. of the above, situate on the top of a mntn.; 64 miles S. of Paraiba. Lat. 7. 59. S. Long. 35. 6. W. Pop. 800. It has a magnificent parish church.

TAMBOV, gov. centre of European Russia, W. of Penza and Saratov. Area, 21,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,135,000. Lat. 51. 30. to 55. 20. N. Long. 39. 40. to 43. 30. E. The country, from the river Choper to the borders of Saratov, is occupied by steppes. Many tracts in this province are woody and marshy, but the N. is generally sandy, and the S. a black and fertile mould. It is well watered both by rivers and lakes. The mineral products are iron, sulphur, and saltpetre. The government is divided into 12 circles. —*Tambov*, cap. of the above gov., is situate on river Zna, 286 m. SE. of Moscow. Pop. 10,700. Lat. 52. 43. N. Long. 41. 45. E. It is the see of a Greek bishop; with a seminary and gymnasium, also a monastery and 14 churches. Its manufactures are woollen, canvass, linen, and alum. It has a considerable carrying trade.

TAMERTON, Foliot, par. England, hund. of Roborough, co. Devon. Acres, 3910. Real prop. £6674. Pop. 1061. Plymouth (P. T. 216). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Exeter. Here are an endowed free school and an almshouse for four widows.

TAMERTON, North, par. England, hund. of Stratton, co. Cornwall. Acres, 5408. Real prop. £2115. Pop. 517. Launceston (P. T. 214). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter.

TAMISE, or Themesche, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders; 8 m. N. of Dendermonde. Pop. 5700. It has some manufactures of linen and lace, and enjoys the advantages of inland navigation.

TAMLAGHT, or Tamlaght-Church, parish, Ireland (partly in the bar. Loughinsholin, and partly in that of Dungannon, co. Tyrone), co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster; situate upon the Ballinderry river. Acres (exclusive of bog), 3886. Pop. 2854. Moneymore (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. in dioc. and archdioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £200. The linen manufacture is extensively spread over this district. Here are a place of worship for Presbyterians, and several poor schools.

TAMLAGHTFINLAGAN, par. Ireland, bar. Kenaught, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. Pop. 7356. Newtown Limavady (P. T. 173). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Derry, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £1000.

TAMLAGHTOCRILLY, par. Ireland, bar. Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, situate on the W. bank of the Lower Banr river. Pop. 10,070. Portglenone (P. T. 130 Liv. a rect. in dioc. Derry, and archdioc. Armagh. To the perpet. cur. Tamlaghtocrilly belong a separate church and parsonage.

TAMMTOUL, or Tomintoul, highland vil. Scotland, par. Kirkmichael, sh. Banff. Pop. with par. Two annual fairs, which are numerously resorted to by dealers in cattle, &c. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, and a society's school with a good salary.

TAMWORTH, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, partly in the S. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford, and partly in Tamworth div. hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, (but having a separate jurisdiction). Acres, 12,920. Real prop. £3256. Pop. 7182. London, 114 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £116. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Five annual fairs. Sends two members to parliament. It is situate at the confluence of the rivers Tame and Anker. The town is large and well built, and has two handsome bridges over the rivers. The manufactures carried on here consist chiefly of tanning, calico-printing, ale-brewing, and some woollen cloth-works. It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, town-clerk, recorder, &c. The corporation have the power of holding a three-weeks' court of record, also a court-leet once a-year; a gaol, and common seal. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, Wesleyan Methodists, and Society of Friends; also an hospital for 14 poor men and women, founded and endowed by Thomas Guy; and a grammar-school, founded by queen Elizabeth, &c. Tamworth Castle is an ancient structure, standing on an artificial mount, commanding beautiful prospects.

TANA, riv. Lapland, which forms a boundary between Russia and Sweden for 150 miles, traverses part of Finmark, and falls into the Atlantic, in Lat. 71. 0. N., Long. 31. 30. E., at a gulf to which it gives name. A large quantity of salmon is caught here.

TANARO, riv. N. of Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, which rises among the Appennines, and, after passing Coni, Cherasco, Alba, Asti, and Alessandria, falls into the Po, at Bassignana, 3 m. E. of Valenza.

TANDERAGEE (anc. Tawnatclee), mkt.-tn. Ireland, par. Ballymore, or Ballymoier, half-bar. Lower Orior, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 1559. Dublin (P. T. 80). Two annual fairs. A chapel of ease has been erected at Pontz Pass for the accommodation of the parishioners. The town is respectable in appearance, neat, and conveniently arranged, and upwards of £2000 worth of linens are disposed of weekly at the markets held here. Lawns, cambrics, and cottons are manufactured here extensively.

TANDRIDGE, hund. England, co. Surrey,

Acres, 52,380. Real prop. £9381. Containing 15 parishes.

TANDRIDGE, par. England, hund. of Tandridge, co. Surrey. Acres, 3720. Pop. 478. Godstone (P. T. 19). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £54.

TANERA, two isles, Scotland, par. Lochbroom, sh. Cromarty. Pop. with par. Ullapool (P. T. 216). Here is a well known fishing-station.

TANFIELD, chap. England, par. Chester-le-Street, middle div. Chester ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 4120. Pop. (with Beamish township) 1848. Gateshead (P. T. 272). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £85. Here is an endowed free school. In the neighbourhood are two paper-mills and extensive collieries.

TANFIELD, West, par. England, wapentake Hallikeld, co. York, North riding. Acres, 3070. Real prop. £3734. Pop. 693. Ripon (P. T. 212). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester. Here are a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists and an endowed school.

TANGERMUNDE, tn. Prussia (formerly in mark of Brandenburg), prov. Saxony, on river Elbe, at its junction with the Tanger; 59 m. W. of Berlin. Pop. 3200. The inhabitants are employed in linen-weaving, brewing, and cultivating the neighbouring district. It has an ancient castle.

TANGIER, seaport-tn. Morocco, prov. Fez, Straits of Gibraltar, E. of Cape Spartel; 38 m. WSW. of Gibraltar. Lat. 35. 42. N. Long. 5. 50. W. The town subsists chiefly by supplying the British garrison of Gibraltar with cattle and vegetables. The bay of Tangier is encumbered by the ruins of the mole and fortification. Tangier is an ancient town, and was known by the name of Tingis to the Romans. In modern times, it has been a subject of contest between the Moors and Portuguese. In 1662 it was ceded to Charles II. of England. The English abandoned it in 1684; and it became a distinguished station for piracy.

TANGLEY, par. England, hund. Pastrow, Kingsclere div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1203. Pop. 283. Andover (P. T. 63). Liv. a cur in dioc. Winchester. Annual fair, April 15. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

TANGMERE, par. England, hund. Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 730. Real prop. £1334. Pop. 197. Chichester (P. T. 62). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £145.

TANHARDSTOWN, parish, Ireland, bar. of Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 613. Killmallock (P. T. 140). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Limerick, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £1100.

TANJORE, dist. Hindoostan, S. Carnatic. Pop. 903,953. Lat. 10. 0. to 11. 0. N. It is bounded N. by the dist. of Chingleput, S. by that of Madura, E. by the bay of Bengal, and W. by Trichinopoly and Madura. This little principality is entitled to the second rank among the provinces of Hindoostan for agricultural produce and valued rent. For the purposes of irrigation, prodigious mounds have been raised, and canals conducted in all directions. The Mahomedans having never actually occupied this territory the Hindoo religion has been preserved. This district has been much improved of late by the formation of excellent roads. In 1799, it was transferred to the British jurisdiction.—*Tanjore*, cap. of the above district, situate 182 m. SSW. of Madras. Lat. 10. 42. N. Long. 79. 10. E. It consists of two parts, the city and fort, built on the same level, and connected by a curtain and narrow passage. The city contains a larger proportion of solid and ornamental edifices than any other native town S. of the Krishna. The principal streets intersect each other at right angles, the palace is a confused group of buildings, fronting the S. entrance. The fort contains a celebrated pagoda, the finest specimen of the pyramidical temple in Hindoostan. Close by this great temple stands the church of the Christian missionaries. Tanjore was formerly the seat of learning in the S. of India.

TANKARDSTOWN, par. Ireland, partly in the bar. Ballyadams, (and partly in the united bars. Killkea and Moone, co. Killdare), Queen's County, prov. Leinster. Pop. (with Athy) 2295. Athy (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the diocs. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £325.

TANKERSLEY, par. and township, England, lower div. wapentake of Staincross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 8050. Real prop. £4610. Pop. 1596. Barnesley (P. T. 172). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York.

TANNADICE, par. Scotland, shire Forfar; 12 m. long, and from 4 to 10 m. broad. Real prop. £4788. Pop. 1556. Forfar (P. T. 70). Liv. in the presb. Forfar, and syn. Angus and Mearns. This par. contains an abundance of red freestone, slate, peat, and turf. Here are the remains of the ancient castle of Quiech, said to have been founded by the Cumynses.

TANNINGTON, par. England, hund. Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £1949. Pop. 264. Framlingham (P. T. 87). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £147.

TANSOR, or Tansover, par. England, hund. Willybrook, co. Northampton. Acres, 2050. Real prop. £1946. Pop. 255. Oundle (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Peterborough.

TANWORTH, par. England, Warwick div. hund. Kington, co. of Warwick. Acres, 10,410. Real prop. £13,954. Pop. 2201. Henley in Arden (P. T. 101). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Worcester. Here are two charity schools.

TAORMINA, tn. Sicily, Val di Demona; 27 m. SSW. of Messina. Pop. 4000. Lat. 37. 51. N. Long. 15. 23. E. It is remarkable for the number of churches and convents, some of which are profusely decorated with marble. It has a harbour, and exports, among other articles, wine and hemp. It is built on the site of ancient Taunomenium, of which there are splendid remains still preserved.

TAPANOOLY, settlement, island Sumatra, on a small island in the bay of Tapanooly. Lat. 1. 40. N. Long. 98. 50. E. The bay of Tapanooly penetrates to the heart of the Battas' country, with whom a considerable traffic is carried on, and timber for masts and spars may be procured. The large kima cockle abounds in this gulf, and beautiful corallines and madrepores are also found.

TAPAYOS, or Tapajos, riv. S. America, emp. Brazil, which rises among the mountain plains of Parexis, and pursues its course northward, for more than 600 m. between Chingu and the Madera, and falls into the Amazons in Lat.

2. 24. s. Long. 55. 0. w. The Tapayos is formed by the junction of the Arinos and Juruena with their confluent streams.

TAPLOW, par. England, hund. Burnham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1920. Real prop. £3681. Pop. 647. Maidenhead (P. T. 26). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

TAPORICA, or Itaporica, island, S. America, emp. Brazil, in the bay of Todos Santos. Upon the point St. Antonio is a fort of the same name, also the tn. called Vieja. Lat. 13. 0. s.

TAPPAHANNOCK, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of Essex co., Virginia, on sw. bank of riv. Rappahannock; 50 m. ne. of Richmond. Pop. 700. Lat. 38. 2. n. Long. 76. 57. w. It contains a court-house, gaol, and an episcopal church.

TARAGH, or Tara, ham. and par. Ireland, bar. Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 3156. Pop. 641. Dunshaughlin (P. T. 18). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £200. Here is the noble seat of the family of Preston, who derive the title of viscount from this place.

TARANCON, tn. interior of Spain, prov. Toledo; 42 m. se. of Madrid. Pop. 3500. The wine is considered the best in the prov.

TARANTAISE, prov. kingd. of Sardinia, in Savoy. Area, 780 sq. m. Pop. 39,000. The surface is rugged, and little susceptible of culture. By the industry of the inhabitants, however, it is made to produce corn, saffron, fruit, and chestnuts: the pastures nourish fine cattle.

TARANTO, or Tarento, tn. s. of Italy, prov. Otranto, kingd. Naples; 80 m. wnw. of Otranto. Pop. 18,500. Lat. 40. 35. n. Long. 17. 29. e. The tn. is built on a small island in the gulf of Taranto, having towards the n. and e. a maritime inlet called Mare Piccolo, which extends into the interior, while it communicates with the sea by two channels, one on each side of the island. Taranto has a castle of some strength. The surrounding country is fertile, but the trade is small. Some intercourse is carried on by shipping, with other ports in the Mediterranean; but the chief support of the inhabitants is derived from fishing in the Mare Piccolo, in which oysters, and all sorts of shell-fish are abundant.

TARASCON, tn. se. of France, department Mouths of the Rhone, prov. Provence, on riv. Rhone; 20 m. nw. of Marseilles. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 43. 48. n. Long. 5. 33. e. It communicates with the opposite town of Beaucaire by a bridge of boats over the Rhone. The inhabitants carry on manufactures of woollens, silk, stockings, and an export trade in wine, brandy, olive oil, &c. Of public buildings the principal are the castle, churches, &c.

TARAZONA, tn. central Spain, prov. Cuenca, New Castile; 112 m. se. of Madrid. Pop. 6500. It has some trade in wine and oil.

TARAZONA, town, ne. of Spain, Arragon; 50 m. wnw. of Saragossa. Pop. 4000. It is a bishop's see, has three churches, and several monasteries. The chief employment is the manufacture of coarse brown cloth.

TARBAT, par. Scotland, shires Cromarty and Ross. Acres, 5081. Real prop. £2121. Pop. 1809. Tain (P. T. 201). Liv. in the presb. Tain, and syn. Ross. The herring fishery is very productive, and a variety of other excellent fish is taken here; lobsters in particular are remarkably plentiful.

TARBERT, seaport and post-town, Scotland, par. Kilcalmonell, dist. Kintyre, sh. of Argyll situate on the isthmus of the same name. Pop. with par. Edinburgh, 140 m. At the head of E. Loch Tarbert is a good harbour.

TARBES, tn. sw. of France, depart. Upper Pyrenees, prov. Guyenne and Gascony, on riv. Adour; 126 m. sbe. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 8000. Lat. 43. 13. n. Long. 0. 4. e. It is the see of a bishop. The only public edifices worth notice are the cathedral, churches, bishop's residence, theatre, and hospital. Manufactures, linen, paper, knives, copper articles, and leather. In 1814 the French army under Soult were forced from their position here by lord Wellington.

TARDEBIGG, par. England, upper div. hund. Halfshire, co. Worcester. Acres, 5240. Real prop. £1444. Pop. 3627. Broomsgrove (P. T. 116). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Worcester.

TARENA, riv. South America, prov. Darien, repub. Colombia, rises in the central mountains, runs e., collecting the waters of many other tributary streams, and enters the Atlantic by four mouths, forming three large islands in the gulf of Darien.

TARIFA, tn. sw. of Spain, on a bay in Straits of Gibraltar; 17 m. wsw. of Gibraltar. Pop. 1800. It is fortified with a wall and towers: and so lately as 1811 a British party, lodged in it, baffled all the efforts of the French to take it, after a long siege.

TARLAND, burgh of bar., mkt.-tn., post-tn., and par., Scotland, dist. of Kincardine O'Neil. Real prop. £1943. Pop. (with Migvie) 1074. Edinburgh, 123 m. Liv. in the presb. Kincardine O'Neil, and syn. Aberdeen. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Six annual fairs.

TARLETON, par. England, hund. Leyland, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 5230. Real prop. £6704. Pop. 1886. Ormskirk (P. T. 219). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Here is an endowed free school.

TARMA, prov. South America, empire Peru, bounded by Truxillo n., Pacific e., Apurimac w., Lima and Guancavelica s. It is productive in maize, and has abundance of sheep, the wool of which they manufacture into cloth, being one principal branch of trade. It has many mines of silver and quicksilver, which are worked to considerable profit.—*Tarma*, cap. of the above prov., on the shore of the riv. Chanchamayo, a branch of the Para; 103 m. ene. of Lima. Lat. 11. 35. s. Long. 75. 17. w.

TARMONBARRY, or Tarmonbury, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Ballintobber, or according to some authorities in Roscommon bar., co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught, situate on the river Shannon. Pop. 4048. Rusky (P. T. 84). Liv. an entire rect. in the dioc. Elphin, and archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £228.

TARMUTOLA, tn. Italy, kingd. Two Sicilies; 28 m. ne. of Policastro. Pop. 4000.

TARN, depart. s. of France, prov. Languedoc. Area, 2100 sq. m. Pop. 296,000. It has the mountains of Languedoc on the s. Its principal river is the Tarn, flowing from the ne. to the Garonne. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, barley, maize, hemp, flax, and fruit. The culture of the vine is extensive. Here are small mines of iron and coal, and some silk is cultivated. This depart. is divided into four arrondissements—Albi, the chief tn., Castres, Lavaur, and Gaillac.

TARN AND GARONNE, depart. s. of France, prov. Guyenne and Gascony. Area, 1500 sq. m. Pop. 240,000. Its principal rivers are the Tarn and Garonne. Its products are wheat, barley, maize, hemp, flax, vines, chestnuts, almonds, and figs. The pastures, from the deficiency of rain, are limited; poultry is abundant. The culture of silk is on a small scale. It is divided into three arrondissements — Montauban, the cap., Moissac, and Castel Sarrazin.

TARNOPOL, circle, Austria, prov. Galicia, bordering on Russia. Area, 1720 sq. m. Pop. 190,000. It was ceded to Russia, but restored to Austria at the congress of Vienna.

TARNOPOL, tn. Austrian Poland, cap. of a circle on riv. Sireth; 84 m. E. of Lemberg. Pop. 7100. It has a Greek and Catholic church. The principal manufactures are tanneries.

TARNOW, circle, Austria, prov. Galicia. Area, 1300 sq. m. Pop. 205,600. It is bounded on the N. by the Vistula, and lies along the river Dunajee.—*Tarnow*, tn. Austrian Galicia, on riv. Dunajee; 47 m. E. of Cracow. Pop. 4300. It was erected into a bishop's see in 1777, is the seat of a court of jurisdiction for the Galician landholders, has a gymnasium and high school, and manufactures of linen. It was taken possession of by Austria at the partition of 1773.

TARPORLEY, market-tn., par., and tnshp., England, hund. Eddisbury, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 5940. Real prop. £2866. Pop. 2391. London, 178 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Four annual fairs. The town is chiefly remarkable for being the place where the principal gentlemen of the county assemble at an annual hunt. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings, breeches, &c. Here are an endowed school and almshouses for four poor widows; also a Methodist chapel.

TARRAGONA, tn. NE. of Spain, Catalonia, near the mouth of river Francoli; 49 m. WSW. of Barcelona. Pop. 7500. Lat. 41. 8. N. Long. 1. 15. E. It is surrounded by a wall, erected either by Moors or Christians in the middle ages. In modern times it is remarkable for its siege and sack by the French marshal Suchet. An attempt to retake it, made in 1813 by an allied force under Sir John Murray, was not successful.

TARREGA, tn. NE. of Spain, Catalonia; 5 m. W. of Cervera. Pop. 3600.

TARRING, hund. England, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 970. Pop. 626. Containing one parish.

TARRINGTON, or TADINGTON, par. England, hund. Radlow, co. Hereford. Acres, 2070. Real prop. £2325. Pop. 540. Ledbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Hereford.

TARSUS, city, Asiatic Turkey, in Asia Minor, ancient cap. of Cilicia. Pop. 30,000. It was much favoured by Augustus, and adorned with magnificent temples, also a gymnasium and theatre; but it has, however, suffered many vicissitudes. There is a castle said to be built by Bajazet; there are also several mosques and caravanseras, and a small church. The neighbourhood yields wheat, barley, sesame, and cotton, which are exported to Malta, Spain, and Portugal. Copper from Maden, and gall-nuts from the mountains, are staple commodities. The imports are rice, sugar, and coffee.

TARTARAGHAN, par. Ireland, bar. O'Neiland West, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster. Pop. 6321. Portadown (P. T. 88). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. and archdioc. Armagh.

TARTARO, riv. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, rises among the mountains near the lake of Garda, is joined in the depart. of the Mincio by a canal of the Adige, and expands into a number of marshes as it approaches the Adriatic.

TARTARY, country, centre of Asia, which, taken in its fullest extent, reaches from the Eastern ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Tibet, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. Lat. from 35. to 55. N. Long. 5. to 135. E.; being 3600 m. in length, and 960 m. in breadth. It is divided into East and West Tartary. The greater part of the former belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, and under his protection. It contains three provs., Tcitcicar, Kirin, and Leaotong. A considerable part of West Tartary has been conquered by the Russians; and that part E. from the mountains of Imaus to the Caspian Sea has been long attached to Persia, and is called Independent Tartary. These countries are inhabited by Tartar tribes of different denominations and different manners. They were known in antiquity under the name of Scythians. In earlier periods, although the Scythian tribes frequently laid waste the S. empires, and defeated the most powerful of their armies, they were never able to effect any permanent conquest or settlement. It was during the decline of the Roman empire that the tribes in the interior of Asia began permanently to forsake their vast plains. In the 12th century Tartary became the seat of the most formidable empire that has ever been established. Zingis, a Mongol chief, conquered China, Persia, and all central Asia, from the Black Sea to the Eastern ocean. In the course of a few reigns this empire was split into parts, and lost its original energy; but Timur soon after conquered Persia, broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor, and established in India a dynasty which continued to form the most splendid court of Asia till the close of the last century. Since that time the pop. and political state of this country have undergone an entire change. It has been occupied by a race of Usbecks, who appear to have inhabited the barren tracts to the N., and to have been attracted by the magnificent plains on the Oxus and Jaxartes. Of the kingdoms into which Independent Tartary is now divided, Bokhara is the most important. The territory of the king includes the finest part of the country on the banks of the Oxus. The city of Bokhara still contains 100,000 inhabitants, with very extensive establishments for the cultivation of learning. Samarcand, though greatly declined from its ancient splendour, contains many fine buildings. See BOKHARA and SAMARCAND.

TARTAS, tn. SW. of France, depart. of the Landes, prov. Guyenne and Gascony; 14 m. NW. of St. Sever. Pop. 3200. Lat. 43. 53. N. Long. 0. 45. W. It has some trade in corn and wine.

TARVES, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. Ellon, sh. Aberdeen; 9 m. long, 6 m. broad. Real prop. £3473. Pop. 2232. Edinburgh (P. T. 139). Liv. in the presb. Ellon, syn. Aberdeen. Two annual fairs.

TARVIN, or TARVEN, par. and tnshp. England, hund. of Eddisbury, co. pal. of Chester.

Acres, 11,490. Real prop. £3811. Pop. 1020. Chester (P. T. 183). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Here is a free grammar-school respectably endowed. Courts-leet and baron are held here.

TASCO, or Tlachco, tn. N. America, repub. Mexico; 60 m. sbw. of Mexico. Lat. 18. 33. N. Long. 99. 31. W. It contains a beautiful parish church.

TASCOFFIN, par. Ireland, bar. Gowran, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1283. Gowran (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin.

TASEBURGH, or Tasborough, par. England, hund. Depwade, co. Norfolk. Acres, 680. Real prop. £1836. Pop. 479. St. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

TASHKUND, or Tashkent, city, Independent Tartary, on riv. Sihon or Jaxartes; 210 m. N. of Samarcand. Lat. 42. 40. N. Long. 64. 48. E. It was formerly considered the cap. of Turkestan, but is now of less importance.

TASLEY, par. England, hund. Stottesden, co. Salop. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £1519. Pop. 102. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £54.

TASMAN'S ISLAND. This term is applied to a peninsula of Australia connected with Van Diemen's Land by an isthmus 600 feet broad. Lat. 43. 12. S. Long. 148. 5. E. At the S. extremity is a small islet, more properly called Tasman's Island.

TASSISUDON, city, Hindoostan, cap. of prov. Bootan; 106 m. N. of Cooch Bahar. Lat. 27. 5. N. Long. 99. 40. E. It stands in a cultivated valley intersected by the riv. Tehintchieu. The castle or palace is a stone building of a quadrangular form, and the citadel is lofty. In the vicinity is a long line of sheds, where workmen are employed in forging gods, &c. for religious edifices. There is also a considerable manufacture of paper, fabricated from the bark of a tree.

TATA, or Dotis, tn. W. of Hungary; 64 m. ESE. of Presburg. Pop. 8600. It is divided into two parts, called Dotis and Tovaros. The inhabitants carry on the manufacture of woollens, sawing timber, &c. Though almost unknown in history, the antiquities found show that Tata was the station of a Roman legion.

TATARBASAR, or Tatar Bazargik, town, European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, near the Marizza (anc. Hebrus); 14 m. NNW. of Philippopoli. Pop. 10,000. It is said to contain several mosques, baths, and other good buildings.

TATENHALL, par. and township, England, hund. Broxton, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 4080. Real prop. £4661. Pop. 1080. Tarporley (P. T. 178). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chester.

TATENHILL, par. England, N. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 10,520. Real prop. £3699. Pop. 2180. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 125). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

TATERFORD, par. England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 880. Real prop. £911. Pop. 75. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

TATERSET, or Gatesend, parish, England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £1780. Pop. 118. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

TATESFIELD, par. England, upper div. hund. Tandridge, co. Surrey. Acres, 970. Pop. 166. Godstone (P. T. 19). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Winchester.

TATHAM, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Lonsdale S. of the sands, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 7820. Real prop. £4986. Pop. 853. Lancaster (P. T. 240). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chester.

TATHAM FELL, chap. England, par. Tatham, hund. Lonsdale S. of the sands, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 6010. Pop. 74. Lancaster (P. T. 240). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £104.

TATHWELL, par. England, Wold div. hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4530. Real prop. £1845. Pop. 838. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

TATTA, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Mooltan, bounded N. by Sinde Proper, S. by the sea, W. by the sea and Baloochistan, and E. by the main branch of the Indus. Between Tatta and Corachie are many tombs and ruins, indicative of former prosperity. The walls and other remains of the ancient city of Bambarah are still discernible. For the last 50 years Tatta has been under the gov. of the Ameers of Sinde, and subjected to every species of rapine and extortion.

TATTA, cap. of the preceding dist., on the banks of the Indus, about 130 m. from the sea, and 741 m. from Bombay. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 24. 44. N. Long. 68. 17. E. It stands in a valley. The old English factory, purchased by the Company in 1751, still remains, and is the best house in Tatta. South of the factory are the remains of an old fort. Tatta was formerly defended by a wall, and was famous for its commerce and cloth manufactories, besides a great traffic in rice, wheat, hides, &c.; but at present the only manufactures are a few white cloths.

TATTENHOE, or Tottenhoe, par. England, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 690. Real prop. £672. Pop. 13. Fenny Stratford (P. T. 45). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln.

TATTERSHALL, mkt.-tn. and par. England, S. div. wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3840. Real prop. £3622. Pop. 599. London, 127 m. Liv. a cur., exempt from visitation, in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £70. Mkt.-day, Friday. Two ann. fairs. Situate on riv. Bain. The church is a beautiful and spacious edifice, built in the form of a cross, but has suffered many dilapidations. Ralph, lord Cromwell, in the year 1438 made it collegiate, and founded an hospital for 13 poor men and women. The same nobleman also erected the castle, the present remains of which consist of a square brick tower 200 feet high. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and also a national school.

TATTINGSTONE, or Tadingston, par. England, hund. Samford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2060. Real prop. £2279. Pop. 356. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

TAUGHBOYNE, par. Ireland, bar. Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 6345. Londonderry (P. T. 150). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Raphoe. Ann. val. £1569. Here is a school of 34 pupils, maintained by grants from Robinson's fund.

TAUNAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Tiraghrill, co.

Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1568. Ballymote (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. and vic., part of the corps of the prebend of Killmacallane, in the dioc. Elphin.

TAUNTON AND TAUNTON DEAN, hund. England, co. Somerset. Acres, 40,510. Pop. 22,427. Containing 27 pars.

TAUNTON, mkt.-tn. England, hund. Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. Somerset. Acres, 2730. Pop. 11,139. London, 141 m. Livs. a perpet. cur. (ann. val. £100), and a vic. (ann. val. £74), in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. Two annual fairs. Mkt.-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Returns two members to parliament. It is a place of great antiquity. About the year 700, Ina, king of the West Saxons, built a castle here, which was destroyed in 722, rebuilt in the reign of William the Conqueror, but afterwards entirely destroyed. The town has a delightful situation in the vale of Taunton Dean; it is upwards of a mile in length. The principal streets, which terminate in the market-place, are spacious, well-paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are in general commodious and handsome. It is situate on the riv. Tove, over which is a stone bridge. Taunton was formerly noted for its woollen manufacture, but it has long been superseded by the silk trade, which is now carried on to a great extent. The chief articles manufactured are crapes, Persians, sarcenets, and mixed goods. Two patent lace manufactories have also been established. Since the construction of the Taunton and Bridgewater canal, trade has received increased activity. The market-house is a lofty brick building, containing the guildhall and assembly-room. The Taunton and Somerset Institution, established in 1823, possesses a small but valuable library. The theatre is a neat building. The church is a spacious and splendid structure, in the florid Gothic style of architecture; it consists of a nave, chancel, and five aisles; the height of the whole is 153 feet. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, Unitarians, and Wesleyan Methodists; also one for Roman Catholics, who have a convent of Franciscan nuns. The free grammar-school was founded in 1522 by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester. A school, in which 80 boys and 50 girls are clothed and instructed, is supported by voluntary contributions; and there are also two infant schools, one of industry, several almshouses well conducted, the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, and an eye infirmary, supported by subscription, &c. The town is governed by two bailiffs and two constables, who convene and generally preside at public meetings, and who have the distribution of most of the public charities; but the town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The Lent assizes for the county, and the Michaelmas quarter sessions, are held in the castle, a stately edifice, built in the reign of Henry I.; also a court for the recovery of debts under 40*s*. is held in the same place, for the borough and hund. every week.

TAUNTON, tn. N. America, U. S., Bristol co. Massachusetts, on the riv. Taunton; 32 m. S. of Boston. Pop. 6045. It contains a court-house, gaol, town-house, bank, academy, paper-mill, and manufactures of cotton, iron, copper, lead and Britannia ware.

TAURIDA, gov. S. of European Russia. Area 35,000 sq. m. Pop. 260,000. Lat. 44. 32. N. Long. 31. 36. E. It consists of, 1st., the peninsula of the Crimea; 2d., a considerable tract between the Dnieper and Berda; 3d, the island of Taman; 4th, the land of the Black Sea Cossacks, E. of the Crimea. These are combined by the Russians into one gov. called Taurida, from the principal part, called by the ancients the Taurica Chersonesus. It contains some fertile tracts, particularly in the Crimea, but has also immense steppes. The gov. is divided into six circles, besides the isle of Taman, and the land of Czernomorski Cossacks.

TAURIDA, the name given to the range of mountains which form a sweep along the whole coast of the Crimea, from E. to W. They are composed of sand, limestone, and marl-slate. In the isle of Taman, at the E. extremity of the peninsula, is a volcano. The Taurida mountains divide the Crimea into two parts, remarkable for difference of climate.

TAURIS, city, Persia, formerly the capital. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 38. 10. N. Long. 46. 37. E. It was formerly much more extensive, and was reckoned to contain half a million of inhabitants, but it has suffered under those revolutions which have laid waste all the modern cities of Persia, and still more by earthquakes. The last, in 1724, is said to have destroyed 100.000 inhabitants. Tauris has been supposed to be the ancient Ecbatana. The ruins of the former city cover a great extent of ground, but exhibit only a confused heap of old mud walls.

TAURUS, the name given by Europeans to a chain of mountains, situate in the E. part of Asia Minor. They are lofty, and approach so near to the Mediterranean as in some places to leave only narrow passes, the most celebrated of which is that of Issus, where the battle was fought between Darius and Alexander. These mountains are traversed in summer by Turcoman shepherds.

TAUSS, Domaglicze, or Drastow, town, Bohemia; 80 m. WSW. of Prague. Pop. 4400. It is surrounded with a wall, and has large manufactures of thread and linen.

TAVAI POENAMMOO, island, in S. Pacific ocean, the most southerly of the two which form New Zealand, and separated from the N. island by a channel called Cook's Straits. See Zealand, New.

TAVERHAM, hund. England, N. of the city of Norwich, co. Norfolk, bounded on the S. and W. by riv. Yare. Acres, 30,980. Pop. 7695. It contains 19 parishes, including Horsham.

TAVERHAM, par. England, hund. Taverham, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 2630. Real prop. £1013. Pop. 191. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

TAVIRA, or Tavila, tn. S. of Portugal, prov. Algarva, at the mouth of riv. Segua; 140 m. SSE. of Lisbon. Pop. 5000. Lat. 37. 7. N. Long. 7. 34. E. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a castle; there are also two small forts at the mouth of the harbour. Here are two churches, an hospital, and five convents. The exports are figs, almonds, and other fruits. The fishery also is considerable.

TAVISTOCK, hund. England, co. Devon. Acres, 19,790. Pop. 6954. It contains three pars., including the borough of Tavistock.

TAVISTOCK, market-tn. and par. England, hund. Tavistock, co. Devon; situate on the riv.

Tavy. Acres, 11,660. Real prop. £20,117. Pop. 5602. London, 207 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Exeter. Market-day, Friday. Five annual fairs. Returns two members to parliament. Its origin and growth appear to have arisen from the erection of an abbey; in 961 it was burnt to the ground by the Danes, but was soon after rebuilt and enlarged. Various fragments of this venerable structure still remain, but are mostly incorporated with other buildings. The town, though irregularly built, is pleasantly situated. The Tavistock canal was opened in 1817; it forms a junction with the Tamar at Morwell Ham quay, about 5 m. distant. Some of the inhabitants manufacture serges and coarse linens, but the greater number are employed in the mines of lead and copper, in which the neighbourhood abounds. The church is a spacious structure, consisting of four aisles, a chancel, and tower at the W. end raised on arches. There are meeting-houses for Independents, Unitarians, Wesleyan Methodists, and Society of Friends. A grammar-school was endowed in 1649 by Sir J. Glanville, for the maintenance and education of one boy. A subscription free school for 140 boys and 120 girls, conducted on the system of Dr. Bell, was erected and chiefly supported by the duke of Bedford. There are also various other public charities and benefit societies. Tavistock is one of the four stannary tns. in the county, and is governed by a portreeve, who is elected annually at the lord's court. Here is a court for the recovery of debts not exceeding £20. This borough sent members to parliament as early as the 23d of Edward I. Tavistock gives the title of marquis to Russel, duke of Bedford. Races are held at Whitchurch Down.

TAVOY, dist. Birman empire, bounded on the N. by the Henza river. This prov. (including Ye) and Tenasserim occupy a strip of land extending from Lat. 10. 35. to 15. 30. N., 340 m. in length. Area, 15,000 sq. m. Pop. 26,000. The soil is capable of yielding the finest fruits, vegetables, and grains, but especially rice, indigo, and tobacco. The other articles of commerce are sapan-wood, tin, elephants' teeth, wood oil, birds' nests, biche-de-mar, ambergris, betel-nut, agar-wood, and timber for ship-building. It was conquered by the British in 1824.

TAVOY, tn. Hindoostan, on Tavoy riv., about 30 m. from its mouth. Lat. 14. 4. N. Long. 98. 5. E. The situation being low, it becomes, during the rainy season, almost a swamp. The fort consists of two walled inclosures. The extent of the inner wall is about 2½ m.

TAVY, St. Mary, par. England, hund. Lifton, co. Devon. Acres, 3950. Real prop. £7659. Pop. 1123. Tavistock (P. T. 207). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

TAVY, St. Peter, par. England, hund. Roborough, co. Devon. Acres, 8450. Real prop. £2506. Pop. 500. Tavistock (P. T. 207). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

TAWNEY, par. Ireland, half bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 4020. Dublin, 4 m. Liv. a rect. in the united diocs. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £415. Here is a free school of 110 boys and as many girls, besides a school of 40 boys and 30 girls, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith.

TAWSTOCK, par. England, hund. Fremington, co. Devon. Acres, 6430. Real prop. £6889. Pop. 1348. Barnstaple (P. T. 192). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

TAWTON, Bishop's, par. England, hund. of South Molton, co. Devon. Acres, 4710. Real prop. £5663. Pop. 1641. Barnstaple (P. T. 192). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Exeter.

TAWTON, North, with Winckley, hund. England, co. Devon. Acres, 65,300. Pop. 13,422. Containing 20 parishes.

TAWTON, North, par. England, hund. North Tawton, co. Devon. Acres, 6670. Real prop. £6229. Pop. 1788. Oakhampton (P. T. 195). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. Three annual fairs.

TAWTON, South, par. England, hund. Wanford. co. Devon. Acres, 9720. Real prop. £6240. Pop. 1937. Oakhampton (P. T. 195). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

TAXALL, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 5400. Real prop. £1547. Pop. 587. Macclesfield (P. T. 167). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Chester.

TAXAX, Taxaxon, or Teighsasson, par. Ireland, lib. Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 535. Kinsale (P. T. 186). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Cork, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £105.

TAYNTON, par. England, hund. Botloe, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2670. Real prop. £2975. Pop. 555. Newent (P. T. 112). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Gloucester.

TAYNTON, par. England, hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £1576. Pop. 371. Burford (P. T. 72). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £72.

TCHAD, lake, central Africa, E. of kingd. Bornou; 185 m. long by 110 m. broad. East point, Lat. 13. 20. N. Long. 17. 4. E. It is the receptacle of two large rivers, the Yeou on the W., and the Shary on the S. shore. The W. and S. shores of this lake were explored by major Denham, who was prevented from carrying his researches to the E. shore by the Beddomahs, a predatory tribe who inhabit the islands in the middle of the lake. It abounds in fish, and its water is fresh; on its shores are many populous towns, and the country is well cultivated and inhabited.

TCHANG-TCHEOU, city, China, prov. of Kiang-nan; 525 m. SSE. of Pekin. Pop. 200,000. Lat. 31. 50. N. Long. 119. 29. E. It is two leagues in circumference, situated on the great canal, and has a very extensive trade.

TCHE-KIANG, prov. China, about 200 m. long by 160 m. broad. Pop. said to be 21,000,000. It is bounded N. and NW. by Kiang-nan, E. by the sea, S. by Fo-kien, and SW. by Kiangsee. This prov., which was formerly the residence of some of the emperors, is one of the most considerable in the empire, on account of its maritime situation, extent, and pop.; the plains are watered by numerous rivers, and the lakes contribute to its fertility. A great quantity of silkworms are bred in this province, and the trade consists chiefly of silk and stuffs: those in which gold and silver are intermixed are the most beautiful. Hams are brought from this prov., and gold and silver fish. The tallow tree grows here. In Tche-kiang are 11 cities of the first class, 72 of the third, and 18 fortresses.

TCHING-KIANG, city, China, prov. Kiang-nan, S. of the river Yang-tse; 470 m. SSE. of Pekin. Lat. 32. 14. N. Long. 118. 15. E. This city is the key of the empire towards the sea,

and is also a fortress, where there is a strong garrison. The walls are about 30 feet in height. The streets are paved with marble.

TCHING-TOU, city, China, prov. Se-chuen; 810 m. SW. of Pekin. Lat. 30. 40. N. Long. 103. 44. E. It was formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in China, but in 1646 it was nearly destroyed, during the civil wars, by the Tartars. Its temples, bridges, and the ruins of ancient palaces, are objects of admiration to strangers.

TCHONG-KING, city, China, prov. Se-chuen; 750 m. SW. of Pekin. Lat. 29. 42. N. Long. 106. 19. E. This city is indebted for its trade to its situation at the confluence of two rivers, one called Kin-cha-kiang, or Golden Sand, the other Ta-kiang, or Yang-tse-kiang. It is built upon a mountain, and rises in the form of an amphitheatre. It is celebrated for its fish, and a particular kind of trunks, made with canes. It has three cities of the second class, and 11 of the third.

TCI-NAN, or TSI-NAN, city, China, prov. of Shantung, S. of the riv. Tsing-ho or Tsi; 235 m. S. of Pekin. Lat. 36. 46. N. Long. 116. 46. E. This city is much respected by the Chinese, on account of its having been formerly the residence of a long series of kings. It has under its jurisdiction four cities of the second class, and 26 of the third.

TCKERKASK, OLD and NEW, town, Asiatic Russia, gov. Don Cossacks. The old town of Tckerkask is situated on the Don, near its mouth, as it flows into the Sea of Azof. The cathedral is a noble structure. About 2 m. from the town is a crazy bridge of boats, which is very dangerous to cross. New Tckerkask was founded by count Platoff in 1810. It is situate on the high ground, beyond the inundation of the river: though so lately founded, it now covers nearly 4 m. of ground. There is a grand cathedral of stone, and a palace for the attaman; also a seminary for the education of youth, where every branch of knowledge is taught.

TEALBY, par. England, E. div. wapentake Walshcraft, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3950. Real prop. £3451. Pop. 824. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

TEALING, parish, Scotland, sh. Forfar; 3 m. in length, 1½ m. in breadth. Real prop. £1793. Pop. 766. Dundee (P. T. 40½). Liv. in presb. Dundee, and syn. Angus and Mearns. Freestone, moorstone, and gray slate, are found in abundance. Many remains of antiquity have been found here. John Glass, the founder of a religious sect termed Glassites, was minister of this par.

TEAN, UPPER, tnshp. England, par. Checkley, S. div. of hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Pop. with par. Uttoxeter (P. T. 135). Several hundred persons are employed in the manufacture of tape.

TEANO, tn. Italy, NW. of kingd. Naples, Terra di Lavoro; 27 m. NNW. of Naples. Pop. 3100. It has a hospital, several churches, and is the see of a bishop.

TEATH, ST. or ST. ETHA, par. England, hund. Trigg, co. Cornwall. Acres, 5900. Real prop. £5041. Pop. 1260. Camelford (P. T. 228). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £147.

TECKMACRAVEN, par. Ireland, lower half bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 16,198. Pop. 3859. Glenarm (P. T. 133). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Connor, and archdioc. Armagh.

TECOLME, par. Ireland, bar. East Maryborough, Queen's County, prov. Leinster. Acres, 971. Pop. (with Dysart) 2488. Stradbally (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. part. union Dysart, a vic. corps of a prebend, in dioc. Leighlin.

TEDBOURNE, par. England, hund. Wanford, co. Devon. Acres, 5460. Real prop. £2723. Pop. 821. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

TEDDINGTON, par. England, hund. Spelthorne, co. Middlesex. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £5237. Pop. 895. London, 12 m. Liv. a donative of Middlesex, dioc. London. Ann. val. £110.

TEDDINGTON, chap. England, par. Overbury, middle div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Real prop. £1364. Pop. 129. Tewkesbury (P. T. 103). Liv. a cur. subordinate to vic. Overbury, in dioc. Worcester, not in charge.

TEDONAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Munster. Pop. 11,353. Monaghan (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Clogher, archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £664.

TEDSTONE DE LA MERE, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £2091. Pop. 230. Bromyard (P. T. 125).

TEDSTONE WAFER, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 620. Real prop. £733. Pop. 91. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Liv. a cur. and rect. in dioc. Hereford.

TEDZEN, riv. Persia, prov. Korassan. It is supposed by Mr. Kinneir to rise near Serakhs; and after a course from E. to W., falls into the Gulf of Balkan, on the E. coast of the Caspian.

TEEMBOO, city, Central Africa; 160 m. E. of Sierra Leone. Pop. 7000. It is the cap. of Foota Jallo, the principal kingdom of the Foulahs, and has manufactures of cloth, iron, silver, wood, and leather.

TEESTA, riv. Hindoostan, supposed to rise in Tibet, whence, after opening a passage through the great Himalaya ridge, it enters the mountainous country to the S., falls down the precipices of the mountain, about 50 m. N. of Jelpigory, and enters the Rungpoor district near its N. extremity. This riv. during its course through the British territories, receives the accession of many streams, and is subjected to frequent changes of name, until it reaches the Pudda, or great E. branch of the Ganges, after a course of 400 m.

TEFFONT, EVIAS, par. England, hund. Dunworth, co. Wilts. Acres, 700. Real prop. £892. Pop. 176. Wilton (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

TEFFONT, MAGNA, par. England, hund. Warminster, co. Wilts. Acres, 1440. Real prop. 1404. Pop. 213. Hindon (P. T. 94). Liv. a cur. subordinate to rect. of Dinton, in the dioc. Salisbury, not in charge.

TEFLIS, or TIFLIS, city, Asiatic Russia, and cap. of kingd. Georgia, on riv. Kur; 300 m. SW. of Astracan, 1752 m. from Petersburg. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 42. 45. N. Long. 43. 3. E. Teflis has been long celebrated for its baths, the waters of which are strongly impregnated with sulphur. At the source, the heat is about 42 degrees of Reaumur. The citadel is situated on the summit of a promontory, and exhibits a mass of ruins, grand and imposing. There are several fine churches; the Roman Catholic is one of the

most beautiful, though the cathedral of Holy Sion, is the most extensive. Here is a foundry for cannon, mortars, and balls; also a public school, founded by the emperor Alexander. The most flourishing manufactures are those of silk and printed linens; but the chief trade is in furs, sent to Turkey and the S. of Persia. The city was founded in 1063, by the Tzar Liewvang. In 1723, it was taken by the Turks, and in 1734, retaken by Kouli Khan. Since the conquest of Georgia by the Russians, it has been the residence of their governor and commander-in-chief, and has been greatly improved.

TEHALLON, or Tyhallan, par. Ireland, partly in Cremorne, and partly in Monaghan, bar., co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 4846. Monaghan (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Clogher, and archdioc. Armagh.

TEHRAUN, city, Persia. Pop. in winter, 60,000; in summer not more than 10,000. Lat. 35. 40. N. Long. 50. 52. E. It has been for some years the residence of the sovereign. Its situation is very striking, having to the S. the ruins of the ancient city of Rey; and N. and E. the mountainous range of Elburz, and Demavend. Tehraun is about 4 m. in circumference, surrounded by a strong wall, flanked by innumerable towers, and a broad dry ditch, with a glacis between it and the wall. After being destroyed by the Afghans at the beginning of this century, it was rebuilt by Kurreen Khan, and enlarged by Aga Mahommed, who made it the seat of government. It has been enlarged and adorned by his successors, yet it contains no edifice of importance except the ark, which combines the character of citadel and royal palace.

TEIGH, or Tighe, par. England, hund. Alstoe, co. Rutland. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £2133. Pop. 176. Oakham (P. T. 95). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

TEIGNBRIDGE, hund. England, co. Devon. Acres, 59,230. Pop. 14,465. Contains 13 pars. including the borough of Ashburton.

TEIGNGRACE, par. England, hund. Teignbridge, co. Devon. Acres, 1760. Real prop. £1056. Pop. 160. Abbot's Newton (P. T. 188). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

TEIGNMOUTH, East, par. England, hund. Exminster, co. Devon. Acres, 700. Real prop. £4388. Pop. 1810. West Teignmouth (P. T. 187). Liv. a cur. subordinate to vic. Dawlish, in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £110. Separated from West Teignmouth by a small rivulet called the Tame. It is one of the most fashionable watering places on the W. coast. A handsome edifice has lately been erected by subscription, which contains assembly-rooms, with apartments for refreshments, cards, and billiards. There are also bathing establishments, a public library, neat theatre, and two good inns. Here is a meeting-house for Baptists.

TEIGNMOUTH, West, seaport, market-tn., and par. England, hund. Exminster, co. Devon. Acres, 580. Real prop. £4383. Pop. 2878. London 187 m. Liv. a cur. subordinate to vic. Bishop's Teignton, in dioc. Exeter, not in charge. Ann. val. £80. Market-day, Saturday. Three ann. fairs. Situate at the mouth of the riv. Teign. It is a place of great antiquity, and is said to have been the first landing-place of the Danes, in 787. It is irregularly built, and roughly paved. The harbour is safe and commodious, though rather difficult to enter. Over the Teign is a bridge, recently erected, said to be the longest in England. Here are meeting-houses for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, and a national school, in which from 200 to 300 children are educated. The tn. is governed by a portreeve, who is annually elected from a jury of 12 sworn in at the court-leet and baron, held by the lord of the manor. Teignmouth gives the title of baron to the family of Shore.

TEIGNTON, Drewe, par. England, hund. Wonford, co. Devon. Acres, 7200. Real prop. £5618. Pop. 1313. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. Here is an almshouse, founded in the year 1542 by Richard Eggecombe.

TEINAGH, or Tynagh, vil. and par. Ireland, latter partly in the bar. Leitrim, and partly in that of Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 5748. Portumna (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Clonfert, and archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £247.

TEJUCO, dist. S. America, empire Brazil, 50 m. long by 24 m. broad. Celebrated for the abundance of diamonds.—*Tejuco*, cap. of the dist.; 420 m. N. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 6000. Lat. 18. 11. S. Long. 42. 30. W. The circulation of property, in consequence of the diamond works, renders it a flourishing tn., though the inhabitants have no manufactures.

TEJUCO, bay, S. America, coast of Brazil, a few m. N. of the Isle of St. Catherine's. It is well sheltered, and affords good anchorage.

TELESCOMBE, par. England, hund. Holmstrough, rape Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £1149. Pop. 121. Newhaven (P. T. 56). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Chichester.

TELLICHERY, tn. S. of Hindoostan, prov. Malabar; 126 m. from Seringapatam. Lat. 11. 45. N. Long. 75. 33. E. Formerly the chief settlement on the coast of Malabar; but the East India Company's commerce having been transferred to Mahé, in 1800, it has since declined.

TELSFORD, par. England, hund. Wellow, co. Somerset. Acres, 560. Real prop. £1243. Pop. 162. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Here is a school endowed by Edward Crabb, Esq., native of this parish.

TEMESVAR, Bannat of, prov. S. of Hungary. Area, 9450 sq. m. Pop. 700,000. It is bounded by Transylvania, and by the great rivs. the Marosch, Theyss, and the Danube. In the SE. it contains a range of high mountains, where pasturage and mining form the principal employment of the inhabitants. It is divided into three palatinates—Torontal, Temesvar, and Krassova, and into the military frontier district of Temesvar.—*Temesvar*, cap. of preceding co., at the confluence of riv. Temes and Bega; 72 m. NE. of Belgrade. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 45. 47. N. Long. 39. 5. E. Of its public buildings the chief are the cathedral, a Greek and Catholic church, three monasteries, three hospitals, a synagogue, and barracks for the garrison. The tn. is the residence both of a Catholic and Greek bishop; there are also public schools for both communities. The chief manufacture of this place is silk; but iron and woollens are also objects of traffic.—*Temesvar*, dist. Hungary, including the S. and SE. part of the bannat. Pop. 173,000. It is divided into the German and Wallacho-Illyrian districts. The chief town is Pancsova.—*Temesvar*, palat. Hungary, occupying the central part of the bannat. Area,

2460 sq. m. Pop. 244,000. It is fertile, producing wheat, rice, wine, and silk. It is watered by the Temes, Bega, and the Bega canal.

TEMISSA, tn. Africa, kingd. Fezzan; 80 m. E. of Mourzouk. Chiefly remarkable as the first tn. reached by the caravans from Cairo, after crossing the Lybian desert; they there supply themselves with corn, meat, and other provisions.

TEMPE, Vale of, valley of ancient Greece, now prov. of Thessaly, European Turkey, having the mountain range of Olympus on the N., and that of Ossa on the S. Through this valley the Peneus discharges its waters into the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. 39. 55. N. Long. 22. 40. E.

TEMPIO, tn. island of Sardinia; 32 m. E. of Sassari. Pop. 5000. The dist. in the neighbourhood of this town is infested by bands of robbers.

TEMPLE, par. England, hund. Trigg, co. Cornwall. Acres, 780. Real prop. £156. Pop. 29. Bodmin (P. T. 235). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £21.

TEMPLE, par. Scotland, to which is united the par. of Clerkington and chaps. of Balantrodach and Morthwait, sh. Edinburgh; 9 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth. Real prop. £5128. Pop. 1255. Dalkeith (P. T. 6). Liv. in the presb. Dalkeith, and syn. of Lothian and Tweeddale; There is a manufacture of gunpowder at the village of Temple.

TEMPLE NEWSHAM, tnshp. England, par. Whitkirk, lower div. wapentake of Skyrack, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3600. Real prop. £5229. Pop. 1458. Leeds (P. T. 189).

TEMPLE SOWERBY, chap. England, par. of Kirkby Thore, E. ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £2604. Pop. 438. Appleby (P. T. 270). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Carlisle. Two ann. fairs. Here is a chapel for Independents.

TEMPLEADIGAN, or Templehudigan, par. Ireland, bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2434. Ross (P. T. 88). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Ferns, archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £204.

TEMPLEBELAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Kinnataloon, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. (with Mogealy) 3094. Lismore (P. T. 136). Liv. a particle, in dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel.

TEMPLEBODANE, or Dronmoyne, par. Ireland, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1337. Rathcormac (P. T. 141). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel.

TEMPLEBOY, par. Ireland, bar. Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 3787. Dromore-West (P. T. 144). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Killala, archdioc. Tuam.

TEMPLEBREADY, St. Matthew's, or Temple Bridget, parish, Ireland, bar. Kerricurrihy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1789. Passage (P. T. 173). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Cork, and archdioc. Cashel.

TEMPLEBREDIN, par. Ireland, bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Acres, 1941. Pop. 1506. Pallas Green (P. T. 140). Liv. a vic. dioc. Emly, archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £124.

TEMPLEBRYAN, par. Ireland, bar. East Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 496. Clognakilty (P. T. 198). Liv. a prebend, in dioc. Ross, and archdioc. Cashel. In this par. are three upright pillar-stones, a Druidical circle, and cromlech.

TEMPLECARNAN, Templecarne, or Templekeeran, parish, Ireland, bar. Skyrne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 396. Dunshaughlin (P. T. 18). Liv. a chap. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £120.

TEMPLECARNE, Templecoin, or Termon-Erin-Magrath, par. Ireland, bar. Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Acres, 30,000. Pop. 5461. Ballyshannon (P. T. 127). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Clogher, and archdioc. Armagh.

TEMPLECOMBE. See Abbas.

TEMPLECORRAN, or Broadisland, par. Ireland, bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 4859. Pop. 1338. Carrickfergus (P. T. 110). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Connor, archdioc. Armagh.

TEMPLECRONE, Templecroan, or Templecrohan, par. Ireland, bar. Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 8198. Rutland (P. T. 196). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Raphoe, archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £235.

TEMPLEDERRY, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 1857. Nenagh (P. T. 95). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Killaloe, archdioc. Cashel.

TEMPLE-ERRY, par. Ireland, bar. Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 2055. Pop. 2809. Templemore (P. T. 86). Liv. an entire rect. in dioc. and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £287.

TEMPLEHARRY, par. Ireland, bar. Clonlisk, King's County, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2809. Moneygall (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Killaloe, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £141.

TEMPLEHAY, Templethay, Templethiry, or Temple-Etny, par. Ireland, bar. Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 1437. Clonmel (P. T. 123). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Lismore, archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £216.

TEMPLEHOUSE, vil. Ireland, par. Killoran, bar. Leney, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. with par. Ballymote (P. T. 119). Three ann. fairs.

TEMPLEICHALLY, Templekelly, or Callathamery, par. Ireland, bars. Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 3460. Pop. 4722. Killaloe (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Emly, and archdioc. Cashel.

TEMPLEMALY, par. Ireland, bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. 1554. Ennis (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Killaloe, archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £105.

TEMPLEMARTIN, par. Ireland, bar. Kinnalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2730. Bandon (P. T. 186). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Cork, archdioc. Cashel.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, par. Ireland, bar. Kinnalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 836. Bandon (P. T. 186). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Cork, archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £129.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, par. Ireland, bars. Ardagh and Longford, co. Longford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 8323. Longford (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Ardagh, archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £373.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, or Templemihill, par. Ireland, bar. Sliebhardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. (with Mooney), 390. Carrick-on-Suir (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lismore, and archdioc. Cashel.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, par. Ireland, bar. Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 360. Arklow (P. T. 49). Liv. a cur. in dioc. and archdioc. Dublin.

TEMPLEMICHEL, or Templemihill, par.

Ireland, bar. Coshbride, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. 2573. Tallow (P. T. 141). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lismore, and archdioc. Cashel.

TEMPLEMORE, par. Ireland, bar. Inishowen, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 12,694. Londonderry (P. T. 150). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Derry, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £3377. There are four churches and two chapels of ease, also a school for 80 boys and 30 girls, on Erasmus Smith's foundation.

TEMPLEMORE, mkt., post, fair-tn., and par. Ireland, bar. Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 7096. Pop. 4583. Dublin, 86 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £641. Six annual fairs. It is united with the parishes of Clonmore, Killea, and Templeree. There is a school of 48 boys and 33 girls, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith.

TEMPLEMURRY, par. Ireland, bar. Tyrawley, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1328. Killala (P. T. 192). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Killala, and archdioc. Tuam.

TEMPLENECARIGY, par. Ireland, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1602. Middleton (P. T. 182). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel.

TEMPLENEILAN, par. Ireland, bar. Ballintobber, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. 3830. Roscommon (P. T. 95). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Elphin, archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £221.

TEMPLENEIRY, par. Ireland, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 4165. Pop. 2961. Tipperary (P. T. 127). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. and archdioc. of Cashel. Ann. val. £230.

TEMPLENOE, par. Ireland, bar. Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1158. Kenmare (P. T. 239). Liv. a rect. and vic. in diocs. Ardfert and Aghadoe, archdioc. Cashel, united to the rect. and vic. of Killcrohane. Ann. val. £122.

TEMPLENOE, or Lisnavilla, par. Ireland, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 1158. Tipperary (P. T. 127). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. and archdioc. of Cashel. Ann. val. £184.

TEMPLE OMALIS, par. Ireland, bar. Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1280. Cloghnakilty (P. T. 198). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Ross, and archdioc. Cashel.

TEMPLEORAN, or Foran, par. Ireland, bar. Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 4811. Pop. 1298. Mullingar (P. T. 48). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh.

TEMPLEOUGHTER, par. Ireland, bar. Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. (with Tickmacraven) 3859. Glenarm (P. T. 133). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Connor, and archdioc. of Armagh.

TEMPLEOUTRAGH, or Templebeg, par. Ireland, bar. Killnemanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 4075. Pop. 3160. Burros-o-leagh (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. in dioc. and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £67.

TEMPLEPATRICK, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 13,872. Pop. 4217. Antrim (P. T. 105). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Connor, and archdioc. Armagh. Two annual fairs.

TEMPLEPETER, par. Ireland, bar. Forth, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 349. Tallow (P. T. 58). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin.

TEMPLEPORT, par. Ireland, bar. Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 10,758. Ballyconnell (P. T. 85). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Killmore, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £276.

TEMPLEQUINLAN, par. Ireland, bars. Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1042. Cloghnakilty (P. T. 198). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ross, and archdioc. Cashel.

TEMPLEROAN, par. Ireland, bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1788. Doneraile (P. T. 156). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel.

TEMPLE-ROBIN, par. Ireland, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. (with Great Island) 11,089. Cove (P. T. 177). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £323.

TEMPLESCOBBIN, or Templescobin, par. Ireland, bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 405. Enniscorthy (P. T. 82). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin.

TEMPLESHANBOUGH, par. Ireland, bar. Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 4198. Enniscorthy (P. T. 82). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £1200.

TEMPLESHANNON, par. Ireland, bar. Ballaghheen, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2743. Enniscorthy (P. T. 82). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin.

TEMPLETENNY, par. Ireland, bar. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 5786. Clogheen (P. T. 121). Liv. a vic., and rect. impropriate, dioc. Lismore, archdioc. Cashel.

TEMPLETOGHER, par. Ireland, half bar. Ballymoe, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 4881. Ballymoe (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. and archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £120.

TEMPLETOHY, or Ballinsin, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 2653. Templemore (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £500.

TEMPLETON, par. England, hund. Witheridge, co. Devon. Acres, 2860. Real prop. £1244. Pop. 222. Tiverton (P. T. 162). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

TEMPLETOWN, or Killcloghan, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Acres, 3266. Pop. 1387. Feathard (Wexford), (P. T. 208). Liv. a cur. and vic. in dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin.

TEMPLETRINE, par. Ireland, bar. Courcy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2020. Kinsale (P. T. 186). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Cork, and archdioc. Cashel.

TEMPLEUSQUE, par. Ireland, bar. Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1289. Cork (P. T. 166). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Cork, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £316.

TEMPSFORD, par. England, hund. Biggleswade, co. Bedford. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £3055. Pop. 535. Biggleswade (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

TEMSENA, prov. Africa, empire of Morocco, bordering on the Atlantic ocean. Pop. including the contiguous prov. of Shawia, 1,160,000. It is productive in corn, and abounds in cattle. In the forests is found a kind of cedar, which the Moors employ in the construction of their houses. It does not contain any port of consequence, except Azamore.

TENASSERIM, prov. Burman empire, bounded on the W. by the Siamese range of mountains; N. by the Tavoy prov.; S. by the Siamese possessions; and SW. by the Mergui archipelago. Rice is raised on the island of Nauple, and other insulated spots in front of Mergui. Tin is abundant: an inferior description of sandal wood, drugs, resins, and balsams, timber for ship-building, and cabinet work are the articles of commerce. Prior to the British conquest in 1824, the whole population were congregated around Mergui, the modern cap. being destroyed, and the inhabitants carried into slavery. The best ports are Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui.

TENBURY, mkt.-tn. and par. England, upper div. hund. Doddingtree, co. Worcester. Acres, 5450. Real prop. £7736. Pop. 1768. London, 100 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Hereford. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Four ann. fairs. It is situate on the S. bank of the river Teme, which separates Worcestershire from Shropshire, and is here crossed by a stone bridge of six arches. The trade consists principally of hops, cider, and perry; there is also a considerable malting trade and a tannery. Petty sessions are held once in two months, and a court leet, and court baron, by the lord of the manor. The Leominster canal passes at a short distance from the tn. There is a meeting-house for Baptists, also a national school, founded in 1816, which is supported by voluntary contributions.

TENBY, or Dinbych-y-Pysgod, seaport-tn. Great Britain, par. St. Mary, hund. Narberth, but having a separate jurisdiction, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 3000. Pop. 2128. London, 261 m. Liv. a rect. and vic., dioc. St. David's. Mkt.-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Four ann. fairs. It is situate on the W. shore of Carmarthen Bay. The tn. consists of one long avenue. It contains a spacious church, three chapels for Dissenters, a gaol, house of correction, public assembly-rooms, town-hall, guildhall, council chamber, theatre, bowling-green, library, reading and billiard rooms, public baths, hotels, lodgings, &c. The government of the tn. is vested in a corporation consisting of a mayor, 4 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, &c. Quarter sessions are held here in presence of the borough magistrates; also, monthly courts for the recovery of debts exceeding 40s., and weekly ones for sums under that limit. Tenby contributes with Pembroke and Whiston, in returning one member to parliament. The tn. has a good trade in coal and culm, iron-stone has been found within 4 m. of the tn. The oyster-beds constitute a continual source of profit to the fishermen. Tenby is an agreeable, cheap, and fashionable bathing-place. It has public baths, upon an extensive and elegant scale. Steam-packets from Dublin and Bristol touch here in the summer season, outside the harbour. Here is a free-school endowed with 7 guineas per annum; and the corporation have two charities under their control for the relief of decayed housekeepers. The castle of Tenby, a Norman structure, is almost destroyed.

TENDRING, hund. England, co. Essex. Acres, 80,840. Pop. 22,786. Containing 31 pars.

TENDRING, par. England, hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £5826. Pop. 758. Manningtree (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

TENEDOS, island, Grecian archipelago, near the entrance to the Dardanelles. Pop. 3000 to 4000. Lat. 39. 40. N. Long. 26. 2. E. It is mentioned by Homer under the same name, and its position tends to identify the site of the plain of Troy. In 130', it was annexed by the caliph Othman to the Turkish empire. Although the appearance of Tenedos is rocky and barren, it is remarkable for producing the finest wine in the archipelago. It was anciently famous for earthenware, fragments of which are found in the dist. of Troas.

TENERIFFE, one of the Canary islands, off the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 28. 30. N. Long. 16. 30. W. It is 70 m. long, and 22 m. broad, and abounds in wine (which forms one of its chief articles of commerce), fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, of which one, called the Peak of Teneriffe, is 12,072 feet above sea level. This island is subject to volcanic eruptions, and in 1704, one destroyed several tns., and many thousand people. It exports orchilla wood, rosewood, &c. St. Christophe de Laguna is the cap. but the governor resides at St. Cruz.

TENNESSEE, state, North America, U. S. Area, 40,000 sq. m. Pop. 684,822, exclusive of the slaves. Lat. 35. to 36. 30. N. It is bounded N. by Kentucky; E. by N. Carolina; S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; and W. by Mississippi riv. which separates it from Arkansas ter. It is divided into E. and W. The former contains 22 counties, and the latter 40. The chief tns. are Nashville, Knoxville, Fayetteville, Columbia, Newport, Gallatin, Franklin, Memphis, Jackson, Carthage, Charlotte, Springfield, Huntsville, Maryville, Clinton, Kingston, and Williamsburg. Nashville is the cap. The principal rivs. are Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Clinch, Wolf, and Elk river. East Tennessee, abounds in mountains, many of them lofty. Of these, the Laurel Ridge, is the most remarkable. A considerable portion of this state is bedded on limestone. A large deposit of gypsum has been lately discovered. Copperas, alum, nitre, and lead are among the minerals. Some silver has been found. Coal is plentiful. Saltpetre is so abundant as to form a great article of commerce. There are several mineral springs, and many salt springs. There is abundance of timber, as poplar, walnut, oak, beach, sycamore, locust, cherry, &c. There are also medical plants, as senna, anise, spikenard, &c. The great business is agriculture. The inhabitants raise grain, grass, and fruit, and export cotton, tobacco, and flour, with saltpetre and other articles. From East Tennessee numbers of cattle are sent to the seaports on the Atlantic. There are only three banks, including a branch of the United States Bank at Nashville. The literary institutions are the University, at Nashville; East Tennessee College, at Knoxville; Greenville College, which is the oldest in the state; and a theological school, at Maryville. The Cherokee Indians possess that part of the state which lies to the S. of the Tennessee and Hiwasse rivs.; they have made much progress in the arts of civilized life, and pay great attention to education. There are several missionary stations among them. The Baptists here have 214 churches; Methodists, 125 preachers; Presbyterians, 105 churches; and Lutherans, 10 ministers. The earliest settlements in this state were made in 1770 by emigrants from North Carolina and Virginia. This country was included

in the limits of North Carolina till 1790, when it was placed under a separate territorial government, denominated the "Territory s. of the Ohio;" and in 1796, it was admitted to the Union as an independent state. The legislative authority is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives. The executive power is vested in a governor, who holds his office for two years. The state sends 13 representatives to congress.

TENNESSEE, riv. North America, U. S., rises in Virginia, and after passing through Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, joins the Ohio 57 m. from the Mississippi. It is navigable 1100 m.

TENOS. Tine, or Istendil, island, Cyclades group, Grecian Archipelago, between Myconi and Andros, about 34 m. in circumference. Pop. 25,000. Lat. 37. 35. N. Long. 25. 10. E. The chief products are silk, wine, figs, oranges, and honey. The corn raised is scarcely sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants. St. Nicolo is the chief town.

TENTERDEN, hundred, England, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 10,620. Pop. 3236. Containing two parishes.

TENTERDEN, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Tenterden, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 8620. Real prop. £14,688. Pop. 3177. London, 55 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Canterbury. Market-day, Friday. One annual fair. It is situated on an eminence surrounded by some fine plantations of hops, the houses are well built. The town-hall, which is occasionally used as an assembly-room, built in 1792. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the grazing business. The Royal Military Canal passes within 6 m. of the tn. Here are chapels for Unitarians, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists, and an ancient free grammar-school. In the reign of Henry VI. this tn. was incorporated and annexed as a member to the tn. and port of Rye. The mayor and jurats hold a court of record every 15 days, and quarter sessions. This tn. gives the title of baron to Charles Abbot, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

TEPEACA, tn. North America, dist. Tlaxcala, repub. Mexico; 66 m. SSE. of Mexico. Pop. 3000. Lat. 19. N. Long. 98. W. In the middle of the square is a fort which was a place of defence to Cortes and his army. It is now in a state of great dilapidation. In this square is the convent San Francisco, a magnificent building, and the church. This town has woollen manufactures.

TEPLITZ, Tœplitz, or Teplice, tn. kingdom of Bohemia; 45 m. NW. of Prague. Pop. 2400. Lat. 50. 38. N. Long. 13. 51. E. It has several warm sulphureous springs, and some manufactures of woollens and stockings. Near this tn. the Austrians defeated the Prussians in 1762.

TERAMO, tn. Italy, prov. Abruzzo Ultra, kingd. Naples, on riv. Tordino; 115 m. N. of Naples. Pop. 5300. It has a cathedral and several smaller churches, as well as some manufactures of woollens. It is the see of a bishop.

TERAPEA, or Terapia, tn. European Turkey; 10 m. NNE. of Constantinople. It stands on a rocky promontory overhanging the Bosphorus, and is surrounded by mountains, beautiful in their natural features, and interesting from their classical associations.

TERCERA, one of the Azores islands, NW. of Africa, about 54 m. in circumference. Pop. 50,000. Lat. 38. 50. N. Long. 27. 40. W. In consequence of its central situation, and of the safety of the roadstead at the town of Angra, it has been made the seat of government. Agriculture and pasturage are the chief employments. Wheat, Indian corn, and French beans are raised to a great extent, so as to afford a surplus for the market of Lisbon. Fruit, grain, and cattle are in great abundance. The only places of importance are Angra and Praya. This island was for some time the refuge of the Portuguese patriots.

TEREK, riv. Asiatic Russia, government Caucasus. It rises on the frontier of Circassia and Georgia, descends in a rapid course, till, after passing Kizlar, it divides into three branches, and falls into the Caspian. This riv. forms the boundary between the territory over which the Russian sway is fully established, and the Caucasian tribes, by whom it is only nominally acknowledged.

TERELA, or Tyrela, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Lecale, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Acres, 1537. Pop. 1774. Clough (P. T. 88). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Down, and archdioc. Armagh.

TERGOVISTA, or Tirgowischt, tn. European Turkey, prov. Wallachia, on the riv. Jalomiza; 180 m. ENE. of Belgrade. Pop. 5000. Lat. 45. 3. N. Long. 25. 29. E. It has several churches and 2 convents; was formerly the residence of the woiwodes of Wallachia, and is now the seat of the governor of the surrounding dist.

TERLING, par. England, hund. Witham, co. Essex. Acres, 4190. Real prop. £3893. Pop. 892. Witham (P. T. 38). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. London.

TERLIZZI, tn. Italy, SE. of kingd. Naples; 60 m. NW. of Tarentum. Pop. 8000. It has few manufactures.

TERMINI, tn. island Sicily, in Val di Mazzara, at the mouth of the riv. Termini; 18 m. ESE. of Palermo. Pop. 8700. Lat. 38. 5. N. Long. 13. 5. E. Here are two hospitals, a poorhouse, several convents and handsome churches. The inhabitants are employed partly in trade and partly in an extensive fishery, which supplies the Palermo market. They have a good port, and export corn, olive oil, and other products. Termini has long been celebrated for its hot mineral springs.

TERMONAMONGAN, par. Ireland, bars. of Omagh and Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Pop. 7253. Omagh (P. T. 116). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Derry, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £328. There are two schools maintained by the Hibernian Society.

TERMONANY, par. Ireland, bar. Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2551. Tubbermore (P. T. 126). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Derry, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £220.

TERMONFECKAN, or Tirmonafeckan, or Terfeckan, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Pop. 4784. Drogheda (P. T. 30). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. and archdioc. Armagh. The old palace of the archbishops of Armagh stood in this parish, and its last mitred occupant was the learned Usher.

TERMONMAGUIRK, par. Ireland, bar. of Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Pop. 10,307. Ballygawley (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. and vic. in

dioc. and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £803. There are four poor schools here, supported by the Hibernian Society.

TERNATE, island, Eastern seas, one of the Moluccas, about 25 m. in circumference, on the W. coast of Gilolo. Lat. 50. 0. N. Long. 127. 20. E. It belongs to the Dutch, but is still under the nominal jurisdiction of a native sovereign. The Dutch prov. of Ternate includes Tidore, Motir, Machian, and Batchian, which are properly the Moluccas, being the original places of growth of the finer spices. The Dutch settlers reside at Fort Orange, and consist of a governor, council, a shahbunder, and fiscal. In the revolutionary war Ternate was twice captured by the British, but was ultimately restored at the peace of 1814.

TERNI, tn. Italy, States of the Church, between two branches of the riv. Nera; 45 m. N. of Rome. Pop. 7000. Lat. 42. 35. N. Long. 12. 37. E. It has a cathedral, several churches, and some interesting ruins. The cascades of the Evelino, called Caduta delle Marmore, are among the finest in the world. Terni gave birth to several emperors, and to Tacitus the historian.

TERODANT, or TARUDANT, city, Africa, emp. Morocco, cap. of the prov. of Sus; 110 m. SSW. of Morocco. Pop. 25,000. Lat. 30. 25. N. Long. 8. 50. W. It was formerly of importance, and the metropolis of an independent kingdom; it is still the residence of a governor. The inhabitants excel in dyeing, and the leather and saltpetre produced are of superior quality.

TERRA AUSTRALIS DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, island, S. Pacific ocean, the largest of the New Hebrides; 60 m. long by 30 m. broad. Lat. 14. 40. to 15. 40. S. Long. 166. 45. to 167. 32. E. See HEBRIDES, NEW.

TERRACINA, tn. Italy, States of the Church, S. of the Pontine marshes; 50 m. SE. of Rome. Pop. 9000. Lat. 41. 18. N. Long. 13. 13. E. It was anciently a town of note, but is indebted to pope Pius VI. for its recent improvements. The cathedral is a dark and gloomy pile. Traces are still visible of the ancient port of Antoninus Pius, and of the via Appia in the environs; while the ruins of the ancient city of Anxur cover a neighbouring eminence. It is the see of a bishop.

TERRA FIRMA, a designation applied formerly to an extensive tract of S. America, which comprehended the provs. of Darien, Veragua, and Panama. The term is now more usually restricted to Panama, or Terra Firma Proper. See PANAMA.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, island, S. America, separated from the S. of that continent by the straits of Magellan. Lat. 52. 30. to 55. 35. S. Long. 51. 20. to 58. 0. W. The sea intersects it into several islands, all barren and mountainous. The natives are short in stature, and wear no other clothing than a small piece of seal-skin, hanging from their shoulders. They live on seals' flesh. There is no appearance of subordination among them, and their whole character is a compound of indifference and inactivity.

TERRA NUOVA, tn. island Sicily, Val di Noto, at the mouth of the riv. Nuova; 50 m. W. of Syracuse. Pop. 9000. Lat. 37. 0. N. Long. 14. 10. E. Among its public establishments are eight convents, an asylum, hospital, castle, and several churches. Its harbour is good. The town is noted for sulphur, which is exported; wine, corn, and fruits also form articles of export.

TERREGLES, par. Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright; 5 m. long, and 3 m. broad. Real prop. £3911. Pop. 606. Dumfries (P. T. 71½). Liv. in the presb. and synod Dumfries. At the confluence of the Nith of Cluden are the splendid remains of the College Lincluden, originally a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of Malcolm IV.

TERRING, or TARRING NEVILLE, par. England, hund. Danehill Horsted, rape of Pevensey, co. of Sussex. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £938. Pop. 80. Newhaven (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chichester.

TERRING, or TARRING WEST, par. England, hund. W. Terring, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 970. Real prop. £1668. Pop. 626. Worthing (P. T. 56). Livs. a rect. (a sinecure), and a vic., in the dioc. Canterbury.

TERRINGTON, par. and tnship. England, wapentake of Bulmer, co. York, North riding. Acres, 3630. Real prop. £3596. Pop. (with Wigginthorpe) 759. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here.

TERRINGTON, NORTH, par. England, hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 7380. Real prop. £18,067. Pop. 1466. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

TERRINGTON, SOUTH, par. England, hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2520. Real prop. £4917. Pop. 595. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Norwich.

TERRYGLASS, or TIRDAGLASS, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster. Pop. 2573. Burros-o-Kane (P. T. 91). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Killaloe, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £300.

TERUEL, tn. NE. of Spain, prov. Arragon, at the confluence of the rivers Guadalaviar and Alhambra; 87 m. SbE. of Saragossa. Pop. 5500. Lat. 40. 28. N. Long. 1. 8. W. It is a bishop's see, and contains several churches. At a distance of 10 m. from the town is a quicksilver mine, now abandoned. This tn. was destroyed by the Moors, but rebuilt by Alphonso II. in 1171.

TESCHEN, circle, Austrian emp., prov. Silesia. Area, 740 sq. m. Pop. 152,000. It is better adapted for grazing than tillage. The greater part is formed of the anc. duchy of Teschen.—*Teschen*, tn. Austrian Silesia, chief place of the above circle, on the riv. Elsa; 62 m. ENE. of Olmutz. Pop. 5400. It has one Lutheran, and four Catholic churches, with a gymnasium, a school, and two convents. They manufacture broad cloth, kerseymere, leather, and a kind of muskets called teschinks. They also carry on considerable traffic in leather, wool, cloth, wine, honey, and wax.

TESSARAGH, or TESSARARAGH, par. Ireland, bar. Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. 3490. Mount Talbot (P. T. 103). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Elphin, and archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £103.

TESTERTON, par. England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £713. Pop. 18. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

TESTON, par. England, hund. Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 550. Real prop.

£1416. Pop. 255. Maidstone (P. T. 34). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Rochester. A court leet is occasionally held here.

TETBURY, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Longtree, co. Gloucester. Acres, 4980. Real prop. £10,243. Pop. 2939. London, 99 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Gloucester. Market-day, Wednesday. Four annual fairs. It is situate near the source of the Avon, which is crossed by a long bridge. The town consists principally of one long street, crossed at right angles by two shorter ones, with a spacious market-house near the centre. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth. There are places of worship for Independents and Baptists. The grammar-school was endowed in the reign of James I. A Sunday-school, open to all the poor children of the par., is supported by two bequests of £100 each. A bailiff and constable are annually elected at the court-leet of the feoffees of the manor, and petty sessions for the tn. and hund. held at Horsley and Rodborough alternately.

TETCOTT, par. England, hund. Black Torrington, co. Devon. Acres, 1840. Real prop. £1064. Pop. 293. Holsworthy (P. T. 214). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £110.

TETFORD, par. England, hund. Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £1904. Pop. 690. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists.

TETNEY, par. England, wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 5030. Real prop. £6154. Pop. 647. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

TETSWORTH, par. England, hund. Thame, co. of Oxford. Acres, 840. Real prop. £3016. Pop. 530. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Oxford. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents.

TETTENHALL REGIS, par. England, hund. Seisdon, co. Stafford. Acres, 7600. Real prop. £9397. Pop. (with Tettenhall Clericorum) 2618. Wolverhampton (P. T. 123). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

TETUAN, tn. Africa, prov. El Garb, emp. Morocco, just within the Straits of Gibraltar. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 5. 20. W. English fleets entering the Mediterranean often water and victual in the bay of Tetuan.

TEVERSALL, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Broxtow, co. Nottingham. Acres, 2820. Real prop. £2354. Pop. 400. Mansfield (P. T. 138). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York.

TEVERSHAM, par. England, hund. Flendish, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £1813. Pop. 197. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Ely.

TEVIOTDALE, dist. Scotland, sh. Roxburgh, and the ancient name of the county, from the riv. Teviot, which flows through it. It gives the title of duke in the Scottish peerage to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

TEW, Great and Little, parish, England, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 4740. Real prop. £4105. Pop. 656. Neat Enstone (P. T. 69). Liv. a vic. dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £76.

TEWING, par. England, hund. Hertford, co. of Hertford. Acres, 3090. Real prop. £2857. Pop. 474. Welwyn (P. T. 25). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

TEWKESBURY, hund. England, co. Gloucester. Acres, 23,500. Pop. 4537. Containing 16 parishes.

TEWKESBURY, bor., market-tn., and par., England, hund. Tewkesbury, co. of Gloucester. Acres, 1890. Real prop. £17,250. Pop. 5780. London, 103 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Gloucester. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Nine annual fairs. Members of parliament, two. It is a place of great antiquity. In 715 a monastery was founded here, which subsequently became an abbey of Benedictine monks, and continued to flourish till the dissolution. In 1471 the last decisive battle between the Yorkists and Lancastrians was fought within half a mile of this town. Tewkesbury was alternately occupied by parliamentarians and royalists; in 1644 it was taken by the former. The town is situate on the Avon, near its confluence with the Severn. An elegant cast-iron bridge has lately been constructed over the Severn, within half a mile of the town. The tn. is handsome and well-built; it consists principally of three streets, with many lanes or alleys, most of them well-paved, clean, and lighted. Here are news-rooms, a subscription library, a small theatre, town-hall, and market-house. The principal trade is the stocking-frame-work knitting; there is a large nail manufactory, and a considerable trade in malt and leather. A very extensive carrying trade centres here in connexion with the Avon and Severn. Tewkesbury has returned two members to parliament ever since the seventh of James I. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, a recorder, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, a town-clerk, and other officers. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for all offences within the borough not capital; a court of record every Friday for the recovery of debts not exceeding £50; and a court-leet, the jurisdiction of which extends over the hundred of Tewkesbury. The church, formerly the collegiate church of the ancient monastery, is a spacious and venerable Norman structure, built in the form of a cathedral, consisting of a nave, choir, and transepts, with a noble and richly ornamented tower. There are meeting-houses for the Society of Friends, Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists, all of which have Sunday-schools. The free grammar-school was founded in 1576, and endowed with the annual sum of £20. The blue-coat school is partly endowed and partly supported by subscription. Here are also a national school, a Lancasterian school, a dispensary, and house of industry.

TEXA, island of the Hebrides, Scotland, par. Kildalton, dist. Islay, sh. Argyll; 2 m. long, and half a mile broad. Pop. with par. On the N. side is good anchorage for ships of the largest burden.

TEXAS, state, N. America, repub. Mexico. Area, 100,000 sq. m. Pop. 7000. The air and climate are delightful, but the country being covered with timber, new settlers are generally sickly till the ground is cleared. This ter. was formerly, while under the Spanish gov., included in the intendency of San Luis Potosi. It was claimed by the U. S. as part of Louisiana, and afterwards, at the settlement of the Mexican republic, it formed part of the federal union of that power. It has since revolted, and its political relations are yet undecided.

TEXEL, island, kingd. Belgium, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, separated from the continent by the channel called the Mars-diep; it is about 12 m. long by 6 m. broad. Pop. 5000. Its soil is well fitted for sheep pasture, and it has long been noted for cheese. Besides the town of Texel, it contains six villages. It has a large and secure harbour, with a fort which commands the entrance, and a roadstead on the E. It was near Texel that admiral Blake defeated the Dutch in 1653. After an encounter near the Texel in 1799 between the British and Dutch, the latter surrendered.

TEY, Great, par. England, Witham div. hund. Lexden, co. Essex. Acres, 3040. Real prop. £3532. Pop. 682. Great Coggeshall (P. T. 44). Livs. a rect. (a sinecure) and vic. (ann. val. £109) in the dioc. London.

TEY, Little, par. England, hund. Lexden, co. Essex. Acres, 410. Real prop. £590. Pop. 58. Great Coggeshall (P. T. 44). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £130.

TEY, Marks, par. England, hund. Lexden, co. Essex. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £1500. Pop. 363. Great Coggeshall (P. T. 44). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £100.

TEYNHAM, hund. England, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 260,510. Pop. 8973. Containing three pars.

TEYNHAM, par. England, hund. Teynham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 2570. Real prop. £3971. Pop. 753. Sittingbourn (P. T. 40). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Canterbury.

TEZCUCO, lake, N. America, repub. Mexico. Area, about 30 sq. m., and from 9 to 16 feet in depth.—*Tezcuco*, tn. on the above lake; 15 m. ENE. of Mexico. Pop. 5000. Lat. 19. 31. N. Long. 98. 52. W. Here Cortez caused a canal to be dug, and built 18 brigantines to carry on the siege of Mexico.

THAKACOTE, tn. N. of Hindoostan, on the riv. Gunduck. Pop. 5000. Lat. 29. 6. N. Long. 83. 6. E. At a short distance to the SW. the white mountain, Dhawalaghiri, rises 26,462 feet above sea-level.

THAKEHAM, par. England, hund. of East Easwrith, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 2980. Real prop. £2049. Pop. 597. Steyning (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chichester.

THAME, hund. England, co. Oxford. Acres, 10,580. Pop. 4734. Containing 5 pars.

THAME, or Tame, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Thame, co. Oxford. Acres, 5310. Real prop. £9520. Pop. 2885. London, 44 miles. Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar in the dioc. of Oxford. Ann. val. £121. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Two annual fairs. It is situate on the bank of the riv. Tame, which flows into the Thames at Dorchester. The town consists principally of one long street, with a mkt.-place in the centre, over which is the town-hall. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry. The church is a large and handsome cruciform structure, comprising a nave, two aisles, transepts, and a chancel, with a fine embattled tower rising from the intersection, and supported by four massy pillars. Here is a meeting-house for Independents; also a free school, founded by lord Williams; a free school, established by bequests from the second earl of Abingdon and others; and several annuities for apprenticing poor children, and benefactions for the poor. Thame is of Roman origin, and was a place of some importance at the beginn ng of the 10th century. A monastery of Cistercian monks was founded at Thame-park; its site is now occupied by a modern stone mansion.

THAMES, river, England; has its source in several springs on the borders of Gloucestershire, which unite near Lechlade, where the river becomes navigable for barges. Being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of 138 m. from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 90 tons. After this junction the stream bears the name of the Isis. Receiving the Windrush and Evenlode, it passes the ruins of Godstow nunnery, and reaches Oxford, turning round the city to the SE. It is here joined by the Cherwell, and proceeds to Abingdon; thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame. Continuing its course by Wallingford to Reading, it forms a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent. Having passed through London under the name of Thames, it proceeds by Greenwich, Gravesend, &c., to the sea. The tide flows up to Richmond, which, following the windings of the river, is 70 m., a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe.

THAMES, riv. N. America, U. S., Connecticut, is formed by the Shetucket and Yantic, at Norwich, and flows S. into Long Island Sound, 2 m. below New London. It is everywhere navigable.

THANET, Isle of, or Ringslow, hund. of England, co. Kent. Acres, 25,880. Pop. 26,090. Forms the NE. angle of the county of Kent. It is about 9 m. long, and 5 m. broad; being within a convenient distance from the metropolis, has led to the establishment of several watering places, as Ramsgate, Margate, &c. It is divided into the two capital manors of Minster and Monkton. It formerly contained 11 parishes; but those of Sarr and All Saints have been united to St. Nicholas and St. Laurence, and that of Woodchurch to Birchington. The pars. of Minster, Monkton, and Stonar, with parts of those of St. Nicholas and St. Laurence, are under the jurisdiction of the ports of Dover and Sandwich.

THANINGTON, par. England, hund. West Gate, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £2855. Pop. 316. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £56.

THANN, tn. NE. of France, depart. Upper Rhine, prov. Alsace, on the riv. Thuron; 22 m. SW. of Colmar. Pop. 4200. Lat. 47 50. N. Long. 7. 7. E. Manufactures, linen, cotton, leather, and iron.

THANUSAR, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Delhi. Lat. 29. 55. N. Long. 76. 48. E. In the vicinity is a lake named Khooket, to which pilgrims resort. It was formerly the cap. of a powerful kingdom, and is still held in veneration by Hindoos.

THARSTON, par. England, hund. Depwade, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £2553. Pop. 392. St. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Norwich.

THATCHAM, par. England, hund. Reading, co. of Berks. Acres, 5560. Real prop. £9452. Pop. 3912. Newbury (P. T. 56). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Salisbury. One annual fair. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of galloons and black ribbons. Here are a free school, founded by lady Frances Winchcombe, a national school, an infant school, and an alms-

house for nine widows. The Kennet and Avon canal passes near this place.

THAUMPE, dist. India beyond the Ganges, said to be about 30 days' journey NNE. of Tongho in Pegu, near the borders of Laos and N. Siam. The chief town, of the same name, is situate about 40 m. from the hills, in Lat. 19. 0. N., according to native report. Pop. 5000. This dist. is governed by a Burmese chief, who resides in the capital. The country is flat, and adapted to rice cultivation; cattle, small horses, and buffaloes are employed in agriculture. Cotton is raised, and the tea-plant cultivated; indigo is common, stick lac is procured in the jungles, and the silk-worm raised. Gold is found in the mountain streams, iron is abundant, tin is found in great quantities; but lead is the most abundant. The Plau send an annual caravan to Rangoon, and a commercial intercourse is maintained between Thaumpe and China.

THAXTED, par. England, hund. Dunmow, co. Essex. Acres, 5190. Real prop. £7829. Pop. 2293. Chelmsford (P. T. 29). Liv. a vic. in dioc. London. Two annual fairs. Here are meeting-houses for Baptists, Independents, and the Society of Friends. A free grammar-school was founded here by Thomas Yardley, for 30 boys.

THEALE, hund. England, co. Berks. Acres, 26,690. Pop. 5840. Containing 13 pars.

THEBARTON, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2090. Real prop. £1856. Pop. 537. Saxmundham (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

THEBES. See THIVA.

THEBES, RUINS OF, the remains of an anc. city, formerly cap. of Egypt. In proportion as Egypt was modernized her capital was transferred nearer to the Delta and the Mediterranean. At the time of the Persian invasion, Memphis, a little above Cairo, had supplanted Thebes, and the Ptolemies transported the seat of the empire to Alexandria. In the reign of Ptolemy Philopater, Thebes revolted, and being taken, after a siege of three years, was plundered and ransacked. At present its site presents only a few miserable cottages built in the courts of the temples. The ancient structures still remain in wonderful preservation, extending for 7 or 8 m. along the banks of the river. The E. side is distinguished by the temples of Carnac and Luxor; the W. by the Memnonium and sepulchres of the kings. The temple of El Ebek is remarkable as being constructed on a different plan from the other Egyptian temples. About a mile W. from the Memnonium, among the wilds of the desert, is the small temple of Isis, the paintings and sculptures on which are well represented; from which it has been conjectured to be of later date than some of the others. A few years since M. Belzoni succeeded in opening a tomb, more extensive and splendid than any other that had been hitherto seen. A magnificent entrance was discovered, and a series of apartments, decorated with paintings and sculpture of superior skill, with a sarcophagus of alabaster. This remarkable tomb is supposed to be the cemetery of Necho and Psammeticus. Of Thebes, its colossal statues have excited great attention. The largest measures 6 feet 10 inches over the front, and 63 feet round the shoulders.

THEDINGWORTH, par. England, partly in hund. Gartree, co. Leicester, and partly in that of Rothwell, co. Northampton. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £2569. Pop. 283. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £109.

THEDLETHORPE, EAST, parish, England, Marsh div. hund. Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £2394. Pop. 266. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

THEDLETHORPE, WEST, par. England, hund. Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2890. Real prop. £3592. Pop. 275. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

THEDWESTRY, hund. England, co. Suffolk. Acres, 39,820. Pop. 10,103. Containing 24 parishes.

THEISS, or TISZA, riv. Hungary, which rises in the county of Marmaros. The two streams called the Black and White Theiss unite, and, after flowing above 100 m. in a W. direction, the river turns to the S., flowing into the Danube at Salenkemen, below Titul. This river is said to be the Tibisis of Herodotus, and the Patissus of Latin writers.

THELBRIDGE, par. England, hund. Witheridge, co. Devon. Acres, 2430. Real prop. £1603. Pop. 219. Chumleigh (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

THELNETHAM, par. England, hund. Blackbourn, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £1999. Pop. 553. East Harling (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

THELVERTON, par. England, hund. Diss, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1130. Real prop. £1519. Pop. 175. Scole (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. dioc. Norwich.

THELWALL, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Runcorn, W. div. hund. Bucklow, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £2928. Pop. 332. Warrington (P. T. 184). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £58. The duke of Bridgewater's canal passes through this parish.

THEMILTHORPE, par. England, hund. of Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 980. Real prop. £682. Pop. 89. Reepham (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

THENFORD, par. England, hund. King's Sutton, co. Northampton. Acres, 990. Real prop. £1506. Pop. 231. Brackley (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £135.

THERAUD, dist. and tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Gujerat. Lat. 24. 15. N. Long. 71. 32. E. Bounded N. by Marwar, W. by Wow, S. by Babouc, and E. by the dist. of Deesa. The scarcity of water prevents the cultivation of vegetables, of which, with the exception of onions, Theraud is destitute. In 1820 engagements were entered into with the British gov. by the chiefs of Theraud, for its protection. Pop. of tn. 10,000.

THERESIENSTADT, or MARIEN THERESIENSTADT, tn. S. of Hungary, pal. Bacs; 100 m. NbW. of Belgrade. Pop. 22,000. Lat. 46. 5. N. Long. 19. 40. E. It is an assemblage of villages, or one overgrown village; and has a Catholic and Greek church, and a Franciscan monastery. There is a trade in cattle, horses, wool, and hides. Here are no manufacturing establishments, but individuals work at their homes. Of these, weavers and tanners are most numerous; the women make linen, carpets, aprons, and soap. This place received its present name from Maria Theresa, who conferred on it the privileges of a royal free city in 1779.

THERFIELD, par. England, hund. Odsey, co. Hertford. Acres, 4790. Real prop. £3633. Pop. 974. Royston (P. T. 37). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

THERMIA, island, kingd. Greece, one of the Cyclades; 40 m. NW. of Paros. Pop. 6000. Lat. 37. 20. N. Long. 24. 32. E. The cultivated parts produce silk, cotton, barley, wine, honey, and wax. It forms a bishop's see, and takes its name from its hot springs. It has a village of the same name, and contains the ruins of two ancient towns.

THERMOPYLÆ, pass near Mount Œta, NE. of kingd. Greece, famous for the fate of Leonidas and his 300 Spartans. It consists of a narrow passage, 5 m. in length, between high cliffs on one side and sea on the other, or an impassable marsh, formed by alluvial deposits.

THESSALONICA. See SALONICA.

THESSALY, anc. prov. Greece, now sandj. of Tricala, European Turkey, prov. Rumelia. Pop. 400,000. It is bounded on the E. by the gulf of Salonica, on the W. by high mountains of the Pindus range. It is one of the finest provs. of Greece, containing fertile plains, renowned in ancient times for pasture and tillage, and is still fertile, producing maize, wheat, rice, vines, silk, cotton, and tobacco. Of the rivers the most remarkable is the Peneus. Larissa is the seat of the provincial governor. Thessaly was the scene of the march of the army of Xerxes, of Cæsar and Pompey, previous to the battle of Pharsalia, and of the destructive progress of the Gauls and Huns of a subsequent age, when advancing to the invasion of Greece.

THETFORD, chap. England, par. Stretham, hund. Witchford South, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £1433. Pop. 257. Ely (P. T. 67). Liv. a cur. dioc. Ely.

THETFORD, bor. and mkt.-tn. England, comprising three pars., partly in the hund. Shropham, co. Norfolk, and partly in that of Lackford, co. Suffolk, having separate jurisdiction; cos. Norfolk and Suffolk. Acres, 8270. Real prop. £5946. Pop. 3462. London, 80 m. Liv. of St. Cuthbert is a rect. with that of Holy Trinity; the liv. of St Peter, a rect. with that of St. Nicholas; the liv. of St. Mary-the-Less is a cur.; all in dioc. Norwich. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Four annual fairs. Sends two members to parliament. This is a place of great antiquity. In the reign of Edward III. it contained 24 principal streets, five market places, 20 churches, eight monasteries, and six hospitals, besides other religious and charitable foundations; but of these, only the names of some remain. It is situate on the riv. Thet, which here joins the Lesser Ouse; the latter, passing through the tn., separates the two counties. The tn. now consists of 5 principal streets, partly paved, and is connected with the houses on the Suffolk side of the riv. by a handsome iron bridge. Here are the guildhall, a fine old building, market-house, and gaol. The inhabitants derive their chief employment from an extensive paper-mill, iron-foundry, agricultural machine manufactory, three good breweries, and several malting establishments; a good trade in corn, wool, and other articles. The gov. is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, assisted by other officers. The county assizes have been held here ever since the year 1234. Besides the churches, here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics; also a free grammar-school, an hospital for two poor men and two women, a national school, alms-houses for six poor men, and other charities.

THEYA, or TAJA, riv. Germany, consisting of two branches—the Moravian Theya, which rises near Teltsch, in the circle of Iglau, and the German, which rises in Upper Austria. The two unite near Raps, in that prov., and the Taja continues to flow nearly E. till it falls into the Morawa.

THEYSS, see THEISS.

THIBET, see TIBET.

THIEL, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. Guelderland, near the riv. Waal; 20 m. SE. of Utrecht. Pop. 4100. It has some manufactures, and traffics in corn and provisions.

THIELT, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders; 18 m. WSW. of Ghent. Pop. 9800. It has considerable manufactures of linen, lace, soap, leather, and hats.

THIERS, tn. France, depart. Puy de Dome, prov. Auvergne; 25 m. NN. of Clermont. Pop. 10,600. Lat. 45. 52. N. Long. 3. 38. E. It is inhabited entirely by artizans and manufacturers. The principal part of its industry is hardware, particularly cutlery, which is exported to Spain, Italy, and the Levant. There are also extensive tanneries and paper manufactories.

THIMBLEBY, par. England, soke Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £3020. Pop. 364. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

THINGOE, hund. England, co. Suffolk. Acres, 31,850. Pop. 6022. Containing 20 pars.

THIONVILLE, tn. NE. of France, on the riv. Moselle, depart. Moselle, prov. Lorraine; 250 m. NE. of Paris. Pop. 4384. Lat. 49. 20. N. Long. 6. 10. E. Over the Moselle is a fine wooden bridge, defended by a hornwork. The tn. has manufactures of stockings, hats, and other small articles.

THIRKLEBY, par. England, wapentake Birdforth, co. York, North riding. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £1842. Pop. 317. Thirsk (P. T. 217). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. York. Ann. val. £148.

THIRLWALL, tnshp. England, par. Haltwhistle, W. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 328. Haltwhistle (P. T. 285). On the W. bank of the Tippalbourn are the ruins of Thirlwall castle.

THIRSK, or THRUSK, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, wapentake Birdforth, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 7520. Real prop. £8702. Pop. 3829. London, 217 m. Liv. a cur. dioc. York. Ann. val. £98. Mkt.-day, Monday. Four annual fairs. One member of parliament. It is divided into two parts, called Old and New Thirsk, by the small river Codbeck, which is crossed by two stone bridges. Old Thirsk alone is included in the limits of the borough. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarse linens and sacking. The church is a venerable, lofty, and spacious edifice, with an embattled tower at the W. end. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Society of Friends.

THISTLETON, par. England, hund. Alstoe, co. Rutland. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £1620. Pop. 151. Oakham (P. T. 95). Liv. a rect. dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £121.

THIVA, or STIBES, (anc. Thebes), city, kingd.

Greece; 30 m. N. of Athens. Pop. 5000. Lat. 38. 22. N. Long. 23. 25. E. Few vestiges of the ancient city remain above ground, but the ancient walls may still be traced. The modern tn. occupies little more than the site of the Acropolis. It has two mosques, four churches, and is the seat of a Greek bishop. The vicinity is fertile in vines, olives, tobacco, and cotton.

THOCKRINGTON, North, par. and tnshp. England, NE. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 5740. Real prop. £4115. Pop. 203. Hexham (P. T. 278). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of Hexham.

THOLEN, or Ter Tholen, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. Zealand, on the island of Tholen; 22 m. NNW. of Antwerp. Pop. 1900. The spinning of yarn is carried on here to great nicety and perfection.

THOLEN, island, kingd. Holland, near the mouth of the Scheldt, prov. of Zealand; about 12 m. long and 6 m. broad. It is separated from Brabant by an arm of the E. Scheldt, and is fertile and well cultivated.

THOMAS, Saint, The Apostle, par. England, hund. Wonford, co. Devon. Acres, 3730. Real prop. £10,280. Pop. 4203. Exeter (P. T. 164). Liv. a vic. dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £100.

THOMAS, St. island, Africa, Gulf of Guinea; 100 m. W. of the mouth of Rio Gabon. Lat. 0. 5. to 0. 50. N. Long. 6. 25. E. It is about 40 m. long, by 30 m. broad. The excess both of heat and moisture renders it extremely pernicious to the health of Europeans. The only important article raised for exportation is sugar. On the E. part of the island is built the town of Povoacon, consisting of 700 houses, and defended by several forts.

THOMAS, St. the principal of the Virgin Isles, W. Indies; about 18 m. in circumference. Lat. 18. 22. N. Long. 64. 50. W. It belongs to the Danes, and abounds with potatoes, millet, manioc, and most sorts of fruits and herbage, especially sugar and tobacco. The trade in this island is very considerable, this being the staple for traffic, which the French, Dutch, &c. dare not carry on in their own country. In 1801, the island was taken by the British. It was given up at the peace of Amiens, but was again taken in the course of the subsequent war, and was restored to Denmark at the peace of Paris, in 1814.

THOMAS, San, city of Guiana, on riv. Orinoco. Lat. 8. 7. N. Long. 63. 55. W. It is a hot climate, and very unhealthy, from the damps arising from the floodings of the Orinoco.

THOMASTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. E. Ophaly, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 139. Killdare (P. T. 32). Liv. a rect. dioc. Killdare, archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £58.

THOMASTOWN, tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Gowran, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3182. Dublin, 75 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Ossory, archdioc. Dublin. One annual fair. The town is well situate for trade, being at the head of the Nore navigation, and contains a convenient depôt for the city of Killkenny.

THOMASTOWN, tn. N. America, U. S., Lincoln co., Maine; 190 m. NE. of Boston: on the E. bank of riv. St. George. Pop. 4221. It contains 2 churches. Great quantities of lime are burnt here, and exported, and nearly all the lime exported from Maine is shipped at this port.

THOMPSON, or Tompson, par. England, hund. Wayland, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2890. Real prop. £2787. Pop. 478. Watton (P. T. 91). Liv. a cur. dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £38.

THOMPSON, Winterborne, par. England, Blandford div. hund. Combs Ditch, co. Dorset. Acres, 710. Pop. 41. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Anderston, and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Ann. val. £50.

THOMPSON, tn. N. America, U. S., Sullivan co., New York; 38 m. W. of Newburgh. Pop. 2459. It is watered by the Neversink, and contains the villages of Thompson, Monticello, and Bridgeville. The country buildings are at Monticello.—*Thompson*, tn. Windham co., Connecticut; 51 m. SW. of Boston. Pop. 3388.

THONG, Nether, tnshp. England, par. Almondbury, upper div. wapentake Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 850. Real prop. £1443. Pop. 1004. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth.

THONG, Upper, tnshp. England, par. Almondbury, upper div. wapentake Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 710. Real prop. £1187. Pop. 1648. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). The clothing trade is here carried on to a great extent.

THORDA, or Thorenburg, co. Austrian emp. prov. Transylvania. Area, 1850 sq. m. Pop. 100,000. It has the county of Clausenburg to the N., and that of Weissenburg to the S. It is very hilly, and watered by the Maros. It produces wine, but has little corn land. It has salt mines, and some of iron. The forests are extensive.—*Thorda*, or *Thorenburg*, cap. of the above county, near the riv. Aranjos; 17 m. SSE. of Clausenburg. Pop. 8000. Lat. 46. 31. N. Long. 23. 48. E. It has a good salt trade, there being rich mines, which were wrought in the time of the Romans, who had here a tn. called Salinæ, the ruins of which are still visible. It has one Lutheran, two Calvinist, and two Catholic churches.

THORESBY, North, par. England, wapentake Bradley Haverstoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2390. Real prop. £1769. Pop. 544. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln. Here is a meeting house for Wesleyan Methodists.

THORESBY, South, par. England, Marsh div. hund. Calceworth, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 750. Real prop. £1507. Pop. 142. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Lincoln.

THORESWAY, par. England, E. div. wapentake Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2730. Real prop. £2025. Pop. 158. Caistor (P. T. 126). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Lincoln.

THORGANBY, par. England, E. div. wapentake Walshcroft, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1860. Real prop. £1131. Pop. 108. Caistor (P. T. 126). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £36.

THORGANBY, par. England, wapentake Ouse and Derwent, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 3190. Real prop. £2771. Pop. (with W. Cottingwith) 342. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a cur. dioc. York. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

THORINGTON, par. England, hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 1870. Real prop. £2404. Pop. 431. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. dioc. London. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

THORINGTON, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £1304.

Pop. 159. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

THORLEY, or THORNLEY, par. England, hund. Braughin, co. Hertford. Acres, 1540. Real prop. £2449. Pop. 414. Bishop's Stortford (P. T. 30). Liv. a rect. dioc. London.

THORLEY, par. England, hund. West, Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £1907. Pop. 146. Yarmouth (P. T. 97). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Winchester. Ann. val. £85.

THORMANBY, par. England, wapentake Bulmer, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 900. Real prop. £1032. Pop. 133. Easingwold (P. T. 213). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. York.

THORN, tn. Prussia, gov. Marienwerder, prov. W. Prussia, on riv. Vistula; 92 m. s. of Dantzic. Pop. 8500. Lat. 53. 1. N. Long. 23. 48. E. It consists of the old and new tns., separated by a wall and ditch, surrounded by a mound and moat. Here are manufactures of woollens, linen, hats, leather, starch; and exports of corn and wood; but the trade is less extensive than formerly. In 1806, it suffered from the invasion of the French, and remained in their hands until the retreat from Moscow in 1812. Copernicus was born at Thorn, in 1472.

THORNABY, tnshp. England, par. Stainton, w. div., lib. Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £2587. Pop. 301. Stockton-upon-Tees (P. T. 241). Liv. a cur. dioc. York.

THORNAGE, par. England, hund. Holt, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £1507. Pop. 332. Holt (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. dioc. Norwich.

THORNBOROUGH, par. England, hund. Buckingham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2530. Real prop. £3188. Pop. 673. Buckingham (P. T. 55). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £120.

THORNBURY, par. England, hund. Black Torrington, co. Devon. Acres, 1610. Real prop. £1032. Pop. 546. Holsworthy (P. T. 214). Liv. a rect. dioc. Exeter.

THORNBURY, hund. England, co. Gloucester. Acres. 22,460. Pop. 1873. Containing 4 pars.

THORNBURY, mkt-tn. and par. England, lower div. hund. Thornbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 11,580. Real prop. £13,080. Pop. 4375. London, 120 m. Liv. a vic. dioc. Gloucester. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Four annual fairs. It is situate on the banks of a small rivulet which flows into the Severn. The tn., which is of great antiquity, consists principally of three streets, in the form of the letter Y. The clothing trade, formerly carried on to a great extent, is now discontinued. The corporation, now merely nominal, consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, with a sergeant-at-mace, and 2 constables. A manorial court-leet is held annually. A court for the recovery of debts under 40s. for the hundred, is held every Thursday three weeks, and a court of record, for pleas to any amount, for the honour of Gloucester, is held every Tuesday three weeks. The church is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, with a lofty tower. There are meeting-houses for Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists. Here are a free grammar-school, free school for 24 boys, and 20 girls; and six almshouses for 15 poor people. Thornbury is chiefly remarkable for the remains of an ancient castle, begun by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1511, but left in an unfinished state when he was beheaded in 1522.

THORNBURY, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 2310. Real prop. £3175. Pop. 212. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Liv. a rect. dioc. Hereford.

THORNBY, or THURNBY, par. England, hund. Guilesborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £1921. Pop. 198. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. dioc. Peterborough.

THORNCOMBE, par. England, hund. Axminster, co. Devon. Acres, 5550. Real prop. £5162. Pop. 1368. Beaminster (P. T. 141). Liv. a vic. dioc. Exeter.

THORNDON, par. England, hund. Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £2768. Pop. 696. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. dioc. Norwich.

THORNE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, lower div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 10,840. Real prop. £13,705. Pop. 3779. London, 166 m. Liv. a cur. dioc. York. Ann. val. £72. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Two annual fairs. It is a flourishing tn.; the streets are paved, and many of the houses are well built. A considerable trade is carried on in grain and other commodities, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of rope; ships are built at Thorne Quay and Hangman's Hill, which trade directly to London. There are meeting-houses for Independents, Unitarians, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, the Society of Friends, and the followers of Joanna Southcote. Here are two endowed free schools.

THORNE, COFFIN, par. England, hund. Tintinhull, co. Somerset. Acres, 490. Pop. 101. Yeovil (P. T. 122). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Bath and Wells.

THORNE, FALCON, or PARVA, par. England, hund. N. Curry, co. Somerset. Acres, 800. Real prop. £1149. Pop. 273. Taunton (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £102.

THORNE, ST. MARGARET, par. England, hund. Milverton, co. Somerset. Acres, 650. Real prop. £1140. Pop. 165. Wellington (P. T. 148). Liv. a cur. dioc. Bath and Wells.

THORNER, par. and tnshp., England, lower div. wapentake of Skyrack, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 4380. Real prop. £2591. Pop. 1220. Wetherby (P. T. 194). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. York. Ann. val. £147. Here are a Methodist chapel, and an endowed school.

THORNES, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Wakefield, lower div. wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2930. Pop. (with Alverthorpe), 4859. Wakefield (P. T. 182). Liv. a cur. dioc. York. The chapel has been recently erected by the commissioners under the late act of parliament.

THORNEY, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 17,590. Real prop. £20,301. Pop. 2055. London, 82 m. Liv. a cur. and a peculiar exempt from visitation. The petty sessions are holden here. A literary society, possessing a good library, was established in 1823.

THORNEY, par. England, N. div. wapentake Newark, co. Nottingham. Acres, 4140. Real prop. £2004. Pop. 308. Tuxford (P. T. 137). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. York. Ann. val. £97.

THORNEY, WEST, par. England, hund. Boseham, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres,

940. Real prop. £1361. Pop. 104. Chichester (P. T. 62). Liv. a rect. dioc. Chichester.

THORNEYBURN, par. and tnshp. England, NW. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 334. Bellingham (P. T. 294). Liv. a rect. dioc. Durham.

THORNFORD, par. England, hund. Sherborne, Sherborne div., co. Dorset. Acres, 890. Real prop. £2135. Pop. 383. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a rect. and peculiar of the dean of Salisbury.

THORNGATE, hund. England, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 35,750. Pop. 5304. Containing 12 pars.

THORN-GUMBALD, chap. England, par. St. Paul's, S. div. wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £3239. Pop. 266. Hull (P. T. 174). Liv. a cur. dioc. York. Here is a chapel for Independents.

THORNHAM, or THURNHAM, par. England, hund. Eyehorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 3440. Real prop. £3592. Pop. 571. Maidstone (P. T. 34). Liv. a vic. dioc. Canterbury. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

THORNHAM, tnshp. England, par. Middleton, hund. Salford, co. palat. of Lancaster. Acres, 2070. Real prop. £2742. Pop. 1455. Rochdale (P. T. 198).

THORNHAM, par. England, partly in the hund. Smithdon, and partly in that of Brother-Cross, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3810. Real prop. £3373. Pop. 668. Burnham Westgate (P. T. 117). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich.

THORNHAM, GREAT, par. England, hund. Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1550. Real prop. £2287. Pop. 380. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

THORNHAM, LITTLE, par. England, hund. Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 570. Real prop. £875. Pop. 206. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

THORNHAUGH, par. England, lib. Peterborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 2540. Real prop. £2659. Pop. 271. Wandsford (P. T. 88). Liv. a rect. dioc. Peterborough.

THORNHILL, vil. and post-tn. Scotland, par. Morton, sh. Dumfries. Pop. with par. Edinburgh (P. T. 59). Four ann. fairs. It is a neat well-built place, consisting of four streets. The fairs are well attended, for the disposal of the large quantities of linen and woollen cloth, and yarn, manufactured here and in the adjacent country.

THORNHILL, par. and tnshp. England, lower div. wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Situate on the S. side of the riv. Calder. Acres, 7600. Real prop. £4100. Pop. 6271. Wakefield (P. T. 182). Liv. a rect. dioc. York. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths, plaids, shawls, and thread; there are also extensive brass and iron works. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, two endowed free schools, and a Sunday school.

THORNLIE-BANK, vil. Scotland, par. Eastwood, sh. Renfrew. Pop. with par. Glasgow (P. T. 43). Calico printing is very extensively carried on, and employs a great number of hands.

THORNTHWAITE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Crosthwaite, Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Pop. 174. Keswick (P. T. 291). Liv. a cur. dioc. Carlisle.

THORNTHWAITE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Hampsthwaite, lower div. wapentake of Claro, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1960 Pop. (with Padside) 304. Knaresborough (P. T. 202). Liv. a cur. dioc. York. Ann. val. £68. The inhabitants are employed in flax spinning, and the manufacture of linen.

THORNTON, par. England, hund. Buckingham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1080. Real prop. £2063. Pop. 94. Buckingham (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

THORNTON, tnshp. England, par. Poulton, hund. Amounderness, co. palat. of Lancaster. Acres, 5180. Real prop. £9179. Pop. 842. Poulton (P. T. 234). Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

THORNTON, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 3930. Real prop. £2342. Pop. 1078. Market Bosworth (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln.

THORNTON, par. England, S. div. wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £2058. Pop. 216. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £142.

THORNTON, par. England, Wilton Beacon div. wapentake of Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 6660. Real prop. £1202. Pop. 791. Pocklington (P. T. 212). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York.

THORNTON, chap. England, par. Bradford, wapentake of Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 4390. Real prop. £5950. Pop. 5968. Bradford (P. T. 196). Liv. a cur. dioc. York. Ann. val. £140. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of worsted, and in the neighbourhood are some quarries of freestone. Here is an endowed school.

THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 6710. Real prop. £6167. Pop. 2246. Skipton (P. T. 216). Liv. a rect. dioc. York.

THORNTON CURTIS, or UPON-THE-HUMBER, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4610. Real prop. £5223. Pop. 362. Barton-upon-Humber (P. T. 167). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln.

THORNTON, DALE, par. and tnshp. England, W. div. wapentake of Pickering Lythe, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 8470. Real prop. £5746. Pop. 1368. Pickering (P. T. 226). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York. Here are a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, a free grammar-school, and 12 almshouses respectably endowed.

THORNTON-IN-LONSDALE, parish and tnshp. England, W. div. wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 8860. Real prop. £3571. Pop. 1152. Settle (P. T. 235). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of cotton. Here is an endowed free school. Under the mountain of Grey Garth is the celebrated excavation called Yorda's Cave.

THORNTON-IN-THE-MOORS, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Eddisbury, co. palat. Chester. Acres, 5030. Pop. 913. Frodsham (P. T. 191). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester.

THORNTON-LE-MOOR, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey co. Lincoln. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £1568 Pop. 99. Caistor (P. T. 126). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

THORNTON, STEWARD, par. England, wa-

pentake of Hang West, co. York, N. riding, situate on the riv. Ure. Acres, 2570. Real prop. £3076. Pop. 310. Middleham (P. T. 232). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chester. Here is an endowed school.

THORNTON-IN-THE-STREET, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Allertonshire, co. York. Acres, 2750. Real prop. £1398. Pop. 226. Thirsk (P. T. 217). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £78.

THORNTON, Watlas, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Hang East, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 4850. Real prop. £2039. Pop. 448. Bedale (P. T. 223). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester.

THOROTON, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Bingham, co. Nottingham. Acres, 730. Real prop. £1212. Pop. 143. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York.

THOROUT, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. West Flanders; 12 m. SE. of Ostend. Pop. 5000. It is an old tn., remarkable for little but the manufacture of hats.

THORPE, par. England, wapentake of Wirksworth, co. Derby. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £2512. Pop. 189. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £110.

THORPE, par. England, E. div. soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £3690. Pop. 498. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

THORPE, or Bishop's Thorpe, par. England, hund. Blowfield, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £2776. Pop. 2151. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here is the county lunatic asylum.

THORPE, par. England, hund. Clavering, co. Norfolk. Acres, 600. Real prop. £1091. Pop. 79. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

THORPE, par. England, S. div. wapentake of Newark, co. Nottingham. Acres, 470. Real prop. £1173. Pop. 105. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

THORPE, ham. and chap. England, par. Aldringham, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Pop. with par. Aldborough (P. T. 94). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £20.

THORPE, chap. England, par. Ashfield, hund. Thredling, co. Suffolk. Pop. with par. Framlingham (P. T. 87). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich.

THORPE, par. England, hund. Godley and Chertsey, co. Surrey. Acres, 1520. Pop. 471. Chertsey (P. T. 19). Liv. a vic. dioc. Winchester.

THORPE, Abbots, parish, England, hund. Earsham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £1643. Pop. 272. Scole (P. T. 99). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

THORPE ACRE, par. England, hund. W. Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 890. Real prop. £2263. Pop. (with Dishley) 366. Loughborough (P. T. 109). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

THORPE ARCH, par. England, upper div. of the ainstey of the city of York, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £2029. Pop. 316. Wetherby (P. T. 194). Liv. a vic. in dioc. York. Here are a Wesleyan chapel and a free school for the instruction of 20 boys.

THORPE, Arnold, or Ernald, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres. 1110. Real prop. £2748. Pop. 117. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

THORPE, Basset, par. England, wapentake of Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1870. Real prop. £2810. Pop. 206. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £144.

THORPE, Bochart, or Busard, par. England, S. div. wapentake of Rushcliffe. co. Nottingham. Acres, 930. Real prop. £927. Pop. 39. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. York.

THORPE, Constantine, par. England, N. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 880. Real prop. £2013. Pop. 49. Tamworth (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

THORPE-ON-THE-HILL, or Super Montem, par. England, lower div. wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £1979. Pop. 273. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

THORPE, Little, or Frenge, par. England, hund. Diss, co. Norfolk. Acres, 500. Pop. 50. Scole (P. T. 99). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

THORPE, Malsor, or Malsovers, par. England, hund. Rothwell, co. Northampton. Acres, 680. Real prop. £1505. Pop. 297. Kettering (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Peterborough.

THORPE, Mandeville, par. England, hund. King's Sutton, co. Northampton. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1695. Pop. 175. Banbury (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

THORPE, Market, par. England, hund. N. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £1178. Pop. 254. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £68.

THORPE, Morieux, par. England, hund. Cosford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2490. Real prop. £2176. Pop. 412. Bildeston (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

THORPE, Sacheville, or In-the-Clots, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Twyford, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 910. Real prop. £2023. Pop. 163. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

THORPE, Salvin, par. England, upper div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2180. Real prop. £1414. Pop. 233. Worksop (P. T. 146). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £53. Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists.

THORPE-IN-LE-SOKEN, par. England. hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 3390. Real prop. £5772. Pop. 1173. Manningtree (P. T. 60). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London. Two annual fairs. The petty sessions are occasionally holden here. There is a meeting-house for Baptists.

THORPE, Waterville, or Achurch, par. England, hund. Navisford, co. Northampton. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £2383. Pop. 240. Thrapston (P. T. 273). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

THORPE, West, or In-the-Fallows, par. England, W. div. wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 640. Real prop. £942. Pop. 62. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

THORSHAVEN, tn. Faroe islands, on Stromoe, the largest of the group. Pop. 600. Lat.

61. 55. N. Long. 6. 58. W. The inhabitants obtain their subsistence by fishing.

THORVERTON, par. England, hund. Heyridge, co. Devon. Acres, 3270. Real prop. £6127. Pop. 1455. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. Here is a meeting-house for Presbyterians, and a school for 30 boys, and 30 girls.

THOYDON, Bois, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 2460. Real prop. £3251. Pop. 676. Epping (P. T. 17). Liv. a cur. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £65.

THOYDON, Garnon, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 3210. Real prop. £5792. Pop. 841. Epping (P. T. 17). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London. Here is an almshouse for four poor widows. This par. is also called Capersall.

THOYDON, Mount, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £2125. Pop. 249. Epping (P. T. 17). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

THRANDESTON, par. England, hund. Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £1505. Pop. 358. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

THRAPSTON. mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Navisford, co. Northampton; situate on the riv. Nen. Acres, 990. Real prop. £2821. Pop. 1014. London, 73 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. The houses of the town are regular and well built, and in the neighbourhood are several handsome residences. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of whips and bobbin-lace. Here is a meeting-house for Baptists. There is a resident magistrate in the town, and subordinate officers are appointed at the manorial court, the court of the honour of Gloucester, and that for the hund. of Navisford, all of which are held here.

THRECKINGHAM, par. England, wapentake Aveland, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2270. Real prop. £2462. Pop. 191. Folkingham (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. vic., dioc. Lincoln.

THREDLING, hund. England, co. Suffolk. Acres, 7630. Pop. 3328. Containing 5 parishes.

THRELKELD, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Greystock, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £1900. Pop. 320. Keswick (P. T. 291). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £39.

THREXTON, par. England, hund. Wayland, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £838. Pop. 29. Watton (P. T. 91). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

THRICKBY, par. England, hund. East Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 900. Real prop. £743. Pop. 43. Caistor (P. T. 126). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich.

THRIMBY, chap. England, par. Morland, W. ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £1270. Pop. 81. Orton (P. T. 276). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £42. Here is an endowed school.

THRINGSTONE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Whitwick, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £2298. Pop. 1267. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists.

THRIPLOW, hund. England, co. Cambridge. Acres, 16,279. Pop. 4811. Containing 10 pars.

THRIPLOW, par. England, hund. Thriplow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 2607. Real prop. £1150. Pop. 417. Royston (P. T. 37). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £110.

THROCKING, or Thorking, par. England, hund. Edwinstree, co. Hertford. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £1508. Pop. 83. Buntingford (P. T. 31). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

THROCKMORTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Fladbury, middle div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 1560. Real prop. £1420. Pop. 159. Pershore (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Worcester.

THROWLEY, par. England, hund. Wonford, co. Devon. Acres, 3920. Real prop. £1594. Pop. 460. Oakhampton (P. T. 195). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

THROWLEY, par. England, hund. Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 3230. Real prop. £2526. Pop. 675. Faversham (P. T. 47). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Canterbury. Here are three almshouses, and an endowed free school.

THRUMPTON, parish, England, N. div. wapentake of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1080. Real prop. £1493. Pop. 132. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £28.

THRUSSINGTON, par. England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £1860. Pop. 454. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

THRUXTON, par. England, hund. Webtree, co. Hereford. Acres, 650. Real prop. £668. Pop. 59. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Hereford.

THRUXTON, par. England, hund. Andover, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £1418. Pop. 269. Andover (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

THRYBERGH, par. England, upper div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York. W. riding. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £2147. Pop. 332. Rotherham (P. T. 160). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York. Here is a small endowed school.

THUNDERIDGE, parish, England, hund. Braughin, co. Hertford. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £3230. Pop. 588. Ware (P. T. 21). Liv. a vic. in dioc. London.

THUNDERSLEY, par. England, hund. Barstaple, co. Essex. Acres, 2610. Real prop. £2199. Pop. 526. Rayleigh (P. T. 34). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. London.

THURCASTON, par. England, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2960. Real prop. £2117. Pop. 1241. Mount Sorrell (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is an endowed school.

THURGARTON, par. England, hund. North Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 890. Real prop. £905. Pop. 247. Cromer (P. T. 129). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

THURGARTON, hund. England, co. Nottingham. Acres, 71,750. Pop. 20,572. Containing 35 parishes.

THURGARTON, parish, England, S. div. wapentake of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham. Acres, 2770. Real prop. £3406. Pop. 329. Southwell (P. T. 132). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £27.

THURGOLAND, tnshp. England, par. Silkstone, upper div. wapentake of Staincross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2080. Real prop. £2398. Pop. 1147. Barnsley (P. T. 172). The

inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth and wire. Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists.

THURGOVIA, or THURGAU, canton, NE. of Switzerland, around Lake Constance and riv. Thur. Area, 350 sq. m. Pop. 77,000. The products are wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax, hemp, and vines; the pastures are extensive. Cotton and silk are manufactured here, but the staple article is linen. The canton is divided into eight bailiwics, and has a democratic constitution.

THURINGIA, tract of country centre of Germany, in Saxony, having Franconia on the W., and Meissen on the E. It long gave the title of landgrave to the elector of Saxony, though it was subdivided among a number of petty princes. The name, though little used, is still preserved, in a limited sense, in Thuringia forest.—*Thuringia, Forest of*, a hilly and woody tract of country in the interior of Germany, extending through many principalities. Area, 1000 sq. m. It is thinly peopled, but is rich in metals, particularly iron. It gives rise to a number of streams which flows into the Maine, Elbe, &c.

THURLBEAR, or THURLEBEER, par. England, hund. N. Curry, co. Somerset. Acres, 950. Real prop. £926. Pop. 202. Taunton (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £145.

THURLBY, par. England, lower div. wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £2092. Pop. 145. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £49.

THURLBY, parish, England, wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 5070. Real prop. £5251. Pop. 632. Market Deeping (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. The ancient Roman canal, Carr Dyke, passes close by the church, and is plainly discernible.

THURLEIGH, or THURLEY, par. England, hund. Willey, co. Bedford. Acres, 3480. Real prop. £2781. Pop. 538. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is an endowed school.

THURLES, mkt.-tn. and par. Ireland, bar. Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 10,459. Dublin, 95 m. Three annual fairs. Liv. a rect. in dioc. and archdioc. Cashel. Here are a handsome church, Roman Catholic chapel, friary, nunnery, a spacious market-house, good inns, and a barrack for infantry.

THURLESTON, par. England, within the lib. Ipswich, co. Suffolk. Pop. (with Whitton) 346. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

THURLESTONE, par. England, hund. Stanborough, co. Devon. Acres, 2390. Real prop. £2970. Pop. 466. Kingsbridge (P. T. 208). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

THURLOW, GREAT, par. England, hund. Risbridge, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £2098. Pop. 425. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Norwich.

THURLOW, LITTLE, par. England, hund. Risbridge, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1643. Pop. 464. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here are an endowed free school, and almshouses for 8 poor persons.

THURLOXTON, par. England, hund. North Petherton, co. Somerset. Acres, 520. Real prop. £1009. Pop. 229. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

THURLSTON, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 2980. Real prop. £2833. Pop. 636. Hinckley (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

THURLSTONE, tnshp. England, par. Penniston, upper div. wapentake Staincross, co. York, West riding. Acres, 7740. Real prop. £3625. Pop. 1599. Barnsley (P. T. 172). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth and hair cloth; and in the vicinity are fulling and scribbling-mills. Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists.

THURLTON, par. England, hund. Claverling, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £1522. Pop. 416. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

THURMASTON, tnshp. and chap. England, partly in the par. Barkby, and partly in that of Belgrave, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £4639. Pop. 947. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £42. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. The petty sessions for the hund. of E. Goscote are holden here.

THURNAU, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, chief place of a lordship, area, 84 sq. m., pop. 13,000. The tn. (pop. 1300), 12 m. N. of Bareith. It has a lyceum, with three professors, and a castle.

THURNBY, par. England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 2740. Real prop. £1209. Pop. 383. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £66.

THURNE, par. England, hund. W. Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 490. Real prop. £599. Pop. 138. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

THURNHAM, tnshp. England, partly in the par. Cockerham, and partly in that of Lancaster, hund. Lonsdale S. of the sands, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £2693. Pop. 526. Lancaster (P. T. 240).

THURNING, par. England, partly in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, and partly in that of Polebrook, co. Northampton. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £661. Pop. 130. Oundle (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln.

THURNING, par. England, hund. Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £1581. Pop. 140. Reepham (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

THURNSCOE, parish, England, lower div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, West riding. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £1658. Pop. 223. Barnsley (P. T. 172). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

THURROCK, GRAY'S, mkt.-tn. and parish, England, hund. Chafford, co. Essex. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £3649. Pop. 1248. London, 24 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £130. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Two annual fairs. Great quantities of bricks are made here for the London builders. Here is an endowed free school.

THURROCK, LITTLE, par. England, hund. Barstable, co. Essex. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £2287. Pop. 302. Gray's Thurrock (P. T. 24). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

THURROCK, WEST, par. England, hund.

Chafford, co. Essex. Acres, 2810. Real prop. £5327. Pop. (with Purfleet) 804. Gray's Thurrock (P. T. 24). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London.

THUROTZ, palat. NW. of Hungary, between Trentsin and Zolyom. Area, 440 sq. m. Pop. 40,000. It is very hilly, and fitter for pasturage than corn. The balsam collected from the mountain pines among the Carpathians forms a main branch of traffic. The principal grain raised is buck-wheat. The Waag crosses the N. part of the county. The chief town is Szent Marton, and the baron of Revai is the hereditary upper palatine.

THURSBY, or THOR'S TOWN, par. and tnshp. England, Cumberland ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 3190. Real prop. £5363. Pop. 564. Carlisle (P. T. 301). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Carlisle. Here is an endowed school.

THURSFORD, par. England, hund. North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £1389. Pop. 392. Little Walsingham (P. T. 113). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

THURSHELTON, parish, England, hund. Lifton, co. Devon. Acres, 2440. Real prop. £2065. Pop. 353. Oakhampton (P. T. 195). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter.

THURSLEY, par. England, hund. Godalming, co. Surrey. Acres, 3940. Pop. 849. Godalming (P. T. 33). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Winchester.

THURSO, seaport, mkt.-tn., post-tn., and par. Scotland, sh. of Caithness. Real prop. £8353. Pop. 4679. Edinburgh (P. T. 279). Liv. in presb. Caithness, and synod Caithness and Sutherland. Mkt.-day, Friday. Two annual fairs. The town is pleasantly situated on the NW. coast, at the head of a spacious bay, having a good harbour. Many handsome houses have lately been erected, with a new church, a town-house, an infirmary, markets, &c. This is a post of the custom-house, with a resident collector, comptroller, and inferior officers. The chief exports are corn, meal, salmon, and white fish; and the imports consist of most of the necessaries of life, including coal. Coarse linen is the principal manufacture of the place, and there are bleaching grounds and a tannery in the vicinity. Thurso, a burgh of barony, is governed by two baillies and 12 councillors. Pictish houses are common here; and in Thurso Park are the ruins of an old chapel, the burial-place of earl Harold, who was slain in 1190. Whinstone, freestone, and slate are plentiful throughout this parish.

THURSTABLE, hund. England, co. Essex. Acres, 23,640. Pop. 5942. Containing 10 pars.

THURSTANTON, par. England, hund. Wirrall, co. palat. Chester. Acres, 860. Real prop. £1064. Pop. 92. Great Neston (P. T. 194). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Chester.

THURSTON, par. England, hund. Thedwestry, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £2149. Pop. 462. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Norwich. Ann. val. £125.

THURSTONLAND, tnshp. England, par. Kirk Burton, upper div. wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2050. Real prop. £2579. Pop. 1098. Huddersfield (P. T. 188). Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists.

THURTON, par. England, hund. Loddon, co. Norfolk. Acres, 750. Real prop. £1143. Pop. 193. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £29.

THUXTON, or THURSTON, par. England hund. Mitford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1130. Real prop. £1120. Pop. 83. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

THWAITE, par. England, hund. S. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 490. Real prop. £777. Pop. 142. Aylesham (P. T. 118). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £138.

THWAITE, par. England, hund. Loddon, co. Norfolk. Acres, 500. Real prop. £874. Pop. 107. Bungay (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

THWAITE, par. England, hund. Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 690. Real prop. £1243. Pop. 175. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

THWAITES, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Millom, Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Pop. 324. Ravenglass (P. T. 279). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester.

THWING, par. England, wapentake Dickering, co. York, East riding. Acres, 4060. Real prop. £3181. Pop. 350. Bridlington (P. T. 206). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

TIBALDSTONE, hund. England, co. Gloucester. Acres, 5980. Pop. 824. Containing three pars.

TIBBERMUIR, par. Scotland, sh. Perth. Acres, 4670. Real prop. £7817. Pop. 1223. Perth (P. T. 40½). Liv. in presb. of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Here are several cotton manufactories, with extensive printing and bleaching fields.

TIBBERTON, par. England, hund. of the duchy of Lancaster, co. Gloucester. Acres 1620. Real prop. £1737. Pop. 307. Newent (P. T. 112). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

TIBBERTON, chap. England, par. Edgmond, Newport div. hund. Bradford South, co. Salop. Real prop. £2369. Pop. 351. Newport (P. T. 142). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

TIBBERTON, par. England, middle div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £1940. Pop. 337. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £75.

TIBBO, people, Africa, inhabiting the S. frontier of Fezzan, N. of Bornou. The Rock Tibbo, who inhabit the mountainous districts, are rude and ferocious, and harass their neighbours with frequent hostilities. The Tibbo of Bilma, who inhabit a tract between Fezzan and Bornou, are a milder race, and carry on most of the trade between the two countries.

TIBENHAM, par. England, hund. Depwade, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3360. Real prop. £4372. Pop. 650. St. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £60.

TIBER, riv. Italy, which rises in the Appennines, flows to the W. and S., passes by Rome, and falls into the Mediterranean about 15 miles below that city. Lat. 41. 47. N. Long. 11. 8. E. The length of its course is about 150 m., but it is navigable only for small vessels. At Rome it is about 100 yards across, but has considerable depth and rapidity.

TIBERIAS, lake, Asiatic Turkey, N. of Judea, celebrated in scripture as the sea of Gali-

lee. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, but with a very fertile plain intervening. Though the lake abounds in fish little is drawn from it. The town of Tabaria is now very small, though the ruins of the ancient one extend for a mile W.

TIBERTON, par. England, hund. Webtree, co. Hereford. Acres, 790. Real prop. £1187. Pop. 118. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Hereford.

TIBET, or THIBET, country, Asia, N. of the Himalaya mountains, and extending from the E. boundaries of Cashmere to the frontiers of China; above 3000 m. in length, but of irregular and uncertain breadth. Tibet Proper is subject to the Chinese, and governed by the viceroy of Lassa. The principal modern territorial subdivisions are Lassa, Teshoo Loomboo, the Undes, and Lahdack; between the two first and two last a great expanse of unexplored country intervenes. The Indus and Sutuleje are known to have their sources in this region; but the river which more peculiarly appertains to Tibet is the Sanpoo, of which little is known. The Cailas and Himalaya both belong to Tibet, and contain between them the sacred lakes of Manasarovare and Rawan's Hrad. Little is known of the interior of Tibet; but it is supposed to consist of extensive stony and sandy plains, diversified by mountains of moderate height, and by pastures traversed by inconsiderable streams, which generally lose themselves in salt lakes or morasses. The usual crops are barley, coarse peas, and wheat. No rice is cultivated, and wheat is scarce. The interior is rich in mineral stores; and on the surface of this dry and elevated region the production of nitre is abundant. Gold is found in many parts, and often very pure. The gold-mines are the exclusive property of the government. Rock-salt is found everywhere; and cinnabar, containing a large proportion of quicksilver, is a production of Tibet. The variety of wild-fowl, game, beasts of prey, flocks, and herds, is astonishing. Numerous flocks of sheep are pastured throughout the country, where mutton forms the principal food of the higher ranks. The skins of lambs are cured with the wool on, and constitute a valuable article of traffic. The principal intercourse of the E. Tibetians is with China. The chief imports to Lassa are tea, silk, khaduk, cloths for making tents, European broad-cloth, silver, chinaware, pearls, coral, cutlery, &c. The exports to Assam consist principally of silver bullion and rock-salt; the imports from Assam are rice, silk, cloths, iron, stick-lac, &c. The exports to Nepaul are tea, silk, silver, musk, cow-tails, and sable furs. The commerce between Bootan and Tibet is monopolized by the Debraja, who sends a caravan annually. Hindoostan receives the merchandize of Tibet through the intervening countries. The principal article is gold. The Chinese tazin, who represents the emperor of Lassa, may be virtually considered the viceroy of the province in all matters of importance. The Lamas are the priests of the sect of Buddha in Tibet. The grand or Dalai lama, who resides at Lassa, is considered by his adherents to be an incarnation of the divinity. The ritual or ceremonial worship appears to differ materially from that of the Brahminical Hindoos; and from the prejudices relating to the distinction of caste, &c., the natives of Tibet are exempt. The written laws of Tibet are said to be of great antiquity, and to have a strong analogy to those of China. In 1720, the emperor of China acquired the sovereignty of Tibet, which continued in a tranquil condition until 1790, when the Gorkhas of Nepaul invaded it, but were repulsed with great loss, and Tibet has ever since continued subject to China.

TIBRACH, or TIPPERAGHNY, or TYBROUGHNY, par. Ireland, bar. Iverk, co. Killkenny. prov. Leinster; situate on the Suir. Pop. (with Whitechurch) 2342. Carrick-on-Suir (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. of Dublin.

TIBSHELF, par. England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 2280. Real prop. £2610. Pop. 759. Alfreton (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings; and in the neighbourhood are extensive collieries.

TICEHURST, par. England, hund. Shoyswell, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 7280. Real prop. £5466. Pop. 2314. Wadhurst (P. T. 42). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chichester.

TICHBOURNE, or TITCHBOURNE, par. England, hund. Fawley, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 3060. Pop. 363. New Alresford (P. T. 57). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar in dioc. Winchester.

TICHFIELD, hund. England, Portsdown div. co. Southampton. Acres, 18,540. Pop. 4958. Containing three pars.

TICHMARSH, or TITCHMARSH, par. England, hund. Navisford, co. Northampton. Acres, 4480. Real prop. £6024. Pop. 843. Thrapston (P. T. 73). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Peterborough.

TICHVIN, tn. European Russia, gov. Novogorod, on riv. Tichvinka; 107 m. EBS. of Petersburg. Pop. 3600. It has tanneries and a considerable trade. It gives name to a canal which joins the riv. Tichvinka and Somminka.

TICINO, riv. N. of Italy, rising in Switzerland, on Mount St. Gothard, and, after traversing the canton of Ticino, flows into the Lago Maggiore. Issuing from that lake, at its S. extremity, it forms the boundary between Austrian Italy and the Sardinian states until its junction with the Po. Its banks were the scene of Hannibal's first victory on Italian ground.

TICINO, or TESSIN, dist. S. of Switzerland. Area, 1130 sq. m. Pop. 89,000. It was formerly called the Italian bailiwics, and is a tract of mountainous territory inhabited by Italians. It was governed by deputies from the respective cantons until 1815, when it was formed into an independent canton, divided into 8 districts: Mendrisio, Lugano, Pallemagia, Locarno, Bellinzona, Riviera, Blegno, and Levantina. It lies on the S. side of the Alpine chain, is watered by the Ticino, and is extremely mountainous. The soil is fertile and the climate mild. The mountains are covered with forests of chestnuts, the fruit of which, joined to the maize of the valleys, forms the chief food of the inhabitants. Wine is exported in small quantities. The exports are chiefly to Italy, and comprise silk, fruits, cheese, skins, marble, crystals, and timber; also the only manufacture of the country, straw-hats.

TICKENCOTE, par. England, hund. East, co. Rutland. Acres, 2410. Real prop. £1498.

Pop. 128. Stamford (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £130.

TICKENHAM, par. England, hund. Portbury, co. Somerset. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £2373. Pop. 427. Bristol (P. T. 114). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

TICKHILL, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, lower div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, West riding. Acres, 6470. Real prop. £9160. Pop. 2084. Bawtry (P. T. 153). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Fair, August 21. The houses are in general of respectable appearance, but built in a straggling manner. A very extensive trade was formerly carried on in malt, but at present there are not more than three kilns. Manorial courts-leet and baron are held annually. Here are meeting-houses for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, also a national school. In an adjacent vale are the remains of a priory of Augustine friars, founded in the reign of Henry III.

TICKILLEN, par. Ireland, bar. Shelmalier, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, situate on the riv. Slaney. Pop. 1185. Wexford (P. T. 94). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin.

TICKNALL, par. England, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £2064. Pop. 1278. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £87. Many of the inhabitants are employed at the extensive lime-works in the vicinity. Here are a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, a free school, and a hospital for seven decayed housekeepers, respectably endowed.

TICONDEROGA, tn. N. America, U. S., Essex co., New York, on W. side of Lake Champlain; 95 m. N. from Albany. Pop. 1996. A valuable mine of iron ore is found here.—*Ticonderoga, Fort*, famous in the history of the American wars, is situate on an eminence in this township on W. shore of Lake Champlain. It is now in ruins.

TIDCOMBE, par. England, hund. Kinwardstone, co. Wilts. Acres, 3390. Real prop. £2641. Pop. 243. Ludgershall (P. T. 71). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £46.

TIDDENHAM, par. England, hund. Westbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 6360. Real prop. £7284. Pop. 1180. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Gloucester.

TIDESWELL, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Acres, 10,950. Real prop. £3164. Pop. 2807. London, 160 m. Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Ann. val. £120. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Five annual fairs. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in calico-weaving and mining. Courts-leet and baron are held twice a-year. Here are chapels for Roman Catholics and Wesleyan Methodists; also a free grammar-school for the instruction of 100 boys.

TIDMARSH, par. England, hund. Theale, co. Berks. Acres, 800. Real prop. £1190. Pop. 143. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

TIDMINTON, par. England, upper div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 820. Real prop. £1581. Pop. 76. Shipston-upon-Stour (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester.

TIDORE, island, Eastern Seas, one of the Moluccas; 21 m. in circumference. Lat. 0. 45. N. Long. 127. 25. E. It is situate on the W. coast of Gilolo, and is 3 leagues S. from Ternate, from which it is separated by a safe channel, with good anchorage near the town. This island was first visited by the Spaniards under Magellan in 1521, who were kindly received, and obtained permission to build a factory. In 1527, the Portuguese drove them out and took possession of it. In 1607, the Dutch drove out the Portuguese, since which time, with some slight intermission, it has remained in their hands.

TIDWORTH, NORTH, par. England, hund. Amesbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 3120. Real prop. £1749. Pop. 392. Ludgershall (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

TIDWORTH, SOUTH, par. England, hund. Andover, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2170. Real prop. £1766. Pop. 217. Ludgershall (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester.

TIFFIELD, par. England, hund. Towcester, co. Northampton. Acres, 2530. Real prop. £1286. Pop. 131. Towcester (P. T. 60). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

TIGRE, prov. Africa, kingd. Abyssinia. It is composed of lofty mountains, interspersed with extensive plains. The Tacazze in general forms its W. boundary, while on the E. it reaches in part to the sea. This province contains Masuah, the port by which all the foreign trade of Abyssinia is carried on. Adowa is the present capital.

TIGRIS, riv. Asia, between the Turkish and Persian empires. It rises in the mountains of Armenia, about 15 m. E. of the source of the Euphrates. These two rivers separate, and flowing parallel to each other, but at a great distance, inclose the province of Algesira. At Bagdad they approach within 30 m., but again separate, forming the rich district of Irak Arabi. This river was famed in antiquity, Nineveh, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon having been built upon its banks. In modern times it can boast of Bagdad, Mosul, and Diarbekir. Above Bagdad it is navigable only for small vessels. At Korna it joins the Euphrates; and the river, under the name of Shut-ul-Arab, falls into the Persian gulf.

TILBROOK, par. England, hund. Stodden, co. Bedford. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £1488. Pop. 295. Kimbolton (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is an endowed Sunday school.

TILBURG, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. North Brabant; 14 m. E. of Breda. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 51. 34. N. Long. 5. 5. E. It has extensive woollen manufactures, but few public buildings.

TILBURY, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 970. Real prop. £1562. Pop. 236. Castle Hedingham (P. T. 48). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

TILBURY, par. England, hund. Barstable, co. Essex. Acres, 2120. Real prop. £2785. Pop. 276. Gray's Thurrock (P. T. 24). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London. Tilbury Fort stands close to the banks of the Thames, partly in this par., and partly in that of Chadwell; it was originally a block-house, erected in the reign of Henry VIII.; but, after the memorable attack of the Dutch fleet in 1667, it was converted into a regular fortification, to which considerable additions have since been made.

TILBURY, East, par. England, hund. Barstable, co. Essex. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £2936. Pop. 245. Gray's Thurrock (P. T. 24). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of London. Ann. val. £150. Situate near that part of the Thames called the Hope, where, on Hope Point, is a battery for the defence of the river below Tilbury Fort.

TILDESLEY, or Tyldersley, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Leigh, hund. West Derby, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 2610. Real prop. £6744. Pop. 5038. Newton-in-Makerfield (P. T. 193). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. About the year 1780 it contained only three families, since which time it has surprisingly increased to its present population. The manufacture of cotton, which is extensively carried on, and weaving, agriculture, and the neighbouring collieries, which are very considerable, constitute the principal employment of the inhabitants. Here are chapels for the connexion of the late countess of Huntingdon and Wesleyan Methodists; also a national school for the instruction of 250 boys and as many girls. In 1828, a subscription library was established.

TILEHURST, or Tylehurst, par. England, hund. Reading, co. Berks. Acres, 5400. Real prop. £8979. Pop. 1878. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Salisbury. Here are a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and national schools for children of both sexes.

TILESWORTH, par. England, hund. Manshead, co. Bedford. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £1432. Pop. 275. Dunstable (P. T. 33). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £48.

TILLICOULTRY, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Clackmannan. Acres, 6000. Real prop. £4209. Pop. 1472. Alloa (P. T. 31). Liv. in presb. of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The metals and minerals found in this district are silver, lead, copper, ironstone, cobalt, antimony, arsenic, granite, basaltes, &c. This par. has been long famous for the manufacture of blankets, plaids, and a species of shalloon, having worsted warp and linen waft, termed Tillicoultry serge.

TILLINGHAM, parish, England. hund. of Dengey, co. Essex. Acres, 3760. Real prop. £6380. Pop. 970. Bradwell-near-the-Sea (P. T. 51). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar in the dioc. of London.

TILLINGTON, par. England, hund. Rotherbridge, rape Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 4080. Real prop. £3655. Pop. 806. Petworth (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester.

TILMANSTONE, par. England, hund. of Eastry, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £1250. Pop. 407. Deal (P. T. 74). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury.

TILNEY, All Saints, parish, England, Marshland div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2020. Real prop. £5397. Pop. 420. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Norwich.

TILNEY, St. Lawrence, parish, England, Marshland div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2520. Real prop. £5855. Pop. 672. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a vic. dioc. Norwich.

TILSHEAD, par. England, hund. Branch and Dole, co. Wilts. Acres, 3990. Real prop. £2273. Pop. 465. East Lavington (P. T. 90). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Salisbury.

TILSIT, tn. Prussia, prov. Lithuania; 56 m. ENE. of Königsberg. Pop. 9000. Lat. 55. 4. N. Long. 21. 56. E. On the banks of the Tilse and Niemen. The inhabitants carry on a trade, by means of the Niemen, with Königsberg and Poland. The chief articles are corn, wax, salt, salted provisions, hats, and leather. Tilsit gives name to a district which extends to the inlet of the Curische-Haff, a level and fertile tract, noted for exports of barley, butter, and cheese. The memorable treaty of peace was concluded here in 1807 between France and Prussia, which unfortunately threw the weight of Russian influence for several years into the scale of Bonaparte.

TILSTOCK, chap. England, par. Whitchurch, Whitchurch div. hund. Bradford North, co. of Salop. Pop. with par. Whitchurch (P. T. 163). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £100.

TILSTON, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Broxton, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 3570. Real prop. £1213. Pop. 873. Whitchurch (P. T. 163). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chester.

TILTEY, par. England, hund. Dunmow, co. Essex. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £1537. Pop. 82. Thaxted (P. T. 44). Liv. a donative and a peculiar, in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £30.

TILTON-ON-THE-HILL, parish, England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2950. Real prop. £2819. Pop. 342. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

TIMAHOE, par. Ireland, bar. Claine, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Acres, 1935. Pop. 1527. Killcock (P. T. 18). Liv. an entire rect. in the dioc. Killdare, and archdioc. Dublin.

TIMAHOE, or Timohoe, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Stradbally, Queen's County, prov. Leinster. Pop. 300. Stradbally (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £387. Mkt.-day, Monday. Three annual fairs.

TIMBERLAND, par. England, wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 9190. Real prop. £2636. Pop. 1278. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

TIMBERSCOMBE, par. England, hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £1943. Pop. 453. Dunster (P. T. 162). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar in dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £140. Here is an endowed school.

TIMBUCTOO. See Tombuctoo.

TIMOLEAGUE, mkt.-tn. and par. Ireland, the latter being partly in the E. div. of East Carbery bar., and extending also into the united bars. of Ibaune and Barryroe, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1324. Bandon (P. T. 186). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Ross, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £413. Four annual fairs. Situate on the riv. Arigadeen, which is navigable for sloops up to the town, and by lighters 2 m. further. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture.

TIMOLIN, vil. and par. Ireland, the latter being partly in Killkea and Moone bars., and partly in Narragh and Rheban East, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2941. Ballytore (P. T. 35). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £127. Two annual fairs.

TIMOOLE. See Tymole.

TIMOR, island, Eastern Seas; 250 m. long, by 40 m. broad. Lat. 9. 30. S. Long. 124. 30. E. It is a hilly country. The rivers are small, and not navigable beyond the influence of the tides. A large supply of sandal-wood is annually procured from hence. Gold is found in several of the rivers, both in lumps and grains. Copper abounds in the Philaran hills. The Dutch and Portuguese claim the whole sovereignty of the island. Fort Concordia is the cap. of the former, and Delli of the latter; but their respective boundaries are ill-defined, and some of the native chiefs disclaim all subordination. The natives resemble the South Sea islanders rather than the Malays. In the interior they are subdivided into small communities, governed by chiefs. They cultivate rice, maize, millet, kachang, yams, potatoes, and cotton; but maize is the staple article of food, together with sugar of the loutar palm, and a species of sago. The pop. is thinly scattered over the island, and, except those built by Europeans, it cannot be said to contain any towns. The imports consist of coarse blue and white cloths, chintzes, red handkerchiefs, silk, muskets and gunpowder, iron, coarse cutlery, and lead. The exports, sandal-wood, earth oil, and wax.

TIMOTHAN, par. Ireland, within the libs. of the city of Dublin, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. not specified. Dublin adjacent. Liv. an unendowed prebendary, in diocs. Dublin and Glendalough.

TIMSBURY, par. England, hund. Chew, co. of Somerset. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £6777. Pop. 1367. Pensford (P. T. 116). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

TIMSBURY, par. England, hund. of King's Sombourne, Andover div. co. of Southampton. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £1302. Pop. 165. Romsey (P. T. 73). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £24, and £400 Queen Anne's bounty. Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists.

TIMWORTH, par. England, hund. Thedwestry, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1056. Pop. 216. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

TINDALE, ward, England, co. Northumberland. Acres, 514,660. Pop. 42,415. Containing 33 pars., including 6 mkt.-tns., besides 4 chaps. and 156 tnshps.

TINEHALY, post and fair-tn. Ireland, par. Killcommon, bar. Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 575. Dublin, 53 m. Seven annual fairs.

TINEHINCH, bar. Ireland, Queen's County, prov. Leinster. Pop. 17,113. Containing four pars., and the market-tn. of Mountmellick.

TINGEWICK, par. England, hund. Buckingham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2290. Real prop. £2337. Pop. 866. Buckingham (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is an endowed charity school.

TINGRITH, or TYNGRAVE, par. England, hund. Manshead, co. Bedford. Acres, 840. Real prop. £1349. Pop. 162. Woburn (P. T. 41). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £120.

TINGWALL, par. Scotland, to which is annexed the ancient pars. of Weisdale and Whiteness, in the island of Mainland, Shetland, sh. Orkney and Shetland; 10 m. long, and 5 m. broad. Real prop. £730. Pop. 2797. Liv. in the presb. Shetland, and syn. of Orkney. The bays of Laxfirth and Scalloway form fine harbours. In Laxfirth there is abundance of salmon, and off the coast is a recently discovered cod bank, upon which there is a very productive fishery, and to which the increase of the population in Tingwall is mainly attributable.

TINKLETON, par. England, hund. Piddletown, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £2421. Pop. 171. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £100.

TINNEVELLY, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic, occupying the SE. extremity of the peninsula. Pop. 564,947. Lat. 8. 0. to 10. 0. N. Bounded N. by Madura, SE. by the gulf of Manaar, and W. by Travancore. The principal rivers are the Tambarapurni and Sylaur; the latter creates by its falls the cataracts of Courtallum. Towards the S. and E. extremity of the coast there are many salt marshes. The chief productions of this dist. are rice and cotton. The chief towns are Tinnevelly, Alvertinevelly, Shermadevy, and Culdacourchy. In times of remote Hindoo antiquity this dist. formed part of the great Pandian empire, the cap. of which was Tanjore.—*Tinnevelly*, tn. Southern Carnatic, cap. of the above dist.; 59 m. NNE. from Cape Comorin. Lat. 8. 48. N. Long. 78. 0. E.

TINSLEY, chap. England, par. Rotherham, upper div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £16,214. Pop. 368. Rotherham (P. T. 160). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £111.

TINTAGELL, par. England, hund. Lesnewth, co. Cornwall, situate near the Bristol Channel. Acres, 3960. Real prop. £3674. Pop. (with Bossiney) 1006. Bossiney (P. T. 230). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Exeter.

TINTERN, or KINNEAGH, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 5300. Feathard Wex (P. T. 108). Liv. an impropriate cur. in dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. of Dublin. Three annual fairs. Here are a parish church and two Roman Catholic chapels. The poor school consists of nearly 700 children, and is endowed by the Coclough family, whose noble seat is at this place.

TINTERN, PARVA, par. England, upper div. hund. Ragland, co. of Monmouth. Acres, 650. Real prop. £584. Pop. 313. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £106. Here are the remains of Tintern abbey, the property of the duke of Beaufort; it was founded in 1131, as a convent for Cistercian monks; and the ruins of its church present some beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture. These ruins stand on the western bank of the river Wye, 5 m. N. of Chepstow.

TINTINHULL, hund. England, co. Somerset. Acres, 7450. Pop. 4492. Containing seven parishes.

TINTINHULL, par. England, hund. Tintin hull, co. Somerset. Acres, 2440. Real prop. £3507. Pop. 473. Ilchester (P. T. 121). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £60.

TINTO, riv. SW. of Spain, prov. of Seville, which runs into the Atlantic W. of the Guadalquivir, near the tn. of Moguer. At its mouth it forms a considerable bay, about 7 m. in

breadth; and large vessels sail up as far as San Juan del Puerto.

TINTWISTLE, or Tingetwissel, tnshp. England, par. Mottram, Longden Dale, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 17,050. Real prop. £3786. Pop. 1820. Stockport (P. T. 176). Two annual fairs. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, and at the stone quarries in the vicinity. Here is a chapel for Calvinistic Methodists, with a school, in which about 400 children are instructed.

TINWALD, par. Scotland (to which the ancient par. Trailflat was united in 1650), sh. Dumfries; 6 m. long, and 4 m. broad. Real prop. £7007. Pop. 1220. Dumfries (P. T. 71½). Liv. in presb. and synod Dumfries.

TINWELL, par. England, hund. East, co. Rutland. Acres, 2140. Real prop. £2115. Pop. 262. Stamford (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Peterborough. Here is a small endowment for the instruction of children.

TIPERA, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal. Area, 6618 sq. m. Pop. 750,000. Bounded N. by Silhet and Dacca Jelalpoor; S. by Chittagong; E. the Burmese dominions; and W. the great riv. Megna and the dist. of Dacca Jelalpoor. The principal river is the Goomty. The coarse cotton goods of this country are known all over the world, and are largely exported, both by the Company and private merchants.

TIPNOAK, hund. England, rape Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 9090. Pop. 2220. Containing 3 parishes.

TIPPER, par. Ireland, bar. North Naas, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 821. Naas (P. T. 19). Liv. a rect. in diocs. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin.

TIPPERARY, co. Ireland, prov. Munster, Acres, 834,909. Pop. 402,563. This co. is in the diocs. of Cashel and Emly, and archdioc. Cashel. Bounded on the W. by the Shannon; S. by the cos. Waterford and Cork; E. by Queen's County and Killkenny; and N. by King's County. It is divided into 11 bars., 1 city, 1 borough, 7 mkt.-tns., 186 pars., and returns four members to parliament. Though occupied by several mountain ranges, yet on the whole it may be deemed a level dist. The most extensive mountainous area is situate on the NW. of the co. adjoining Limerick. In this are comprehended the Keapers, and the Silver-mine mountains. The chief rivers are the Shannon (which, after receiving the tributary waters of the Nore and Barrow, pours its flood into the ocean), the Silver-mines, and the Suir. Wheat is grown generally, but more especially in the rich and warm S. baronies. But this co. is more remarkable for the excellence of its cattle, and sweetness of its sheep-walks, than for the number of its corn-fields. Coals of the stone kind are raised near Killenaule. Mines of lead have been worked in a few places. The civil division comprehends the baronies of Clanwilliam, Eliogarty, East Iffa and Offa, West Iffa and Offa, Ikerin, Killnemanagh, Middlethird, Lower Ormond, Upper Ormond, Owney, Arra, and Sliebhardagh. The chief towns are Cashel, Clonmell, Carrick-on-Suir, Roscrea, Nenagh, Caher, &c. Some woollens are manufactured, and stockings knitted, both for home consumption; ratteens are manufactured at Carrick-on-Suir for the public market, besides woollens and cottons at Clonmell. The bors. of Cashel and Clonmel return one member each to parliament, and the co. two.

TIPPERARY, post and fair-tn. Ireland, bar. Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 3999. Pop. 7996. Dublin, 127 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £276. Ann. fairs, four. Here is a poor school for 21 boys, and also one on the foundation of Erasmus Smith.

TIPPERKIVEN, par. Ireland, bar. Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 791. Blessington (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. in diocs. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £127.

TIPTON, or Tibbington, par. England, s. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 3020. Real prop. £22,804. Pop. 14,951. Wednesbury (P. T. 117). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Situate near the source of the riv. Trent. It has risen from an inconsiderable village to its present extent and importance from the mines of coal and ironstone with which it abounds; there are not less than nine forges, with blast furnaces, also large manufactories for tinned plates, soap, muriatic potash, and red lead; all kinds of nails, hinges, fenders, fire-irons, and boilers for steam-engines are manufactured to a great extent. Its trade is greatly facilitated by the Birmingham canal. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and several national schools, in which more than 1000 children are instructed.

TIRAGHRILL, bar. Ireland, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 28,736. Containing 15 pars., the tn. of Coloony, and the vils. Revastown, Gurtlownen, Ballintogher, Ballysadar, Tubberscanavin, and Ballydryhed.

TIRANO, tn. Austrian Italy, on riv. Adda: 40 m. NNE. of Bergamo. Pop. 3700. With a large annual fair.

TIRAWLEY, bar. Ireland, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 238. Containing 16 pars., the mkt.-tn. of Ballina, and several hamlets. The family of Cuff take the title of baron from this place.

TIRENASCRAGH, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 1093. Portumna (P. T. 99). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Clonfert, archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £71.

TIRHOOT, dist. Hindoostan, NW. of prov. Bahar. Area, 5033 sq. m. Pop. 2,000,000. Bounded N. by territory Saptari, belonging to Nepaul; S. by the Ganges; E. the dist. of Purneah; and W. that of Sarun. The most valuable exportable commodities are sugar, indigo, saltpetre, opium, tobacco, pawn, ginger, and rice. The principal rivers are the Gunduck, Bhagmati, and Goggra. The principal tns. are Hajypoor, Singhea, Durbunga, and Mowah. In 1765 this territory was ceded to the British government.

TIRLEMONT, or Tienen, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. South Brabant, on river Geete; 25 m. E. of Brussels. Pop. 8000. Lat. 50. 48. N. Long. 4. 55. E. It has considerable manufactures of woollens, as well as breweries and distilleries; it is known chiefly as the scene of military encounters between the French and Austrians.

TIRLEY, or Turley, par. England, partly in lower div. hund. Deerhurst, and partly in the lower div. of that of Westminster, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £3940. Pop. (with Hawj, 498. Tewkesbury (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of Deerhurst.

TIR-YR-ABAD. See LLANDULAS.

TIRY, island and par. Scotland, dist. Mull, sh. Argyll. Acres, 12,000. Real prop. £7068. Pop. 4453. Liv. in presb. Mull, synod Argyll. It lies about 16 m. to the W. of Mull, and produces bear, black oats, potatoes, and lint. The coast is rocky, and indented by several fine bays. The W. point, termed the hill of Cean-Mharra, has a number of remarkable caverns, resorted to by vast flocks of aquatic fowl. There is a regular ferry, attended however with much danger, from breakers, shifting sands, and rapid currents, across the sound to Coll. From Coll another stated ferry communicates with Croig Harbour, in Mull. Granite, whinstone, ironstone, and limestone are very abundant. The fisheries and manufacture of kelp constantly employ the greater proportion of the islanders. On various parts of the island are visible the remains of Duns or Danish forts.

TISBURY, par. England, hund. Dunworth, co. Wilts. Acres, 7600. Real prop. £13,409. Pop. 2259. Hindon (P. T. 94). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £140. The church is a very ancient and spacious edifice, in the Norman style. Here is also a chapel for Independents. Wardour Castle, the seat of the noble family of Arundel, stands on an eminence. At a short distance are the venerable ruins of the ancient castle, which is of very remote origin.

TISSINGTON, par. England, wapentake of Wirksworth, co. Derby. Acres, 2310. Real prop. £5450. Pop. 459. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £40.

TISTED, EAST, par. England, hund. Selbourne, Alton N. div., co. Southampton. Acres, 4290. Real prop. £1869. Pop. 232. Alton (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester. Here is an endowed school.

TISTED, WEST, par. England, hund. Bishop's Sutton, Alton N. div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2970. Real prop. £1401. Pop. 264. New Alresford (P. T. 57). Liv. a donative, in dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £60.

TITCHFIELD, or TICHFIELD, mkt.-tn. England, hund. Tichfield, Portsdown div., co. Southampton. Acres, 15,960. Real prop. £12,017. Pop. 3712. London, 78 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Winchester. Mkt.-day, Friday. Four annual fairs. It is situate at the mouth of Southampton Water, near the Tichfield riv. The tn. is small but well built, and inhabited by many respectable families. A court baron is held twice a year, a court leet annually, the latter having jurisdiction of pleas of debt under 40*s*. Here is a meeting-house for Independents, and a charity school. Near the tn. are the ruins of Titchfield House, erected by the first earl of Southampton. Titchfield gives title of marquis to Bentinck, duke of Portland.

TITCHWELL, par. England, hund. Smithdon, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1500. Real prop. £1641. Pop. 159. Burnham Westgate (P. T. 117). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

TITESKIN, par. Ireland, bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster. Pop. with Aghada. Cloyne (P. T. 186). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel.

TITLEY, par. England, hund. Wigmore, co. Hereford. Acres, 2030. Real prop. £2556. Pop. 328. Kington (P. T. 155). Liv. a cur. dioc. Hereford.

TITSEY, par. England, upper div. hund. Tandridge, co. Surrey. Acres, 2490. Pop. 202. Godstone (P. T. 19). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Winchester.

TITTLESHALL, or TITLESHALE, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2960. Real prop. £3586. Pop. (with Godwick) 570. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. with that of Godwick, in dioc. Norwich.

TIVERTON, hund. England, co. Devon. Acres, 23,960. Pop. 10,519. Containing 5 parishes.

TIVERTON, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, hund. Tiverton, co. Devon. Acres, 16,790. Real prop. £14,011. Pop. 9766. London, 162 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. Market-days, Tuesday and Saturday; and, on the second Tuesday in every month, a large cattle market. Two annual fairs. Sends 2 members to parliament. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and is pleasantly situate between the rivers Exe and Loman. The Exe is crossed by two stone bridges. The principal public buildings consist of the corn-market and town-hall, market-house, bridewell, a reading-room, a neat theatre, and assembly rooms. Tiverton was considered in 1612 the chief woollen manufacture in the W. of England, but the introduction of Norwich stuffs, in 1745, occasioned its decline. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with a recorder, town-clerk, &c. The church is a venerable Gothic structure, containing several costly monuments; and a handsome modern edifice has lately been erected as a chapel of ease. There are meeting-houses for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar-school was founded and endowed by Peter Blundell; the annual income is upwards of £900. The free English school was founded by Robert Comyn: about 100 children are instructed in this school. Here are almshouses, and numerous other charities for apprenticing poor children, and contributing in various ways to the comfort of the poor.

TIVETSHALL, ST. MARGARET, par. England, hund. Diss, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £2788. Pop. 376. Diss (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

TIVETSHALL, ST. MARY, par. England, hund. Diss, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £1872. Pop. 313. Diss (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

TIVOLI (anc. Tibur), tn. Italy, States of the Church; 18 m. EBN. of Rome. Pop. 14,000. Lat. 41. 58. N. Long. 12. 50. E. Situate on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect over the Campagna di Roma. Its great attraction is in the falls of the Teverone (the ancient Anio), which glides gently through the town till reaching the brink of the rock, over which it precipitates itself 100 feet in one mass, and rushes through a chasm of the rock into a cavern below. On the summit of the steep bank stands a beautiful temple of the Corinthian order. Near it are other remains of antiquity. The modern town contains a cathedral and several churches.

TIXALL, par. England, S. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £3070. Pop. 176. Stafford (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

TIXOVER, par. England, hund. Wrangdike, co. Rutland. Acres, 1080. Real prop. £1082. Pop. 100. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a cur., dioc. Lincoln.

TLAXCALLA, or Tlascalla, gov. N. America, state La Puebla de los Angeles, repub. Mexico; 354 m. long by 100 m. broad. Pop. 59,177. Bounded N. by Vera Cruz, E. by Oaxaca. S. by the Pacific ocean, and W. by the state of Mexico. The soil and productions are nearly the same as Mexico. It produces maize in great quantities. This territory was formerly a kingdom, the inhabitants of which, at the invasion by Cortez, were the enemies of Mexico. After the conquest, Cortez obtained a grant of this kingdom from Charles VI., and it is consequently exempt from duties to the crown of Spain.—*Tlaxcalla*, cap. of the above prov., on a riv. which runs into the Pacific ocean, 64 m. E. of Mexico. Pop. 3400. Lat. 19. 19. N. Long. 98. 0. W.

TLEMSAN, or Tremecen, prov. Barbary, W. of kingd. Algiers. On the N. it has the Mediterranean, on the E. the prov. of Titterie, on the W. the riv. Mulluvia, separating it from Fez, while on the S. a continuation of the chain of Atlas divides it from the Bled el Jereede. Its sea-port is Oran.—*Tlemsan*, or *Tremecen*, city of Algiers, cap. of the above prov.; 220 m. WSW. of Algiers. Formerly the metropolis of a kingdom, but now in ruins. It contains several Roman remains.

TOBAGO, island, W. Indies, the most S. of the Caribbee islands; 25 m. long by 12 m. broad. Lat. 11. 20. N. Long. 60. 43. W. Near its NE. extremity is Little Tobago, an island 2 m. long and 1 m. broad. Tobago is equal in richness of produce to any island in these seas. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498. After undergoing many vicissitudes for several centuries, it was taken by the English in 1803, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris in 1814. The principal town is Scarborough.

TOBERMORE, or Tubbermore, fair and post-town, Ireland, par. Killcronaghan, bar. Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster. Pop. 679. Dublin, 126 m. Six annual fairs.

TOBERMOREY, seaport and post-tn. Scotland, par. Kilninian, dist. Mull, sh. Argyll. Pop. with par. It consists of about 100 houses built of stone. A custom-house and general post-office were established here in 1791, and subsequently a sheriff substitute court was erected for more regular administration of justice. The harbour is capacious and greatly adapted for a fishing-station. It has also an easy and constant communication with Liverpool, the Clyde, and the fishing-lochs of Scotland. Here is a new district church, built under the provisions of the Highland Church Act.

TOBOLSK, gov. Siberia, forming the W. part of Asiatic Russia. Pop. 622,422. Separated from European Russia on the W. by the Ural mountains. On the N. it is bounded by the Northern ocean, on the S. by China and Independent Tartary, and on the E. by Irkoutsk. Although this government includes most of the cultivated part of Asiatic Russia, yet it is far from fertile. In the N. part a few pines and stunted shrubs are the only produce of the soil. Fishing and the chase of fur-bearing animals afford the only sources of subsistence. The only agricultural districts are those in the W., on the river Tobol and its tributaries. The quantity and value of fish in the rivers of this gov. have made them a considerable object of trade. The mineral wealth of this region is unrivalled. It produces some gold, also iron and copper abundantly, and the forges of Catherinenburg are perhaps the most extensive in the old world.

TOBOLSK, cap. of the above gov. and of Asiatic Russia. Pop. 16,200. Lat. 58. 12. N. Long. 68. 15. E. Situate on river Irtysch, at its junction with the Tobol. It is composed of two parts, the high and low town. The high town occupies the site of the ancient fort, and forms still what is properly called the city. It contains the residence of the governor, the tribunals, public offices, and the magazine of foreign merchandise. The lower town is a sort of suburb, connected with which is another, inhabited by Tartars. Tobolsk is a great thoroughfare for the limited trade which the situation of Siberia admits of. The most important is that carried on between European Russia and the frontier of China.

TOBOSO, tn. Spain, prov. La Mancha; 68 m. SSE. of Madrid. Pop. 4000. Lat. 39. 34. N. Long. 2. 57. W. Its chief title to notice arises from the prominent place given to it in the Adventures of Don Quixote.

TOCAT, or Tokat (anc. Berisa), city, Asiatic Turkey, in pachalic of Sivas, on river Jekil Irmak (anc. Iris); 40 m. NW. of Sivas. Pop. 60,000. Lat. 39. 35. N. Long. 36. 30. E. The manufactures are of vessels of copper, kettles, candlesticks, blue morocco, and silk stuffs. Tocat is the centre of a very extensive inland trade to and from all parts of Asia Minor. It belongs to a female of the Ottoman family, and is governed by a weiwode.

TOCKENHAM, par. England, hund. Kingsbridge, co. Wilts. Acres, 850. Real prop. £1501. Pop. 164. Wootton-Bassett (P. T. 90). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

TOCKHOLES, tnshp. and chap. England, par. and hund. Blackburn, lower div. co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 2050. Real prop. £2538. Pop. 1124. Blackburn (P. T. 212). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £119.

TOCUYO, tn. S. America, gov. Caraccas, prov. Venezuela, repub. Columbia, near the source of riv. Tocuyo; 60 m. N. of Truxillo. Pop. 10,200. Lat. 9. 35. N. Long. 72. 40. W. The wheat of this town is esteemed the best in the province. Coverlids, and other cloths which are manufactured here, are sent to Maracaibo, &c. Another species of commerce is the sale of salt, which is brought from the salt-ponds of Coro.—*Tocuyo*, river, which rises in the vicinity of Lake Maracaibo on its E. side, 100 m. from the Caribbean Sea, into which it is discharged 30 m. E. of Coro. Its vicinity furnishes abundance of timber of the largest size fit for every kind of building.

TODBERE, par. England, Thurminster div., hund. Red Lane, co. Dorset. Acres, 520. Real prop. £643. Pop. 119. Shaftesbury (P. T. 101). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Stour Provost, in dioc. Bristol.

TODDENHAM, par. England, upper div. hund. Westminster, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2800. Real prop. £3401. Pop. 481. Moreton-in-the-Marsh (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

TODDINGTON, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Manshead, co. Bedford. Acres, 5390. Real prop. £7822. Pop. 1926. London, 38 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Five annual fairs. The town is small

and irregularly built. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of straw-plat. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, also an hospital for a chaplain and three poor men.

TODDINGTON, par. England, lower div. hund. Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £2740. Pop. 290. Winchcombe (P. T. 99). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £72.

TODMORDEN, mkt.-tn. and chap. England, partly in the par. Rochdale, hund. Salford, co. pal. Lancaster, and partly in the par. Halifax, co. York, W. riding. Real prop. £5547. Pop. (with Walsden) 6054. London, 207 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Mkt.-days, Thursday and Saturday. Four annual fairs. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton, fustian, dimity, and velveteen: the Rochdale Canal passing near the town adds to the prosperity of the trade. A new chapel, under the late acts of parliament, has been recently erected. There are meeting-houses for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Unitarians, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, nearly all of which have Sunday schools. The Leeds and Manchester railroad passes through it.

TODOS SANTOS, bay, S. America, coast of Brazil, prov. Bahia; 36 m. in circumference. The E. part of the bay is in Lat. 12. 42. S. Long. 38. 42. W. Several rivers fall into this bay, of which the principal are Paraguasu, Sergipe, Jaguaripe, Matuim, Paranamerin, and Piraja. The trade from this bay was very considerable, even under the restraints imposed by the Portuguese government. It has of late greatly increased by the treaty concluded with Great Britain.

TODWICK, par. England, upper div. wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, West riding. Acres, 1860. Real prop. £1922. Pop. 224. Rotherham (P. T. 160). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £148.

TOEM, par. Ireland, bar. Killnemanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 3777. Pop. with Aghacrew. Tipperary (P. T. 127). Liv. a rect. in dioc. and archdioc. of Cashel. Ann. val. £215.

TOEMONIA AND TUMNA, par. Ireland, bar. Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. 4451. Carrick-on-Shannon (P. T. 98). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Elphin, and archdioc. of Tuam. A monastery for Dominican friars was founded here by O'Connor in the 28th of Elizabeth.

TOFT, par. England, hund. Long Stow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £1736. Pop. 279. Caxton (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Ely.

TOFT, par. England, wapentake Walshcroft, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 850. Real prop. £2624. Pop. 74. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

TOFT, Monk's, par. England, hund. Clavering, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1550. Real prop. £3409. Pop. 333. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

TOFTES, or Toftrees, par. England, hund. Gallow, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £1560. Pop. 78. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £86.

TOFTS, West, parish, England, hund. of Grimeshoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3200. Real prop. £1133. Pop. 182. Brandon Ferry (P. T. 78). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £100.

TOGGENBURG, The, valley, N. of Switzerland, between the cantons of Appenzel and Zurich; about 50 m. long. Pop. 50,000. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The capital is Lichtensteig.

TOKAY, tn. NE. of Hungary, at the junction of rivs. Bodrog and Theysse; 114 m. ENE. of Pest. Pop. 4200. Lat. 48. 7. N. Long. 21. 24. E. It contains five churches and two monasteries. The town has attained great celebrity for its wine. It owes this superiority partly to the climate, partly to the care taken in the selection of the grapes, and in the preparation of the wine. Great part of the wine sold for Tokay is produced in other parts of Hungary.

TOLEDO, prov. Central Spain, New Castile, situate chiefly S. of riv. Tagus. Area, 9240 sq. m. Pop. 371,000. It is mountainous, comprising the Sierra de Guadalupe, del Rubial de Yevenes, and de Billuersca. From these, and from more distant mountains, flow several rivers, as the Alberche and the Algodar. The Tagus traverses the N., and the Guadiana approaches the S. part of the province. Vines, silk, honey, wax, and fruits adapted to the temperature are produced. The manufactures are small. The province is divided into five districts.

TOLEDO, city, Spain, chief tn. preceding prov. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 39. 52. N. Long. 4. 11. W. Situate near the Tagus. The public edifices are the alcazar, formerly a palace, the cathedral, several churches, hospitals, monasteries and convents. Of Roman monuments there are only the remains of a circus, aqueduct, and road. The university, formerly in repute, was suppressed in 1807. Woollens, linens, and silks are manufactured; swords, noted throughout Spain, are made near the Tagus. Toledo is a place of antiquity, and was successively governed by Goths, Moors, and kings of Castile. It was formerly the seat of several meetings of the Cortes, and of a number of church councils.

TOLENTINO, tn. Central Italy, States of the Church, on riv. Chiento; 92 m. NNE. of Rome. Pop. 4000. Lat. 43. 13 N. Long. 13. 16. E. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded between Bonaparte and the papal court in 1797, and for some actions between the Austrians and Neapolitans in 1815.

TOLLAND, par. England, hund. Taunton, co. Somerset. Acres, 920. Real prop. £1261. Pop. 121. Wiveliscombe (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

TOLLAND ROYAL, par. England, hund. Chalk, co. Wilts. Acres, 4180. Real prop. £1389. Pop. 600. Shaftesbury (P. T. 101). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

TOLLAND, co. N. America, U. S., Connecticut. Pop. 18,700.—*Tolland*, chief tn. of above co.; 83 m. WSW. of Boston. Pop. 1698.

TOLLER, FRATRUM, or Little Toller, par. England, Dorset div., hund. Tollerford, co. Dorset. Acres, 750. Real prop. £505. Pop. 56. Beaminster (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bristol.

TOLLER PORCORUM, or Great Toller, par. England, hund. Tollerford, co. Dorset. Acres, 2440. Real prop. £1555. Pop. 540. Beaminster (P. T. 141). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Bristol.

TOLLERTON, par. England, S. div. wapentake Bingham, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £2280. Pop. 149. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

TOLLESBURY, par. England, hund. Thurstable, co. Essex. Acres, 4640. Real prop. £7623. Pop. 1066. Maldon (P. T. 37). Liv. a vic. in dioc. London. Here is a meeting-house for Independents.

TOLLESHUNT, Darcy, parish, England, hund. Thurstable, co. Essex. Acres, 3100. Real prop. £3474. Pop. 690. Maldon (P. T. 37). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £120.

TOLLESHUNT, Knight's, par. England, hund. Thurstable, co. Essex. Acres, 2540. Real prop. £2947. Pop. 374. Maldon (P. T. 37). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

TOLLESHUNT, Major, or Beckingham, par. England, hund. Thurstable, co. Essex. Acres, 3540. Real prop. £3184. Pop. 428. Maldon (P. T. 37). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £39.

TOLLYNADALY, or Tullynadelly, vic. Ireland, bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. not specified. Tuam (P. T. 126). Two ann. fairs.

TOLNA, co. SW. of Hungary, W. of riv. Danube. Area, 1400 sq. m. Pop. 150,000. It consists of level ground, and is traversed by the Sarvitz. Its chief products are corn, wine, and tobacco. The chief town of the county is Szekszard.

TOLOAR ISLE, island, Eastern seas, largest of the Salibabo isles; nearly 100 m. in circumference. Lat. 4. 0. to 5. 0. N. Long. 126. 30. E. It is populous and well cultivated, the inhabitants being mostly Mahomedans, and exhibiting a considerable degree of civilization. The Dutch had formerly a flag here, but about 1773 the Magindanese exercised a sort of jurisdiction over the island, and exacted a tribute, which was usually paid in slaves.

TOLOSA, tn. N. of Spain, prov. Biscay, dist. Guipuzcoa, situate at the confluence of rivers Orio and Araxes; 13 m. SSW. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 4200. Lat. 43. 17. N. Long. 2. 6. W. Its iron-works are on a large scale; the articles manufactured from them are nails, horse-shoes, kitchen utensils, and sword blades. Here are also some tanneries.

TOLPIDDLE, par. England, hund. Piddletown, co. Dorset. Acres, 870. Real prop. £1617. Pop. 349. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Bristol.

TOLTINGHOUGH, hund. England, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 13,110. Pop. 13,848. Containing seven parishes.

TOMB, or Toome, par. Ireland, bars. Gorey and Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1900. Gorey (P. T. 61). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. of Dublin. Ann. val. £276. Here is a parochial school for 42 boys and 38 girls.

TOMBUCTOO, or Timbuctoo, city, Central Africa. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 15. 42. N. Long. 2. 40. E. It has for many centuries been the emporium of the interior trade of that continent, but till lately has been little known. It is said to have been founded in 1215 by a king called Mense Suleiman. Under his successor, named Izchia, Tombuctoo extended its dominions over all the neighbouring states, and acquired that commercial prosperity for which it has been distinguished. The city contained many shops of artizans and merchants, and numerous manufacturers of cotton cloth. It attracted the notice of the Portuguese when they carried their discoveries along the W. coast of Asia, and afterwards of the French, but it was reserved for England to throw an important light on these regions hitherto veiled in obscurity. Park penetrated nearly 1000 m. beyond all the former limits of French or English discovery, but was compelled to stop short of Tombuctoo. The accounts hitherto received were derived entirely from the information of natives; of late years, however, one has appeared, taken from the report of Adams, an American sailor, who described himself, after being shipwrecked near Cape Blanco, to have been carried as a slave to Tombuctoo, and detained there six months. The fact of his shipwreck and release were confirmed by M. Dupuis, the British consul at Mogodore, who also considered his description as corresponding very well on the whole with what he had heard from other credible persons. A still more recent account, though not precisely of an eye-witness, is contained in the narrative of Riley, an American captain, who, in 1815, suffered shipwreck on the coast of the Sahara; but his information is derived from Sidi Hamet, an African merchant, by whom he was purchased and brought to Mogodore. He stated, what seems to have escaped the notice of Adams, that there was a distinct town divided from the other by a strong partition wall, which formed the residence of those Mussulmen who were permitted to remain at Tombuctoo. The palace is extensive and lofty. A small river runs close to the town, but at the distance of an hour's ride of a camel is the great river called Zolibib, evidently the Joliba of Park. Subsequent accounts have appeared from the report of captain Lyon and other travellers, but still our information is very imperfect. The city contains seven mosques, two of which are large. The soil being totally unfit for cultivation, the inhabitants are obliged to procure from Jenné everything requisite for the supply of their wants. The native inhabitants are represented as gentle and complaisant to strangers, industrious, and not wanting in intelligence. The men are of the ordinary size, and generally well made: their colour is a fine deep black. The women attend to domestic occupations. The interior of the dwellings as well as the dress of the inhabitants is neat. The rich have cotton mattresses, and coverlets, which the Moors manufacture from camels' hair and sheep's wool. Cloth, salt, and other European merchandise are brought to Tombuctoo by caravans from Barbary; these are exchanged for ivory, slaves, senna, gold-dust, dates, ostriches' feathers, &c., brought from the interior or more maritime parts of Africa. The city is subject to a well-regulated police, and many of the inhabitants are very rich. Cabra, its port, 3m. N., is a narrow town of mud huts, containing 1000 inhabitants, who are employed either in landing the merchandize brought from Jenné or conveying it to Tombuctoo; it has a small mosque, with a minaret.

TOMFINLOUGH, par. Ireland, bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. 4053. Six-mile-bridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Kildare, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £92.

TOMGRANY, or Toomgrany, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. 5568. Scariff (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Killaloe, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £415.

TOMHAGGARD, or Tomhagher, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Bargu, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster.

Pop. 723. Broadway (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Ferns, and archdioc. Dublin.

TOMNEGAN, par. Ireland, bar. Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 4118. Ballyconnel (P. T. 85). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Killmore, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £130.

TOMPKINS, co. N. America, U. S., New York. Pop. 36,545. Chief tn. Ithaca.—*Tompkins*, tn. Delaware co., New York, on the river Delaware; 100 m. SW. of Albany. Pop. 1774.

TOMSK, city, Asiatic Russia, on the riv. Tom. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 56. 30. N. Long. 84. 10. E. The Kremlin, a fortress constructed in the 17th century, is now in ruins, but within its circuit are the cathedral church, tribunals, and treasury. The principal edifice in the city is the church, and there are two convents. Tomsk is the centre of the trade in whisky, brought from the distilleries on the Tobol and Iset. It has recently become the cap. of a gov. which comprehends many countries on the Obi, and those on the Yenisei.

TONBRIDGE, Lowey of, div. England, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 20,660. Pop. 12,223. Containing two parishes.

TONBRIDGE. See Tunbridge.

TONDIMAN'S COUNTRY, zemindary, Hindoostan, in Southern Carnatic; bounded N. by the prov. of Tanjore, and E. by the Bay of Bengal. Much of this great estate is still covered with forest. The Tondiman family having always exhibited great fidelity to the East India Company, great attention has been shown to their interests. The present Tondiman is the grandson of the chief celebrated in the early wars of the Carnatic. His younger brother takes a joint part with him in affairs. Both having been educated under major W. Blackburn, speak English with fluency.

TONG, par. England, hund. Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £2328. Pop. 226. Sittingbourne (P. T. 40). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Canterbury.

TONG, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Birstall, wapentake of Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2710. Real prop. £3836. Pop. 2067. Bradford (P. T. 196). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, worsted, rope, and twine. Here is an endowed school for eight poor children.

TONG, city, China, prov. Pe-che-lee, on riv. Peiho; 10 m. E. of Pekin. Lat. 40. 56. N. Long. 116. 20. E. Extensive magazines are kept here of grain; tea, silks, and porcelain, imported from the S., are exported for sale in large quantities, with furs of different kinds from Tartary.

TONGA ISLANDS. See Friendly Islands.

TONGATABOO, island, S. Pacific ocean, the largest of the Friendly islands, about 60 m. in circumference. Lat. 21. 9. S. Long. 174. 46. W. It has the best harbour to be found among these islands. The land is low, with gentle risings, and very fertile, being laid out in plantations, with roads for travelling. The cocoa palms are the ornament of the country. Among the animals are bats in great numbers, and some so large that the tips of the wings, when extended, are from 3 to 4 feet apart. The sea abounds with fish. This island was discovered by Tasman, the Dutch navigator, in 1643. It has since been visited by Cook in 1773, in 1777 by Perouse, and by the missionary ship Duff in 1797. Several missionaries were left on the island, but they were in danger of their lives in the wars which broke out. Three of them were murdered at the instigation, it is said, of a felon who had escaped from Botany Bay.

TONGE, tnshp. England, par. Bolton, hund. Salford, co. Lancaster. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £2632. Pop. (with Haulgh) 2201. Great Bolton (P. T. 197). The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of cotton and counterpanes.

TONGE, township and chap. England, par. Oldham-cum-Prestwick, hund. Salford, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 310. Real prop. £881. Pop. 1800. Manchester (P. T. 182). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester.

TONGE, par. England, Shiffnall div. hund. Brimstrey, co. Salop. Acres, 4540. Real prop. £4050. Pop. 510. Shiffnall (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £80. The church formerly belonged to the abbey of Shrewsbury, and was made collegiate; it is a beautiful structure, in the pointed style, with a handsome spire rising from the centre. Here are almshouses and an endowed Sunday-school. Tonge Castle is a magnificent mansion, containing a large collection of paintings.

TONGERN, or Tongres, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the riv. Jaar; 9 m. NNW. of Liege. Pop. 4000. Lat. 50. 47. N. Long. 5. 27. E. It is said to have been the chief town of Gallia Belgica. Roman coins and other remains of antiquity are still found in the neighbourhood; and the mineral springs of Tongern, mentioned by Pliny, are said to rank next to the Spa water.

TONGHO, tn. Burmese empire, prov. Pegu, on the riv. Sitang; 100 m. E. from Prome. Lat. 18. 45. N. Long. 96. 45. E. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and is said to be the second town in importance in the Burmese empire.

TONGLAND, par. Scotland; 8 m. in length, and 3½ m. in breadth, stewartry Kirkcudbright. Real prop. £8467. Pop. 800. Kirkcudbright (P. T. 98½). Liv. in presb. and syn. Galloway. It is on the rivers Dee and Tarff. There are two bridges over the Dee, and two over the Tarff. Cairns and other marks of antiquity are to be met with in this parish.

TONGUE, parish and village, Scotland, sh. Sutherland. Real prop. £1529. Population, 2030. Edinburgh, 250 m. Liv. in the presbytery Tongue, synod Sutherland and Caithness. It is about 11 m. in every direction, and includes the villages of Melness and Torrisdale, with the small isles of Ealan na Roan, Ealan na Coombe, and Rabbit Island. It is intersected by a range of mntns., the most noted of which are Knoc-Rheacadan, Ben Laoghal, and Ben Hope. The remarkable promontories of Torrisdale and Whiting Head are in this par., and "The great cave of Fraisgill." Salmon abounds in the rivs., and cod, ling, haddock, skate, &c. are plentiful off the coast. On the W. side of the Bay of Tongue is the noble mansion of lord Reay.

TONNEINS, tn. SW. of France, depart. Lot and Garonne, prov. Guyenne, on the Garonne; 55 m. SE. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 6000. Lat. 44. 25. N. Long. 0. 13. E. Manufactures, stuffs, woollens, and cordage.

TONQUIN. See Tunquin.

TOOME, bar. Ireland, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. 50,166. Containing eight pars., the tns. of Portglenone, Aghogill, Ballymena, and Randals-

town, with the vils. of Ballykenedy, Cullybacky, Galgorim, and Toome.

TOOME, or Toomebridge, vil. and par. Ireland, half bar. Upper Toome, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. 122. Dublin, 130 m. Two annual fairs. It is situate upon the channel of communication between Lough Beg and Lough Neagh, called the Lower Bann, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Here is a valuable eel-fishery, the property of the marquis of Donegal.

TOOMVARA, or Templedowny, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 475. Moneygall (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. dioc. Killaloe, archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £83.

TOOTING BEC, or Upper, ham. England, par. Streatham, hund. Brixton, co. Surrey. Pop. with par. London, 7 m. Here are two schools erected by subscription, and a chapel of ease.

TOOTING GRAVENEY, or Lower, par. England, hund. Brixton, co. Surrey. Acres, 680. Pop. 2063. London, 7 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester. There has recently been erected a Gothic church of light and elegant architecture. Here are also chapels for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; also, a school in which 57 boys and 47 girls are instructed, endowed and supported by voluntary subscription.

TOPCLIFFE, parish and tnshp. England, liberty of St. Peter of York, and wapentake Birdford, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 13,980. Real prop. £3877. Pop. 2592. Thirsk (P. T. 217). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and a free grammar-school with an annual income of £70. Some remains are still visible of the ancient mansion of the Percy family, called Maiden's Bower, in which Charles I. was confined, and the sum of £200,000 for giving him up to the parliament was here paid to the Scottish commissioners.

TOPCROFT, par. England, hund. Loddon, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £2329. Pop. 463. St. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

TOPPESFIELD, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 3340. Real prop. £3601. Pop. 1088. Castle Hedingham (P. T. 48). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

TOPSHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Wonford, co. Devon. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £9169. Pop. 3184. London, 170 m. Liv. a donative, in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £120. Mkt.-day, Saturday. One ann. fair. It is considered as the port of Exeter; it is also the station of the officers of customs and excise. The houses are well built, and the quay is spacious and convenient, and is capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons burden. Many of the inhabitants are employed in ship-building, and the manufacture of paper, sacking, ropes, and twine; and the coal and timber trades are extensively carried on; anchors and chain cables are also wrought here; but the prosperity of the town chiefly depends on the foreign and coasting trade. Here are chapels for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and an endowed school.

TOR, BRYAN, par. England, hund. Haytor, co. Devon. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £3210. Pop. 257. Abbot's Newton (P. T. 188). Liv. a rect. dioc. Exeter.

TOR MOHAM, or Mohun, par. England, hund. Haytor, co. Devon. Acres, 2020. Real prop. £3616. Pop. (with Torbay), 3582. Torbay (P. T. 195). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £125.

TORBAY, or Tor Quay, mkt.-tn. and chap. England, par. Tor Mahon, hund. Haytor, co. Devon. Pop. with par. London, 195 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. Mkt.-days, Tuesday and Friday. One ann. fair. It was formerly a small fishing ham., but is now a pleasant and fashionable watering place, situate in the most northerly cove of Torbay. There are two good hotels, baths, a library, and news-rooms, also two piers, forming a secure basin 500 feet long, and 300 broad. An annual regatta takes place in August, which is well attended. The tn. has a weekly communication by water with London, and some of the inhabitants are occupied in the Newfoundland trade. The chapel is a handsome modern edifice. Here are also meeting-houses for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The national school is supported by voluntary contributions. In the cliffs are several curious fissures, the most remarkable is that called Kent's Hole, containing fossil remains of several animals. There are some remains of a monastery of Premonstratensian canons, founded in the reign of king John. Tor Abbey is a modern mansion, finely situated, commanding an interesting prospect of the Tor Bay.

TORBOLTON, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. Kyle, sh. Ayr. Real prop. £12,890. Pop. 2274. Mauchline (P. T. 62½). Liv. in presb. Ayr, and synod Glasgow and Ayr.

TORCELLO, tn. Austrian Italy, Lombardo Venetian kingd., on the island of Torcello; 7 m. N. of Venice. Pop. 9000. Lat. 42. 25. N. Long. 13. 24. E. It is the see of a bishop; and the cathedral is the only building of consequence in the place.

TORGAU, tn. Prussia, gov. Merseburg, prov. Saxony, on the river Elbe; 46 m. NW. of Dresden. Pop. 4500. Lat. 51. 34. N. Long. 13. 2. E. Manufactures, woollens, leather, and soap.

TORKSEY, par. England, W. div. wapentake Lawres, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £2813. Pop. (with Harwick), 484. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £45.

TORMARTON, par. England, lower div. hund. Grumbald's Ash, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2820. Real prop. £4071. Pop. 402. Chipping Sodbury (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

TORMES, riv. Spain, which rises among the mountains in the S. of the prov. of Salamanca, passes the tns. of Alva de Tormes, Salamanca, &c., and falls into the Douro on the borders of Portugal. Its banks were the scene of the battle of Salamanca, in 1812.

TORNA, pal. NW. of Hungary, between those of Gomer and Zyps. Area, 210 sq. m. Pop. 20,000. It is now subject to the same palatine as Aba-Ujvar. Its wealth is limited to its iron mines and pasturage. The title of upper palatine is hereditary in the family of Reglewics.

TORNEA, tn. Finland, N. of Gulf of Bothnia, belonging to Russia, on an island of river Tornea. Pop. 700. Lat. 65. 50. N. Long. 24. 6. E. It belonged to Sweden until 1809, and is the most N. settlement of Swedish colonists.

TORO, three districts, N. of Spain; the first situate on the Douro, near the prov. of Valladolid; the second to the N., on riv. Carrion; the third further N., in the mountains of Biscay. They are termed respectively the partidos or

divisions of Toro, Carrien, and Reynosa.—*Toro*, city, NW. of Spain, prov. Leon, chief place of the above dist.; 105 m. NW. of Madrid. Pop. 7500. Lat. 41. 45. N. Long. 5. 37. W. On riv. Douro, over which it has a bridge of 22 arches. It contains several churches and convents, the chief employment is agriculture, trading in wine and corn, and linen-weaving.

TORONTAL, co. S. of Hungary, on the E. bank of riv. Theyss. Area, 2800 sq. m. Pop. 210,000. It includes the W. part of the bannat of Temesvar. At Uj-Betse is a rice plantation; corn, wine, melons, and fruit are raised in abundance.

TOROPEZ, tn. NW. of European Russia, gov. Pskov, on riv. Oropa, and Lake Solomino; 245 m. S. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 8000. Lat. 56. 29. N. Long. 30. 46. E. It has a cathedral, 13 parish churches, and 2 monasteries. The employment of the inhabitants is the tanning of leather, and fowarding goods, partly to Poland, and partly to Riga by the Dwina.

TOROSAY, par. Scotland, dist. Mull, sh. Argyll. Pop. 1889. Aros (P. T. 150). Liv. in presb. Mull, synod Argyll. Here are regular ferries to Morvern, Lismore, Lorn, and other places on the mainland. The country is rugged, and rises into barren mountains, the loftiest of which are Benmore and Bentaluidh. There are two society's schools and a parochial school.

TORPENHOW, par. and tnshp. England, in Allerdale ward below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 9670. Real prop. £2329. Pop. 1030. Cockermouth (P. T. 306). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Carlisle. In the free school at Bothel, 80 children are instructed; the annual income is about £50.

TORPHICHEN, par. and vil. Scotland; 9 m. in length, by 2½ m. in breadth, sh. Linlithgow. Real prop. £5300. Pop. 1307. Linlithgow (P. T. 17). Liv. in presb. Linlithgow, synod Lothian and Tweeddale. The vil. is only remarkable for a powerful chalybeate spring, formerly of great note, and for its ancient hospital or preceptory for the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. There are some valuable coal-mines in this dist., some veins of ironstone, and great abundance of excellent freestone.

TORPOINT, chap. England, par. St. Anthony, hund. East, S. div. co. Cornwall. Pop. with par. Devonport (P. T. 218). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. Here are chapels for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, also a free-school.

TORRE DEL GRECO, tn. Italy, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius; 9 m. ESE. of Naples. Pop. 16,000. Fishing, navigation, and agriculture are the principal occupations. It was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1794, and still presents a striking picture of the ravages of the volcano.

TORRE DELLA NUNCIATA, tn. Italy, near the foot of Mount Vesuvius; 12 m. ESE. of Naples. Pop. 3500. It has a considerable depôt for corn, flour, &c., for the supply of the Bay of Naples, and a manufactory of arms and gunpowder for government.

TORRES STRAITS, straits in the E. seas, which separate the two large islands of Papua and New Holland. Lat. 10. 0. S. Long. 142. 0. E. From the experience of recent navigators, it appears, that the passage recommended by Captain Flinders through Torres Straits, is strewed with dangers, many of which have been discovered since the publication of Captain Flinders' charts, but latterly a safer route has been pointed out by Captain King.

TORRES VEDRAS, tn. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 25 m. NNW. of Lisbon. Pop. 2300. Lat. 39. 4. N. Long. 9. 20. E. It has four churches, an hospital, and castle, and four convents. It has become celebrated in history for the lines erected in its neighbourhood by lord Wellington, in 1810.

TORRINGTON, BLACK. See BLACK TORRINGTON.

TORRINGTON, EAST, par. England, wapentake Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £1573. Pop. 87. Wragby (P. T. 144). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

TORRINGTON, GREAT, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Fremington, co. Devon. Acres, 3640. Real prop. £5028. Pop. 3093. London, 194 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £130. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Three ann. fairs. It is situate on a lofty cliff, at the base of which flows the river Torridge, crossed by a bridge; connecting this parish with that of Little Torrington. The tn. consists of a market place, surrounded by well-built houses, and two long streets. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of gloves, great quantities of which are sent to London. The woollen trade, formerly considerable, is now reduced. Coal, lime, and timber are supplied by a canal, extending hence to the sea-docks near Bideford, where the river becomes navigable for sloops. About 2 m. from the town the canal crosses the river by means of a noble aqueduct. The government is vested in a mayor, recorder, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The corporation hold quarter sessions, and a court of record every three weeks. The town-hall is a neat structure of brick and stone, with an arched basement. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Also a grammar-school, blue-coat school for 40 boys, a national school supported by voluntary contributions, and an almshouse for 8 poor persons. The tn. gives the title of viscount to the Byng family.

TORRINGTON, LITTLE, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. Devon. Acres, 4180. Real prop. £2927. Pop. 572. Great Torrington (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

TORRINGTON, WEST, par. England, wapentake Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £1955. Pop. 126. Wragby (P. T. 144). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

TORRISDALE, vil. Scotland, par. Tongue, sh. Sutherland. Pop. with par. Here is a very valuable salmon fishery.

TORR'S LAKE, bay, Scotland, on the E. side of Kirkcudbright bay, stewartry Kirkcudbright. Kirkcudbright (P. T. 98). Here upwards of 100 merchant vessels of the largest size may ride in security.

TORRY, vil. Scotland, par. Nigg, sh. Kincardine. Pop. with par. It has a tolerable harbour and a small pier, where vessels load with stone, and discharge lime.

TORRYBURM, par. and vil. Scotland, 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth, dist. Dunfermline, and sh. Fife. Real prop. £5009. Pop. 1436. North Queensferry (P. T. 10). Liv. in presb. Dunfermline, synod Fife. The latter is situate on the coast of the Firth of Forth, and

has a good harbour. The manufacture of salt and weaving are carried on here.

TORSHOK, tn. European Russia, gov. Tver, on riv. Tverza; 45 m. W. of Tver. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 57. 2. N. Long. 34. 5. E. It has a castle; its churches are numerous. Manufactures, woollen, linen and other coarse goods.

TORTHORWALD, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Dumfries. Acres, 4400. Real prop. £2980. Pop. 1320. Dumfries (P. T. 71½). Liv. in presb. and synod Dumfries.

TORTINGTON, par. England, hund. Avisford, rape Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1499. Pop. 76. Arundel (P. T. 55). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chichester.

TORTOLA, island, West Indies, principal of the Virgin islands; 5 m. long, by 2 m. broad. They cultivate cotton here, which is much esteemed by manufacturers; it also produces rum and sugar; it has of late undergone great improvements.

TORTONA, province, Italy, kingd. Sardinia. Area, 220 sq. m. Pop. 40,000. It formed a part of the duchy of Milan, and contains several fruitful plains, which produce rice, corn, pulse, wine, and silk.—*Tortona*, tn. cap. of the above prov. near riv. Scrivia; 56 m. ESE. of Turin. Pop. 8000. Lat. 44. 53. N. Long. 8. 56. E. It was a place of considerable strength until dismantled by the French after 1796. It has some traffic in corn and wine, and manufactures of silk and other stuffs. It is the see of a bishop.

TORTOSA, tn. NE. of Spain, prov. Catalonia, on left bank of riv. Ebro; 92 m. WBS. of Barcelona. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 40. 49. N. Long. 0. 42. E. It is the see of a bishop, and is divided into the old and new tns., both surrounded with walls. It was called by the Romans Dordosa.

TORTOSA (anc. Orthosia), tn. Syria; 35 m. N. of Tripoli. Lat. 34. 55. N. Long. 35. 58. E. The ancient city was three-quarters of a mile in circumference, nothing now remains except a church, which bears marks of former magnificence.

TORTUGA, island, West Indies; 6 m. N. from Hispaniola. Lat. 20. 10. N. Long. 94. 24. W. It is about 80 m. in circumference, and has a safe harbour, but it is difficult of access.

TORTWORTH, par. England, upper div. hund. Grumbald's Ash, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £3040. Pop. 266. Wootton-under-Edge (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

TORVER, chap. England, par. Ulverston, hund. Lonsdale, N. of the sands, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 3670. Real prop. £760. Pop. 224. Hawkshead (P. T. 267). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £60.

TORY, or TORRE ISLAND, island, Ireland, par. Tullaghabigly, bar. Killmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. with parish. Dunfanaghy (P. T. 174). There is a lighthouse on the N. point of the island.

TOSELAND, hund. England, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 54,820. Pop. 14,145. Containing 23 pars.

TOSELAND, par. England, hund. Toseland, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £1221. Pop. 161. St. Neot's (P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

TOSSIDE, chap. England, par. Gisburn, W. div. wapentake Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Pop. with par. Settle (P. T. 235). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £49.

TOSSON, GREAT, tnshp. England, par. Rothbury, W. div. Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 195. Alnwick (P. T. 308). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, and at the neighbouring limestone quarries.

TOSTOCK, par. England, hund. Thedwestry, co. Suffolk. Acres, 840. Real prop. £1390. Pop. 283. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

TOTANA, tn. SE. of Spain, prov. Murcia; 15 m. ENE. of Lorca. Pop. 8200. Lat. 37. 45. N. Long. 1. 16. W.

TOTHAM, GREAT, par. England, hund. Thurstable, co. Essex. Acres, 2030. Real prop. £3348. Pop. 696. Maldon (P. T. 37). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London.

TOTHAM, LITTLE, par. England, hund. Thurstable, co. Essex. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £1563. Pop. 306. Maldon (P. T. 37). Liv. a cur. in dioc. London.

TOTHILL, par. England, Marsh div. hund. Calceworth, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 910. Real prop. £1071. Pop. 67. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £135.

TOTMONSLOW, hund. England, co. Stafford. Acres, 169.610. Pop. 46,520. Containing 30 pars.

TOTNESS, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, hund. Coleridge, co. Devon. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £9268. Pop. 3442. London, 196 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Five ann. fairs. Members of Parliament, 2. Situate on the W. bank of the riv. Dart, which is crossed by a handsome bridge. It consists chiefly of one long street, rising gradually from the foot of the bridge, till it reaches a considerable elevation near the site of its ancient castle. It contains several libraries, a theatre, and an assembly-room; races are held annually on a good course. Owing to the improvement of the roads, the tn. is fast increasing. Totness was formerly noted for its serge manufacture, but the trade is on the decline. The riv. is navigable to the bridge, and vessels of 100 tons burden come up to the quay. Cider is the chief article of exportation; coal, grain, and culm, are the principal imports. The corporation consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors. The magistrates of the corporation hold quarter-sessions for all but capital offences arising within the borough. Here are a guildhall and town prison. The church is an ancient and handsome structure, with a tower at the W. end. Here are also meeting-houses for Independents, Unitarians, and Wesleyan Methodists. The grammar-school, founded in 1554, is endowed with lands now worth £70 per annum. Besides a national and charity-school, there are numerous charitable donations.

TOTNORE, hund. England, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 6660. Pop. 882. Containing 2 pars.

TOTTENHAM, parish, England, hundred Edmonton, county Middlesex. Acres, 4680. Real prop. £32,372. Pop. 6937. London, 4 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. London. It comprises High-Cross, Lower, Middle, and Wood Green wards. It consists chiefly of one long street, and in the vicinity are numerous handsome residences. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water by boring. Near Tottenham Green stands a cross, formerly a column of wood, but now an octangular brick column, erected in the year 1600. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. A new church

has been recently erected by the commissioners under the late acts of parliament. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The grammar-school is well endowed, and founded in 1685. The blue-coat school, founded in 1735, and the green-coat school in 1792, are supported by voluntary contributions. Lancasterian schools are also supported by subscriptions. Here are extensive flour and oil mills, a pottery for coarse brown ware, and a brewery. In the parish is a well, the water of which is similar to that at Cheltenham. Tottenham is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests, held at Enfield, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

TOTTENHILL, par. England, hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1590. Real prop. £1592. Pop. 358. Market Downham (P. T. 84). Liv. a cur. dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £26.

TOTTERIDGE, par. England, hund. Broadwater, co. Hertford. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £5296. Pop. 595. Barnet (P. T. 11). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln. Here is a chapel for Independents.

TOTTERNHOE, or TATERNAL, par. England, hund. Manshead, co. Bedford. Acres, 2370. Real prop. £1533. Pop. 515. Dunstable (P. T. 33). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £98. Here are extensive lime and freestone quarries.

TOTTINGTON, par. England, hund. Wayland, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2860. Real prop. £1667. Pop. 313. Watton (P. T. 91). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £62.

TOTTINGTON, LOWER, chap. England, par. Bury, hund. Salford, co. palat. of Lancaster. Acres, 6330. Real prop. £8938. Pop. 9280. Bury (P. T. 195). Liv. a cur. dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £106. Here are very extensive establishments for printing and bleaching cotton; also an endowed school. Courts-leet and baron are held twice a-year.

TOTTINGTON, HIGHER, tnship. England, par. Bury, hund. Salford, co. palat. of Lancaster. Acres, 3790. Real prop. £4283. Pop. 2572. Bury (P. T. 195).

TOUGH, par. Scotland, sh. Aberdeen; 5 m. long, and 3 m. broad. Real prop. £1207. Pop. 828. Alford (P. T. 123). Liv. in the presb. Alford, and syn. Aberdeen.

TOUGH, or TUOGH, par. Ireland, bar. Owneybeg, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Acres, 1021. Pop. 3534. Castle Connel (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Emly, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £250.

TOUGHCLUGGIN, par. Ireland, bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. with Cullen. Pallas-Green (P. T. 140). Liv. a vic. dioc. Emly, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £80.

TOUL, tn. NE. of France, depart. Meurthe, prov. Lorraine, on riv. Moselle; 14 m. W. of Nancy. Pop. 7000. Lat. 48. 40. N. Long. 5. 53. E. The cathedral is a fine edifice of the 17th century. The bishop's palace, hospital, arsenal, barracks, and stone bridge over the Moselle, built by Louis XIV., are worthy of note. There are manufactures of pottery and stockings.

TOULON, seaport, SE. of France, depart. Var. prov. Provence; 30 m. SE. of Marseilles. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 43. 7. N. Long. 5. 55. E. Its environs yield vines, figs, and other products of a warm latitude. It is surrounded with ramparts, ditches, and bastions, and defended by a citadel, and a number of forts and batteries, on the neighbouring eminences. The tn. is divided into old and new. The latter contains several structures erected by Louis XIV. The principal public buildings are the hotel de ville, the hotel de l'intendance, and the churches and hospitals. Toulon has long been the station of the French navy. It has two ports; the old port is a basin surrounded with aquay, the new port is one of the finest in Europe, and will contain 200 ships. The roadstead is also spacious. The arsenal is a large edifice, well stored with arms and naval stores. Here are docks, storehouses, manufactures of canvass, cordage, &c. The trade is not extensive, being limited to oil, silk, and fruit. The manufactures are soap, glass, hats, &c. The tunny fishery is extensive. It has long been the scene of naval expeditions, but the most remarkable event in its history is the occupation of the tn. and harbour by the British troops in 1793, after burning and carrying off about half the squadron contained in the port.

TOULOUSE, tn. S. of France, depart. Upper Garonne, prov. Languedoc, on riv. Garonne; 150 m. SE. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 52,000. Lat. 43. 35. N. Long. 1. 26. E. It was formerly the cap. of Languedoc, as it is now of the Upper Garonne. The squares are small, and the chief embellishments consist in the promenades, river, quays, and bridge over the Garonne. Toulouse was a Roman station, and afterwards the cap. of the Goths. It has many public edifices, a cathedral, and some churches, among which that of the Cordeliers is noted for its cavern, that of St. Saturnia for its relics. The hotel de ville has, in one of its halls, the busts of all the eminent natives of Toulouse since the days of the Romans. The other buildings worth notice are, the residence of the archbishop, the hospital, mint, exchange, and theatre. In antiquities, Toulouse presents only the remains of an amphitheatre, and some traces of an aqueduct. It has a university, central school, society of arts and sciences, and academy of inscriptions and belles lettres. It also contains a museum, public library, botanical garden, and observatory. The manufactures consist of silk, woollens, leather, linens, potteries, copper works, and a cannon-foundry, all on a small scale. It is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a number of noblesse, or provincial gentry; the seat of the prefecture, and of the different branches of the administration of a department. In 1814, an obstinate battle was fought between the British under lord Wellington, and the French under Soult. The British were successful, but suffered severely. The environs produce maize, wheat, vines, and other fruits of a southern latitude.

TOURAINE, prov. interior France, now depart. Indre and Loire. It is bounded by the provs. of Maine, Orleannois, Berri, Poitou, and Anjou. It is watered by the Loire, Cher, Indre, and Vienne. Tours is the cap. See INDRE and LOIRE.

TOURNAY, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. Hainault, on riv. Scheldt; 11 m. from Lille. Pop. 23,000. Lat. 50. 36. N. Long. 3. 24. E. Of public buildings it has a cathedral, the abbey of St. Martin, and an hospital; it has also a lycee, central school, and public library. The manufactures are of carpets, stockings, caps, with woollen and cotton stuffs. Tournay is the

Civitas Nerviorum of the Romans. It suffered much from military operations in 1792 and 1794: after which it remained in the possession of the French till 1814.

TOURNON, tn. SE. of France, depart. Ardeche, prov. Languedoc, near riv. Rhone; 60 m. SE. of Lyons. Pop. 4600. It has some traffic in wine, wood, silk, and corn, and manufactures of silk and stuffs.

TOURNUS, tn. E. of France, depart. Saone and Loire, on riv. Saone; 17 m. S. of Chalons. Pop. 5200. Lat. 46. 32. N. Long. 4. 58. E. It carries on a traffic in corn, wine, and wood, and was formerly the seat of a richly endowed abbey.

TOURS, tn. Central France, depart. Indre and Loire, prov. Touraine, on riv. Loire; 145 m. SSW. of Paris. Pop. 22,000. Lat. 47. 24. N. Long. 0. 40. E. It stands on the S. bank of the Loire, a little above where that riv. is joined by the Cher; a part of it has been rebuilt, by the aid of government, after a fire, in the reign of Louis XVI., including the Rue Neuve, or Rue Royale, a street of great elegance. The bridge over the Loire, a celebrated structure, is 1400 feet in length; the walk called the Mail extends in a line with the bridge, and the Rue Neuve contains a fine entrance into Tours, with avenues bordered with trees, five miles in length. It is the see of an archbishop. Its metropolitan church is remarkable for its lofty spire, its ingenious clock, and its library. The hotel de ville and theatre are good buildings; the other structures are the residence of the archbishop, the hotel de l'intendance, Jesuits' college, Benedictine abbey; here is also a race course, botanical garden, and museum. Of the manufactures of Tours, the principal is silk, but there are some of woollens and leather. Some wine and brandy are made in the neighbourhood; but the trade of the tn. is small. Tours was the scene of the repulse of the Saracens, by Charles Martel, in 732; and in subsequent ages its castle, built on a rock, served more than once as a place of refuge for the royal family in times of commotion.

TOWCESTER, hund. England, co. Northampton. Acres, 12,980. Pop. 4873. Containing 6 pars.

TOWCESTER, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Northampton, situate on the Tove. Acres, 2790. Real prop. £7500. Pop. 2671. London, 60 m. Liv. an exonerated vic. dioc. Peterborough. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Four ann. fairs. It consists, principally, of one long paved street, the houses in which are generally well built. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of bobbin-lace, boots, and shoes. A manorial court is held at Michaelmas, when the constables for the par. are chosen. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; also a grammar-school, and three almshouses, founded and endowed in 1695.

TOWEDNACK, par. England, W. div. hund. Penwith, co. Cornwall. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £1483. Pop. 737. St. Ives (P. T. 277). Liv. a cur. dioc. Exeter. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

TOWERSEY, par. England, hund. Ashenden, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £1597. Pop. 403. Thame (P. T. 44). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln. Twenty children are instructed by means of a bequest, producing more than £40 per ann.

TOWIE, par. Scotland, dist. Alford, sh. Aberdeen; 3½ m. long, and 2 m. broad. Real prop. £1228. Pop. 728. Tarland (P. T. 123). Liv. in the presb. of Alford, and syn. Aberdeen. Here are granite and freestone in abundance.

TOWMORE, or TUYMORE, par. Ireland, bar. Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 3576. Liv. a vic. dioc. Achrony, and archdioc. Tuam. Here are schools for 100 boys and 100 girls, supported by voluntary contributions.

TOWNSTALL, par. England, hund. Coleridge, co. Devon. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £3021. Pop. 1246. Dartmouth (P. T. 203). Liv. a vic. dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £140.

TOWTON, tnshp. England, par. Saxton, upper div. wapentake Barkston Ash, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £1037. Pop. 115. Tadcaster (P. T. 190). This place is memorable as the scene of a most sanguinary battle, in 1461, between the houses of York and Lancaster.

TOWYN, or TYWYN, tn. and par. Great Britain, hund. Ystumaner, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Real prop. £10,570. Pop. 2694. London, 227 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Bangor. Fair, May 13th. Besides the parish church, there are chapels belonging to Dissenters, a free school, and endowed almshouses. The herring fishery greatly engages the inhabitants; and the fine sound has obtained a notoriety for Towyn as a bathing place.

TOXTETH PARK, extra-par. dist., England, hund. W. Derby, co. palat. Lancaster. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £27,433. Pop. 24,067. Liverpool (P. T. 206). Livs. two curs. dioc. Chester. It is situate on the banks of the Mersey, and, in consequence of its proximity to Liverpool, it has become the residence of numerous merchants, manufacturers, retired tradesmen, &c. Here is a Unitarian chapel.

TOYNTON, ALL SAINTS, par. England, E. div. soke Bolingbroke, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3120. Real prop. £2642. Pop. 475. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a vic. dioc. Lincoln.

TOYNTON, HIGH, par. England, soke Horncastle, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £1036. Pop. 164. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £66. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

TOYNTON, LOW, par. England, soke Horncastle, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 950. Real prop. £2508. Pop. 108. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

TOYNTON, ST. PETER, par. England, E. div. soke Bolingbroke, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2530. Real prop. £2855. Pop. 372. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Lincoln.

TRABOLGAN, par. Ireland, bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. with St. Mary's Youghall. Cloyne (P. T. 186). Liv. a particle in wardenship of the college of Youghall, dioc. Cloyne, archdioc. Cashel.

TRACTON, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Kinnalea, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Acres, 5848. Pop. 2838. Cork (P. T. 166). Liv. a rect. dioc. Cork, archdioc. Cashel.

TRADDERRY, par. Ireland, bar. Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. not specified. Six-mile-bridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a rect. dioc. Killaloe, archdioc. Cashel.

TRAFALGAR, cape, Spain, coast of Andalusia, near the Straits of Gibraltar. Lat. 36. 10. N. Long. 68. W. It is celebrated for the victory obtained by the British fleet, under lord Nelson,

over the French and Spanish fleets in 1805, when Nelson lost his life.

TRAINA, tn. NE. Sicily, in Val di Demona, on riv. Traina; 60 m. SW. of Messina. Pop. 6300.

TRAJANAPOLI (anc. Hebrus), tn. European Turkey, prov. Romania, on right bank of riv. Maritza; 140 m. W. of Constantinople. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 41. 19. N. Long. 26. 20. E. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and carries on traffic, partly in manufactures, and partly in the produce of the vicinity.

TRALEE, mkt.-borough, assize tn., and par. Ireland, bar. Truaghanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 11,021. Dublin, 187 m. Liv. a rect. dioc. Ardfert and Aghadoe, archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £408. Three ann. fairs. It is situate on the riv. Lee. The tn. was incorporated by James I. It is governed by a high provost, 12 burgesses, 12 common councilmen, a tn.-clerk, &c. The public buildings are the church, Roman Catholic chapels, gaol, court-house, mkt.-house, inns, and public schools. The country trade of this place is considerable, and an import and export trade is conducted at the quay of Blennerville, one mile and a half distant, upon the margin of Tralee Bay. There is a ship canal constructed from the tn. to the sea. On the sea shore here is a strong chalybeate spring, drunk medicinally with some benefit. Here are an association school of 107 boys and 69 girls; a London Hibernian school of 49 boys and 36 girls; a Roman Catholic free school of 220 boys; a school of 150 girls; besides classical, English, subscription, and other schools.

TRALLONG, Trallwng, or Tre'rlleng, par. Great Britain, hund. Defynoc, and partly in that of Merthyr, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £1967. Pop. 314. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a perpetual cur. Ann. val. £42.

TRAMORE, tn. Ireland, par. Drumcannon, bar. Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. 2224. Dublin, 102 m. Four ann. fairs. It is regularly built, possesses a handsome church, chapel, market-house, and assembly-room, with many excellent private dwellings, and marine villas. It is a frequented bathing-place.

TRANENT, mkt.-tn. and par. Scotland, sh. Haddington, through which passes the great road between Edinburgh and Berwick. Real prop. £14,239. Pop. 3620. Edinburgh, 10 m. Liv. in presb. Haddington, syn. Lothian and Tweeddale. Mkt.-days, 2 weekly. Six miles in length, by three in breadth. It includes the villages of Elphinstone, Seaton, St. Clement's Wells, and Wester Falside, besides the small fishing-tns. of Cockenzie, and Port-Seaton, situated on the coast of the Firth of Forth. Here is an hospital or almshouse for the poor, and for the education of their children.

TRANI, tn. Italy, kingd. two Sicilies, prov. Bari, on the Adriatic, 125 m. EbN. of Naples. Pop. 14,000. Lat. 41. 19. N. Long. 16. 28. E. The walls are 2 m. and a half in circuit; of the public edifices, the principal are the cathedral, the square, and castle. It is the see of an archbishop.

TRANQUEBAR, Danish settlement of Hindoostan, Tanjore dist. prov. Carnatic; 145 m. SbW. of Madras. The first Danish vessel arrived on the coast of Coromandel in 1616, where they were kindly received by the Tanjore raja, from whom they purchased the village of Tranquebar, with the small territory adjacent, for which they still pay tribute. The company did not prosper, and in 1624 they surrendered up their charter and property to king Christian IV., in payment of a debt they owed him. On the unfortunate rupture with Denmark in 1807, the Danes were deprived of all their settlements in India; but Tranquebar has since been restored. The territory attached to it is about five m. long, by three broad. The fortifications of the tn. towards the shore are still in good repair. The government-house is near the centre, and there are two Protestant, besides a Portuguese Roman Catholic chapel. The fort, or citadel, contains an old castellated building, where the principal public offices are kept, with a lighthouse on the highest tower. The principal commercial intercourse of this settlement is with the Isle of France, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, Ceylon, and Batavia.

TRANSYLVANIA, princip. Austrian emp. Area, 23,700, sq. m. Pop. 1,712,000. Lat. 45. 33. to 47. 37. N. Long. 22. 46. to 26. 3. E. Bounded on the N. and W. by Hungary; E. by Moldavia; and S. by Wallachia. It is divided into three districts; called, from the earliest settlers, the lands of the Hungarians, Saxons, and Szeklers. The land of the Hungarians, was divided into counties, and the others into districts, called, in Latin, sedes. Joseph II. abolished this distinction, and introduced that of three circles of Hermanstadt, Fogaras, and Clausenburg. The old division has since been restored. The chief tns. are Cronstadt, Clausenburg, the cap., Hermanstadt, &c. The Carpathian mountains surround Transylvania on the E., S., and partly on the N.; and chains branching off from this range cross the country in every direction; the S. presents hills of little elevation, which are covered with vineyards, and the higher elevations with forests, nearly all containing mines. The principal rivers are, Maros, Samos, and Aluta. The two first flow towards the Theyss, and the Aluta towards the Danube. The lakes are of great depth. In the mountains are found marble, jasper, porphyry, slate, limestone, coal, sulphur, and petroleum. Rock salt is found in many parts. This country has also mines of iron, copper, lead, silver, and gold, though the quantity wrought is comparatively small. Wheat, oats, barley, and other corn succeed, but maize and vines are only raised in situations of moderate exposure. The manufactures, like those of Hungary, are backward, but woollens are wrought at particular places; fabrics of cotton have also been established, and hats are manufactured of a coarse quality. The exports are timber, metals, and a few of the manufactures. The imports are wool, cotton, skins, and manufactured articles from Vienna. Education has made little progress in this country. There has been lately established at Clausenburg an academy, on a plan somewhat similar to the German universities. The central schools are only eight in number, and there are but seven grammar schools; a literary society has been established at Clausenburg. Transylvania was known to the Romans by the title of Dacia Consularis Mediterranea. On the eruption of the N. hordes, it became subject successively to the Goths, Huns, Alans, &c. During some time it was ruled by a prince of its own, but it fell under the power of the kings of Hungary, and was governed by a deputy. In 1541 it was again separated from

Hungary, and remained an independent prov. till 1699, when its last prince gave it up to Austria. The government is aristocratical, and since 1722 rendered hereditary to the princes of Austria.

TRAPANI (anc. Drepanum), tn. island of Sicily, in Val di Mazzara; 40 m. W. of Palermo. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 38. 5. N. Long. 12. 30. E. It is situate on a tongue of land, projecting into the sea, and is of importance as a naval, military, and commercial position. Its churches, convents, and other buildings, are elegant. Its exports are salt, soda, coral; and alabaster is found in a range of hills within 20 miles of Trapani.

TRAQUAIR, par. Scotland; 9 m. long, and 4½ in breadth, comprising the par. of St. Bride, and that part of the par. of Kailzie lying S. of the Tweed, sh. Peebles. Acres, 17,290. Real prop. £5646. Pop. 643. Peebles (P. T. 20). Liv. in presb. of Peebles, syn. of Lothian and Tweeddale. The surface is extremely uneven, rising at some places into lofty mountains; of these, Minchmoor is elevated 2000 feet above the sea. The river Quair runs through the par., and falls into the Tweed. At the junction of these rivers is the house of Traquair, a castellated building of high antiquity. Considerable quantities of lead ore have been found.

TRAU, tn. Austria, prov. Dalmatia, on an island in the Adriatic; 14 m. WbN. of Spalatro. Pop. 4000. Lat. 43. 12. N. Long. 16. 15. E. It is connected by a bridge with the mainland. Its trade is considerable.

TRAUNVIERTEL, dist. Upper Austria, borders of riv. Traun. Area, 1955 sq. m. Pop. 170,000. The N. part is level and fertile, but the S. is full of lofty mountains, the resort of the chamois goat. Along the Ens, there are hardware manufactures, and salt mines. In 1809, the W. part of this dist. was ceded to Bavaria, but it was restored to Austria in 1815.

TRAVANCORE, prov. SW. of Hindoostan. Lat. 8. to 10. N. It is bounded N. by the territory of the Cochin raja; S. and W. by the sea; E. by Tinnevelly. In length it is 140 m., by 40 in breadth. The lofty forests with which the mountains are covered produce pepper, cassia, frankincense, &c. In the woods are elephants, buffaloes, and tigers of a large size. Monkeys, apes, and baboons are very numerous. The crops of pepper, betel-nut, and cocoa-nuts, are all monopolized, and heavily taxed. Tobacco is imported from Ceylon, and made a government monopoly. Among other articles are cassia buds, mace, nutmegs, wild saffron, narwally, bees' wax, and sandal-wood. Under the old Travancore government, there were many exactions and abuses; but in 1810 an improved system was introduced by Colonel John Munro, the British resident, by which many benefits have accrued to this territory.

TRAVE, riv. Denmark, duchy of Holstein, which passes Lubeck, and falls into the Baltic near the tn. of Travemunde. Near its mouth stands a lighthouse.

TRAVERS, Val de, dist. Switzerland, canton Neufchatel, consisting of a romantic valley among the Jura mountains, watered by the Reuse. It contains six villages, and 4000 inhabitants, who are lace-knitters, watchmakers, or stocking-weavers. The chief place is the village of Travers, 11 m. W. of Neufchatel.

TRAWDON FOREST, tnship. England, par. Whalley, hund. Blackburn, co. palat. of Lancaster. Acres, 2510. Real prop. £4444. Pop. 2853. Colne (P. T. 218). Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Wesleyan Methodists.

TRAWS-FYNYDD, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, N. Wales. Real prop. £5135. Pop. 1450. London, 225 m. Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Bangor. Here are the remains of Cashel Prysor. A Roman station is also observed here.

TRAZ-OZ-MONTES, prov. NE. of Portugal. Area, 5500 sq. m. Pop. 350,000. It is bounded N. by Galicia, and S. by the Douro. Corn is cultivated here, and fruits of various kinds; but the great commodity is wine; the port wine shipped to England from Oporto being supplied from this province. The rivers are the Sabor, Tua, Caroa, and Tamega, which fall into the Douro.

TREBISOND, (anc. Trapezus), city, European Turkey, prov. Anadolia, coast of the Black Sea. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 37. 23. N. Long. 39. 43. E. It is mentioned by Xenophon as forming the termination of the retreat of the Ten Thousand. After the capture of Constantinople by the Latins, in 1203, Trebisond became the seat of an empire, extending from the mouth of the Phasis to that of the Halys. It surrendered, however, to Mahomet II. The city is defended by a ditch, and ramparts built of stone. The trade is considerable; the exports are silks, cotton, and stuffs, wine, and fruit. The imports are sugar, coffee, woollen cloths, corn, salt, and iron. There are 18 mosques, 8 khans, 5 baths, and 10 small Greek churches. At the S. extremity of the town is the citadel.

TREBOROUGH, par. England. hund. Carhampton, co. Somerset. Acres, 2020. Real prop. £1251. Pop. 105. Dunster (P. T. 162). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £100.

TREDEGAR, mining dist. England, par. Bedwelty, lower div. hund. Wentlloog, co. Monmouth. Pop. with par. Newport (P. T. 148). This place has lately risen to importance. There is a spacious area in the centre, and a market-house, where a large market is held on Saturday. It contains several commodious mines, and a number of respectable shops. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the extensive collieries and iron-works at this place, and in the immediate neighbourhood. There are two places of worship for Baptists and three for Wesleyan Methodists.

TREDINGTON, par. England, lower div. hund. Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £1677. Pop. 132. Tewkesbury (P. T. 103). Liv. a cur. dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £54.

TREDINGTON, par. England, upper div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 4910. Real prop. £6676. Pop. 1036. Shipston-upon-Stour (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. dioc. Worcester.

TREDUNNOCK, par. England, upper div. hund. Usk, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1096. Pop. 158. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. dioc. Landaff. Ann. val. £96.

TREETON, par. and tnship. England, upper div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3230. Real prop. £2792. Pop. 680. Rotherham (P. T. 160). Liv. a rect. dioc. York.

TREF-CARON. See *Caron*.

TREFDRAETH, par. Great Britain, hund. Malldraeth, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £1972. Pop. 835. Langefni (P. T. 247). Liv. a rect. dioc. Bangor. Fair, May 1.

TREFEGLWYS, par. Great Britain, hund. Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Real prop. £3346. Pop. 1820. Newton (P. T. 175). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Bangor. Ann. val. £78.

TREF-GARN, ham. and par. Great Britain, hund. Rhôs, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £222. Pop. 112. Haverfordwest (P. T. 251). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £47.

TREFGWALCHMIA, par. Great Britain, partly in Malldraeth, and partly in Llyfon hund., co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Acres, 1560. Pop. 719. Llangefni (P. T. 247). Liv. a chap. dioc. Bangor.

TREFILAR, par. Great Britain, lower div. hund. Ilar, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Real prop. £970. Pop. 313. Llampeter (P. T. 209). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £107.

TREFLLYS, par. Great Britain, hund. Yflonydd, co. Carnarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £344. Pop. 78. Cricciaeth (P. T. 288). Liv. a chap. rect. Cricciaeth, dioc. Bangor.

TREFRHIW, vil. Great Britain, in par. same name, hund. Nant-Conway, co. Carnarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £446. Pop. 413. Llanrwst (P. T. 218). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bangor. Three ann. fairs. It consists of a neat church, 2 small inns, and a few shops. Trefrhiw may be called the port or harbour of Llanrwst.

TREGARE, par. England, lower div. hund. Ragland, co. Monmouth. Real prop. £2185. Pop. 326. Ragland (P. T. 137). Liv. a cur. dioc. Llandaff.

TREGAYAN, par. Great Britain, partly in hund. Malldraeth, and partly in that of Menai, co. Anglesea, N. Wales. Real prop. £360. Pop. 179. Llangefni (P. T. 247). Liv. a chap. dioc. Bangor.

TREGONEY, bor., market-tn., and par. England, W. div. hund. Powder, co. Cornwall. Real prop. £841. Pop. 1127. London, 253 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Exeter. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Five annual fairs. It is on the river Tal, which is here crossed by a bridge. The gov. of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, and eight burgesses. The petty sessions for the s. div. of the hund. are occasionally held here. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; and an hospital for decayed housekeepers.

TREGYNON, par. Great Britain, hund. of Newton, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Real prop. £2848. Pop. 740. Newtown (P. T. 175). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. St. Asaph. Ann. val. £60.

TREISAM, circle, Germany, grand duchy of Baden. Pop. 126,000. It extends along the river Treisam, from the Rhine to the circle of the Danube, and is of great fertility. The chief town is Freyburg.

TRELECK, or TRILLECH, par. England, upper div. hund. Ragland, co. Monmouth. Acres, 7190. Real prop. £1459. Pop. 1110. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Llandaff.

TRELECK, or TRILLECH GRANGE, chapelry, England, par. Treleck, upper div. hund. Ragland, co. Monmouth. Real prop. £761. Pop. 140. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £32.

TRELECK-AR-BETTWS, par. Great Britain, hund. Elfed, co. Carmarthen, S. Wales. Acres, 22,000. Real prop. £4029. Pop. 1565. Carmarthen (P. T. 218). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £42. The charity school is endowed with £140 per annum.

TREMADOC, post, fair, and mkt.-tn. Great Britain, par. Ynyscynhairn, hund. Yvionydd, co. Carnarvon, N. Wales. Pop. with par. London, 233 m. Liv. a chap. in dioc. St. David's. Five annual fairs. Market-day, Friday. It is situate near the riv. Glasllyn, upon a level area, 3 feet lower than the surface of the sea. The plan of the town is regular. Here are assembly-rooms, a market-house, Gothic church, meeting-house, inns, &c. The harbour called Port Madoc is well sheltered, and admits vessels of 300 tons.

TREMAEN, TREMAIN, or TREMEIN, par. Great Britain, hund. Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, South Wales. Real prop. £1094. Pop. 241. Cardigan (P. T. 239). Liv. a cur. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £21.

TREMAYNE, par. England, N. div. hund. East, co. Cornwall. Acres, 960. Real prop. £467. Pop. 118. Launceston (P. T. 214). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Exeter.

TREMEAN. See TLEMSAN.

TRENEGLOS, par. England, hund. Lesnewth, co. Cornwall. Acres, 3130. Real prop. £1363. Pop. 183. Camelford (P. T. 228). Liv. a vic. with the cur. of Warbstow, in the dioc. Exeter.

TRENT, par. England, hund. Horethorne, co. Somerset. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £3663. Pop. 449. Yeovil (P. T. 122). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bath and Wells.

TRENT, circle, Austria, co. Tyrol, including the E. part of the Italian confines, and the chief part of the ancient bishopric of Trent.

TRENT, city, Austria, in the Tyrol, on the riv. Adige; 70 m. NW. of Venice. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 46. 6. N. Long. 11. 3. E. The inhabitants manufacture silk, and cultivate vines and tobacco. The public buildings are the palace of the archbishop, the cathedral, and the church of St. Maria Maggiore. Trent is the seat of a provincial court of justice, of a gymnasium, and lyceum or central school. The great feature in the history of Trent is its council, opened in 1545 and continued for 18 years.

TRENTHAM, par. and township, England, N. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 6900. Real prop. £11,909. Pop. 2344. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £113. In the neighbourhood is a considerable manufacture of bricks and tiles. A court-leet is held annually. Trentham gives the title of viscount to the marquis of Stafford, who has a noble mansion here.

TRENTISHOE, par. England, hund. Braunton, co. Devon. Acres, 1190. Pop. 128. Ilfracombe (P. T. 202). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £71.

TRENTON, tn. N. America, U. S., Hunterdon co., New Jersey, on E. bank of riv. Delaware; 30 m. NE. of Philadelphia. Pop. 3925. Lat. 40. 13. N. Long. 75. 48. W. It is incorporated with city privileges, and contains a state-house, gaol, bank, academy, several cotton manufactories, and six churches.

TRENTON FALLS, North America, U. S., West Canada Creek, Oneida co., New York. The creek, which is about 40 yards in width, has several beautiful cascades, the largest being 46 feet perpendicular.

TRENTSCHIN, or TRENTSIN, palat. NW. of Hungary. Area, 1650 sq. m. Pop. 250,000. Situate among the Carpathians. This country abounds in timber. It has a number of mineral springs, and a considerable variety of fruits.—*Trentschin*, or *Trentsin*, tn. Hungary, and the chief place of the above palatinate; 87 m. NE. of Vienna. Pop. 3100. Lat. 48. 53. N. Long. 18. 1. E.

TREPTOW-AM-RIGA, or New Treptow, tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on riv. Riga; 15 m. SSW. of Colberg. Pop. 3400. Lat. 54. 5. N. Long. 15. 25. E. It has manufactures of stockings and cloth; also some shipping and fisheries in the Baltic.

TRE'R-TWR, or Tretower, ham. and parcel, Great Britain, par. Llanfihangel-cwm-dû, hund. Crickhowel, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Pop. 318. Abergavenny (P. T. 146). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £60. The ruins of Tretower castle are highly picturesque.

TRESCO, one of the Scilly islands. Acres, 880. The principal town is Dolphin.

TRESHAM, chap. England, par. Hawkesbury, upper div. hund. Grumbald's Ash, co. Gloucester. Pop. 306. Wootton-under-Edge (P. T. 108). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Gloucester.

TRESMERE, par. England, N. div. hund. East, co. Cornwall. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £588. Pop. 171. Launceston (P. T. 214). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £50.

TRESWELL, or Truswell, par. England, S. Clay div., wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £1734. Pop. 224. East Retford (P. T. 145). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. York. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

TRETS, tn. SW. of France, depart. Mouths of the Rhone, prov. Provence; 20 m. NE. of Marseilles. Pop. 2900. Lat. 43. 27. N. Long. 5. 42. E.

TRETYRE, par. England, lower div. hund. Wormelow, co. Hereford. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £1198. Pop. 120. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a rect. with the cur. Michael-church, in the dioc. Hereford.

TREUDDYN, chap. Great Britain. par. and hund. Mold, co. Flint, N. Wales. Real prop. £2430. Pop. 829. Mold (P. T. 191). Liv. a chap. to Mold. Ann. val. £92.

TREVALGA, par. England, hund. Lesnewth, co. Cornwall. Acres, 1130. Real prop. £1024. Pop. 192. Bossiney (P. T. 230). Liv. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £136.

TREVENA, co. Cornwall. See Tintagell.

TREVES, gov. Prussia, SW. of prov. Lower Rhine. Area, 2480 sq. m. Pop. 290,000. It is divided into the following circles, Daun, Pruym, Bittburg, Wittlich, Berncastel, Town Treves, County Treves, and Saarburg. The country contains a great deal of forest land, as well as mines of iron, lead, calamine, copper, and coal. The pasturages are extensive. The manufactures are various, but on a small scale; they consist of linen, glass, pottery, and hardware.

TREVES, or Triers, tn. Prussia, cap. of the preceding gov.; 70 m. WBS. of Mentz. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 49. 46. N. Long. 6. 38. E. The chief buildings are the elector's palace and the churches of Notre Dame and St. Simeon. Treves was frequently a royal residence under the Franks; was subsequently received into the German empire, and continued during many centuries under an ecclesiastical gov. It remained in the hands of the French from 1794 to 1814. The university of Treves was founded in 1454, and greatly extended in 1722. After 1794 it was converted by the French into a central school, to which its Prussian possessors have lately given the name of gymnasium.

TREVETHIN, par. England, upper div. hund. Abergavenny, co. Monmouth. Acres, 10,460. Real prop. £9801. Pop. (with Pontypool) 10,280. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Llandaff. The inhabitants are employed in extensive iron and coal mines.

TREVISO, delegation, Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Area, 1310 sq. m. Pop. 233,000.—*Treviso*, tn. Austrian Italy, cap. of the above delegation, on the riva. Sile and Piavesella; 20 m. NbW. of Venice. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 45. 42. N. Long. 12. 9. E. It is the see of a bishop, and is surrounded with a rampart. It has a large public square, a number of churches, monasteries, and convents, four hospitals, a castle, and a theatre. Here are manufactures of silk and cotton, stuffs, cutlery, and a traffic in corn, fruit, &c. In 1797 this town was taken by the French, and afterwards made the capital of the department of the Tagliamento.

TREVOUX, tn. E. of France, depart. Aisne, prov. Ile de France, on the left bank of river Saone; 14 m. N. of Lyons. Pop. 2800. Lat. 45. 57. N. Long. 4. 47. E.

TREWEN, par. England, N. div. hund. East, co. Cornwall. Acres, 970. Real prop. £796. Pop. 213. Launceston (P. T. 214). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. Two ann. fairs. Here is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

TREYFORD, or Trayford, par. England, hund. Dumpford, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £722. Pop. 130. Midhurst (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £127.

TRICALA, or Trikala (anc. Trecca), town, European Turkey, prov. Romania; 30 m. W. of Larissa. Pop. 8000. Lat. 39. 31. N. Long. 21. 49. E. It is the capital of a sandgiacat, comprising a considerable part of Thessaly.

TRICHENDORE. See Tinnevelly dist.

TRICHINOPOLY, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic, in the Madras presidency. It is bounded N. by Salem and South Arcot; S. by Dindigul and Madura; to the E. it has the dist. of Tanjore; and on the W. Salem and Coimbatoor. The country is rendered productive of rice by the vicinity of that branch of the Cavery named Coleroon. The cotton cultivated is considerable. On the island of Seringham are two magnificent pagodas.—*Trichinopoly*, tn. Hindoostan, cap. of the above district, situate on the Cavery; 118 m. SW. from Pondicherry. Pop. 80,000. It sustained a siege by the French and native allies, which lasted five years, but the British were at last successful. The fortification has not undergone any change since the days of Clive and Lawrence. About 80 feet above the level of the city is a street of Brahmins' houses, and higher up the pagoda.

TRIESTE, gov. Austrian empire, kingd. of Illyria, bordering on the Adriatic. Area, 5020 sq. m. Pop. 1,124,000. It is intersected by a range of hills, which belong to the great chain of the Julian Alps. The Save forms the N. boundary. The largest rivers are the Isonzo and Quieto. On the sea-coast, in the circle of Goritz, there are many marshes and salt-lakes. The products are vines, olives, silk, and the fruits of the S. of Europe, and some corn. It is divided into 3 circles—Trieste, Goritz, and Istria.

TRIESTE, circle of the above gov. Area, 1440 sq. m. Pop. 54,000. It is divided into four arrondissements—Trieste, Dunis, Capo d'Istria, and Rovigno.

TRIESTE, seaport-tn. Austria, cap. of the above gov.; 69 m. ENE. of Venice. Pop. 40,000. Lat. 40. 43. N. Long. 12. 58. E. The old town stands on a hill, with a castle on the top; and the new town, called also Theresienstadt, is on level ground, intersected by a canal. The best public buildings are the cathedral, the church formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and the theatre. Among the public institutions are an episcopal chapter, gymnasium, society of arts and sciences, public library, hospital, and lazaretto. Here is also the seat of several courts of justice. Among the exports are the produce of the mines of Idria and Hungary, linen, tobacco, woollens from different parts of Austria, and printed cottons from Switzerland. The imports consist of cotton, wool, hides, raisins, silk, rice, oil from the Levant, wheat, sugar, coffee, and other products from the West Indies. The manufactures are sugar-refining, making white lead, soap, leather, paper, and wax. Trieste is built near the site of the Roman colony Tergeste; and there are some remains of the aqueduct, which brought water to it, six miles distant. The town fell into the possession of the Austrians in 1382. In 1719 it was made a free port by the Austrian government.

TRIGG, hund. England, co. Cornwall. Acres, 63,020. Pop. 13,057. Containing 12 pars.

TRIM, mkt., post, fair-tn., and cap. of the county, Ireland, par. Trim, partly in bar. Lower Moyfenragh, and partly in that of Upper Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3282. Dublin, 32 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £615. Five annual fairs. It is situate upon the banks of the Boyne. Here are the par. church, Roman Catholic chapels, gaol, court-house, market-house, and two inns. This was anciently a walled town, and contained many religious institutions. The government is vested in a portreeve and town-clerk. The manufactures consist merely of some ticken and a little woollen for home consumption. Trim and its vicinity were the sites of many establishments of an ecclesiastical, and some of a military, character. The castle, once the residence of king John, is perhaps the most spacious in Ireland. The ruins are still considerable. Here are also remains of an abbey, founded by St. Patrick, A.D. 432, for canons regular, the Grey friary, a Dominican friary, and the priory of Cross Bearers, &c.

TRIMBUCK, fortress, Hindoostan, prov. of Aurungabad; 87 m. SSE. of Surat. Lat. 20. 0. N. Long. 73. 42. E. Owing to its lofty and inaccessible scarp it has been deemed impregnable. At the base it is about 12 m. in circumference, and about 4 m. at its upper surface. Nevertheless in 1818 the garrison surrendered to a British detachment.

TRIMDON, par. England, s. div. Easington ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 2870. Real prop. £1853. Pop. 276. Durham (P. T. 258). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £120.

TRIMINGHAM, par. England, hund. North Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 510. Real prop. £471. Pop. 168. Cromer (P. T. 129). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £90.

TRIMLESTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Upper Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 272. Trim (P. T. 32). Liv. a chap. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh.

TRIMLEY, St. Martin, par. England, hund. Colneis, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £3338. Pop. 514. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

TRIMLEY, St. Mary, par. England, hund. Colneis, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £2100. Pop. 401. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

TRINCOMALEE, town and fortress, in the island of Ceylon; 150 m. NE. of Columbo. Lat. 8. 32. N. Long. 81. 17. E. The harbour is one of the most important in India. Fort Ostenburgh stands on a mount 3 m. W. of Trincomalee, and protects the mouth of the harbour. The fortifications are above a mile in length, mostly erected by the Portuguese. Owing to the unproductive nature of the surrounding country, there is no export trade, and provisions are scarce. The adjacent jungles abound with hogs and elephants. Trincomalee has been mostly in possession of the Dutch, till 1795, when it was taken by the British; but little is known of its present state.

TRING, market-tn. and par. England, hund. Dacorum, co. of Hertford. Acres, 7390. Real prop. £5597. Pop. 3488. London, 31 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lincoln. Annual val. £120. Market-day, Friday. Two annual fairs. It is a place of remote antiquity. The town consists principally of two streets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in a silk-mill, worked partly by water and partly by steam, and also in the manufacture of canvass and straw-plat. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Nearly 100 boys are instructed in a free-school, conducted on the Lancasterian system, and supported by subscription. Near the town is the elegant mansion of Tring Park, said to have been built by Charles II.

TRINGANO, state of Malacca, on the coast of the peninsula. Pop. 35,000. It extends from Kamamang in Lat. 4. 15. N. to the river Basut, where it borders on Calantan. It yields tin and gold in considerable quantities.

TRINIDAD, island of the Atlantic ocean, opposite the coast of Cumana; 79 m. long by 56 m. broad. Pop. 24,239. The NE. point is in Lat. 10. 51. N. Long. 60. 55. W. It is full of forests abounding in wood fit for ship-building. The red cedar and every variety of the palm class are found here. Its sugar is excellent, and cocoa bids fair to be the principal staple. Coffee, indigo, tobacco, and all fruits and vegetables congenial to the tropics, exist here. In many places limestone abounds. Here are extensive savannahs, on which cattle are fed. The lake Brea of pitch is 150 acres in extent, and capable of supplying all the naval dock-yards of Europe. Trinidad was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1588; but it was not till 1783 that measures were adopted for its settlement. In 1797 the island capitulated to the British under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and from this period the population and produce have greatly increased.

TRINIDAD, city, N. America, island of Cuba, s. side, on the river Trinidad. Lat. 21. 42. N. Long. 80. 6. W. It has a good port, at which is carried on a traffic in sugar and tobacco. The English pillaged it, and it suffered much from a hurricane in 1812.

TRINIDAD, tn. Central America, prov. of Sonsonate, repub. Guatimala; 162 m. from Guatimala. Pop. (Spanish) about 2000. It has five churches and a monastery of nuns.

TRINITY, or La Trinite', tn. in the island of Martinico. Lat. 14. 53. N. Long. 61. 8. W. The harbour is frequented by shipping, especially from Nantes.

TRINO, tn. NW. of Italy, Piedmont, kingd. Sardinia, on the riv. Po, at the confluence of the riv. Astura; 28 m. ENE. of Turin. Pop. 5500. Lat. 45. 12. N. Long. 8. 15. E. It trades to some extent in cattle; and its hams are noted.

TRINOMALEE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic; 52 m. WNW. of Pondicherry. Lat. 12. 11. N. Long. 79. 7. E. The tn. is extensive and populous, and contains a Hindoo temple of great sanctity.

TRIPOLI, one of the Barbary States, N. of Africa, consisting of a line of coast extending about 800 m., from Cape Razetin in 11. 38. E. Long. to Port Bomba in 32. 20. E. Long. Bounded E. by the desert of Barca, S. by Fezzan, and W. by Tunis. The inhabitable part of this country consists chiefly of the coast, which for a few miles inland is almost throughout of exuberant fertility, the interior being occupied either with deserts of sand, or with the mountainous districts of Garian and Mesulata. The Tripolian territory includes the country colonized by the Greeks, and celebrated by them under the name of Cyrene. In the great bay called now the gulf of Sidra are the quicksands so dreaded by the ancients, under the appellation of Syrtes. Cyrene was converted into a Roman province under the last Ptolemy. It was early subjected to the power of the Saracens, and in the reign of Charles V. it was occupied for a short time by the knights of Malta, who were driven out by Solyman. It depended on the Ottoman Porte till 1713, when it was erected into an independent state. The natives are a fine race, active and hardy, but they are severely oppressed by the pacha.

TRIPOLI, city, N. of Africa, cap. of the above territory; 275 m. SE. of Tunis. Pop. 25,000. Lat. 32. 54. N. Long. 13. 5. E. Here is an elegant mosque. The chief monument of antiquity is a superb triumphal arch, built of marble in the reign of Antoninus Pius. Tripoli is surrounded by a high wall, flanked by bastions, with two gates. The castle is an irregular and extensive square pile. The trade is confined to Malta, Tunis, and the Levant. The exports are wool, drugs, hides, goat-skins, salt, feathers, gold dust, ivory, gum, fruit, sheep, and poultry. The imports are sugar, tea, coffee, spices, silks, gold, silver, indigo, iron, cannon, looking-glasses, toys, &c. It is the centre of a caravan trade.

TRIPOLI, tn. Asiatic Turkey, cap. of pachalic of the same name, prov. Syria. Lat. 34. 26. N. Long. 35. 44. E. It exports silk, soap, and sponges. It has a small port called La Marina.

TRIPOLIZZA, tn. kingd. Greece, cap. of the Morea; 22 m. SSW. of Argos. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 32. 49. N. Long. 22. 26. E. The best buildings were formerly the residence of the pacha, the khan or place of accommodation for travellers, and the bazar or market-place. There were also several mosques and churches. During the late Greek war, however, Tripolizza, after being occupied by the Ottoman army till Oct. 1821, was taken by storm by the exasperated Greeks; the town was nearly destroyed, and 6000 Moslem inhabitants or soldiers were massacred with circumstances of peculiar barbarity.

TRIVALOOR, tn. Hindoostan, dist. Tanjore, prov. Carnatic, N. of the riv. Nagore; 16 m. SW. from Negapatam. There is a handsome square here of native houses, enclosing a magnificent tank.

TRIVANDERAM, city, Hindoostan, the modern cap. of Travancore; 52 m. NW. from Cape Comorin. Lat. 8. 9. N. Long. 79. 37. E. It is the summer residence of the Travancore rajas. The royal palace is built after the European taste.

TRIVIGLIO, tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd., on the riv. Adda; 20 m. E. of Milan. Pop. 6000.

TROEDYRAUR, par. Great Britain, hund. of the same name, divided into upper and lower sections, co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Acres, 7000. Real prop. £2615. Pop. 1064. Newcastle-in-Emlyn (P. T. 229). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. St. David's. Here is a Methodist chapel, occupying the site of an ancient chapel called Capel Twr Gwynn.

TROIS RIVIERES, District of, country, N. America, Lower Canada, between Montreal and Quebec; about 50 m. broad.—*Trois Rivières*, tn. Lower Canada, on the river St. Maurice, at its confluence with the St. Lawrence. Pop. 2500.

TROND, St., or St. Trojen, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. Limburg; 18 m. NW. of Liege. Pop. 7300. It has a considerable manufactory of fire-arms, and is remarkable for an abbey, founded in the seventh century.

TROON, vil. Scotland, par. Dundonald, sh. Ayr. Pop. with par. Ayr (P. T. 76). It is situate on a promontory projecting about 1 m. into the Firth of Clyde. It possesses a fine natural harbour, which has recently been greatly improved.

TROPPAU, princip. Austrian empire, prov. Silesia, bounded N. by Oppeln, E. by Ratibor and Teschen, and S. and W. by Moravia. The whole belongs to prince Lichtenstein.—*Troppau*, circle, prov. Silesia, containing several lordships and parts of the princips. of Troppau, Jagerndorf, and Neisse. Area, 1080 sq. m. Pop. 200,000.—*Troppau*, or *Oppaw*, city, cap. Silesia; 162 m. E. of Prague. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 49. 50. N. Long. 17. 50. E. It stands at the confluence of the Oppa and Mohe, is surrounded with a wall, and has two public squares. It contains the palace, three churches, a college, several convents, and a museum.

TROQUEER, par. Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright. Acres, 5625. Real prop. £1334. Pop. 4665. Dumfries (P. T. 71½). Liv. in the presb. and syn. Dumfries.

TROREY, par. Ireland, partly in bar. Lurg, and partly in that of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 2012. Enniskillen (P. T. 100). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Clogher, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £116.

TROSTON, par. England, hund. Blackbourn, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £1323. Pop. 399. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here is a Wesleyan Methodists' chapel.

TROSTREY, par. England, upper div. hund. Usk, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £1224. Pop. 202. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £70.

TROTTEN, par. England, hund. Dumpford, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 4010. Real prop. £2583. Pop. 416. Midhurst (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. archdeaconry of Chichester. This place gave birth to Thomas Otway the poet.

TROTTESCLIFFE, or TROSLEY, par. England, hund. Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £1482. Pop. 310. Wrotham (P. T. 24). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Rochester.

TROUGH, bar. Ireland, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 19,220. Containing two pars., and the vils. of Emyvale and Glaslough.

TROUTBECK, chap. England, par. Windermere, Kendal ward, co. Westmoriand. Real prop. £1628. Pop. 349. Ambleside (P. T. 278). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester.

TROWAY, tnshp. England, par. Eckington, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Pop. with par. Chesterfield (P. T. 150).

TROWBRIDGE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Melksham, co. Wilts. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £13,839. Pop. 10,863. London, 99 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Salisbury. Market-days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Four ann. fairs. It is situate upon a rocky eminence, near the river Were, across which is a stone bridge. The tn. is very irregularly built, but paved and lighted with gas. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth. A communication is opened with London and Bristol, by means of the Kennet and Avon canal. The government of the town is vested in county magistrates, who hold a petty session on the first Tuesday in the month. A court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5 is held every Tuesday three weeks. A court-leet and court-baron are also held, by the lord of the manor, at Easter. The church is a spacious structure, with chapels attached, and a large tower at the W. end, surmounted by a lofty spire. Here are also four places of worship for Particular Baptists, one for General Baptists, one for Presbyterians, two for Wesleyans, and one for Independents. A free school, in which 50 boys are instructed, is supported by property left for charitable purposes.

TROWELL, par. England, S. div. wapentake of Broxtow, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £1952. Pop. 402. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

TROWES, par. England, hund. Henstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1801. Pop. (with Newton) 583. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Norwich.

TROY, city, N. America, U. S., Rensselaer co., New York, on the E. bank of riv. Hudson; 6 m. N. of Albany. Pop. 11,405. It contains a court-house, gaol, market-house, three banks, public library, Lancasterian school, places of worship for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and Friends. In wealth and trade it ranks the fourth town in New York. The Hudson is navigable for sloops to this place.

TROYES, tn. NE. of France, depart. Aube, prov. Champagne, on riv. Seine; 100 m. SE. of Paris. Pop. 27,000. Lat. 48. 18. N. Long. 4. 4. E. The manufactures are cotton, stockings, woollen, linen, leather, and thread. The corn, wine, and fruit of the adjacent country form objects of trade. Its chief edifices are its churches, especially the cathedral. It is the seat of an archbishop, and of the different branches of the administration of the department of the Aube. Pope Urban IV. was a native of Troyes.

TRUAGHANACMY, bar. Ireland, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 5782. It contains 20 pars., and the towns of Tralee, Blennerville, Castle Island, Milltown, Killorglan, and Castlemain, besides several villages.

TRUBLY, or TUBBERVILLE, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Deece, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 92. Trim (P. T. 32). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh.

TRULL, par. England, hund. Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. Somerset. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £4454. Pop. 506. Taunton (P. T. 141). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £105.

TRUMPINGTON, parish, England, hund. Thriplow, co. Cambridge. Acres, 3200. Real prop. £3624. Pop. 722. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ely.

TRUNCH, par. England, hund. N. Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres. 1230. Real prop. £1686. Pop. 430. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

TRURO, bor., market-tn., and par. England, W. div. hund. Powder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 190. Real prop. £6958. Pop. (with St. Clements and Kenwyn) 14,302. London, 255 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £140. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Four annual fairs. Members of parliament, two. The town is situate in a vale, almost in the centre of the mining district, at the confluence of the two small rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen. It has considerably increased in size of late years, and is now a handsome and well-built town; the streets are partially paved, and lighted with gas. It contains a county library, literary society, with a valuable museum, and neat assembly-room, which is occasionally used as a theatre. Truro is one of the original coinage towns, and is a place of considerable trade; the chief exports consist of tin and copper-ore; and the imports, iron, coal, and timber for the mines. The principal manufactures are carpets and paper; there is also a manufactory for converting block tin into bars and ingots. There are likewise large tin smelting-houses. The town is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 18 councillors, and other officers. The bor. first returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. The Easter quarter-sessions for the county are held here; and petty sessions for the W. div. of the hundred take place the first Thursday in every month. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, erected about the time of Henry VIII. Here are also places of worship for Baptists, Unitarians, Bryanites, Shouters, Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists, and Independents. The grammar-school has two exhibitions of £30 per annum. The celebrated Sir Humphry Davy received his education at this school. Here are several Sunday-schools, a national school, and an endowed charity-school; also an hospital for ten poor housekeepers, and a county infirmary.

TRUSHAM, par. England, hund. Exminster, co. Devon. Acres, 610. Real prop. £657. Pop. 207. Chudleigh (P. T. 182). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

TRUSLEY, par. England, hund. Appletree,

co. Derby. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £2285. Pop. 101. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

TRUSTHORPE, par. England, Marsh div. hund. Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £2119. Pop. 286. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

TRUXILLO, Turris Julia, tn. W. of Spain, prov. Estremadura; 130 m. WSW. of Madrid. Pop. 4000. Lat. 39. 21. N. Long. 5. 47. W. It contains a small but elegant square. Francis Pizarro was a native of this town.

TRUXILLO, city, S. America, gov. Venezuela, repub. Colombia; 20 m. NE. of Merida. Pop. 7600. Lat. 8. 33. N. Long. 70. 15. W. It was founded in 1570, and made rapid progress till 1678, when the buccaneer, Francis Gramont, sacked and destroyed it. It has a church, chapel of ease, and two monasteries. The adjacent lands produce sugar, cocoa, indigo, coffee, and all productions of the torrid zone.

TRUXILLO, intendancy, S. America, repub. Peru; bounded by the rivers Tumbez and Guayaquil NW., the Rio Gullaga and Sacramento E., the Pacific W., and Tarma S. It contains within its limits seven jurisdictions—Sana, Piuru, Truxillo, Caxamarca, Chachapoyas, Llulia, and Chiloas and Pataz.—*Truxillo*, dist. Peru, in the above intendancy, extending 60 m. along the coast. It produces abundance of wheat, maize, wine, olives, sugar-canes, and all sorts of grain, limes, esculent plants, and fruits.—*Truxillo*, chief town of the above dist., and also of the whole intendancy; 268 m. NNW. of Lima. Pop. 5800. Lat. 8. 8. S. Long. 78. 53. W. It was founded by Pizarro in 1535. It contains a cathedral, several convents, a college, hospital, and two nunneries.

TRYVET, or Trevet, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Ratoath, and partly in that of Skryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 418. Dunshaughlin (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £220.

TSCHAIKISTS, dist. Hungary, between the Theyss and the Danube. Area, 340 sq. m. Pop. 22.000. This constitutes part of the military frontier of Hungary. The chief town is Titul, on the Danube.

TSCHERBENIDSCHE, or Trebigne, town, NW. of European Turkey, prov. Bosnia, on riv. Trepignizza; 15 m. NE. of Ragusa. Pop. 10.000. It is the see of a bishop.

TSCHERKASK, tn. European Russia, cap. of the Don Cossacks on the right bank of riv. Aksai, a branch of the Don; 40 m. EbN. of Azoph. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 47. 13. N. Long. 39. 50. E. New Tscherkask is situate at the confluence of the Aksai and Turlow, 5 m. from the old town. The pop. of the new tn. amounts to 5000.

TSCHUGUJEV, tn. S. of European Russia, gov. Slobodsk-Ukraine, on riv. Donez; 23 m. E. of Charkov. Pop. 9000. It is the capital of the tribe of Cossacks, who take their name from this place, and have here a high court of justice. Here are manufactures of leather.

TUAM, tn. and par. Ireland, bars. Clare and Downamore, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. 14.219. Dublin, 126 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. and archdioc. Tuam. Ann. val. £195. Two ann. fairs. It is situate upon a rivulet, which discharges itself into Turloghmore. A mkt.-house occupies the centre of the town, from which issue four broad avenues; besides which there are several smaller streets and thoroughfares. The palace of the archbishop stands in the centre of an improved demesne, and, being his constant residence, contributes much to the general prosperity of the place. The cathedral is small, but adorned with a steeple and spire. The Roman Catholic palace is the most splendid building so appropriated in Ireland, and has been many years building. Here is also a residence of the titular archbishop, adjacent to which is the Roman Catholic college of St. Jarlath. Here are reading and billiard-rooms, a barrack, dispensary, and two excellent and spacious inns. It was erected into an archbishopric in 1152, the suffragan bishops being those of Elphin, Clonfert, Killmacduagh, Killala, and Achonry. It is the largest diocese in the kingdom, comprehending within it parts of Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon counties, extending 70 m. in length, with an average breadth of 63 m., and occupying a superficies of 1,135,650 acres of land. The chapter consists of a dean, provost, archdeacon, and eight prebendaries; besides whom, there are five stipendiaries. The county trade is brisk. There is also a very extensive brewery, public bakeries, tanneries, flour-mills, and a linen manufacture. The diocesan school is a handsome building. The free school consists of 210 boys and 140 girls, and a London Hibernian Society school, of 88 pupils.

TUARICK, people of Central Africa, occupying the territory S. of Soudan. Captain Lyon described them as the finest race of men he ever saw. Many of them subsist by plunder. They carry off immense numbers of slaves. Among the most powerful tribes are the Ghraat, who inhabit the neighbourhood of Gadamis, and possess the kingdom of Asben; and the Tagama, who immediately border on Soudan.

TUBBER, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. Leinster. Pop. (with Dunlavan) 1461. Blessington (P. T. 18). Liv. a cur. in diocs. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £88.

TUBINGEN, tn. SW. of Germany, kingdom Wirtemberg, on riv. Neckar; 59 m. E. of Strasburg. Pop. 6000. Lat. 48. 32. N. Long. 9. 4. E. It was founded in 1477, and has some woollen manufactures, but the chief income of the place is derived from the university. The number of students is from 500 to 600. The university has a good library and botanical garden.

TUBNEY, par. England, hund. Ock, co. Berks. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £900. Pop. 167. Abingdon (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury. The church has been long destroyed, and the parishioners resort to Fyfield church for the performance of ecclesiastical rites.

TUBRID, par. Ireland, bar. Iverk, co. Killkenny, prov. of Leinster. Pop. (with Owning) 2342. Knocktopher (P. T. 80). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £50.

TUBRID, par. Ireland, W. bars. Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 800. Pop. 4590. Caher (P. T. 112). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Lismore, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £955.

TUBRIDBRIDBRITAIN, par. Ireland, bar. Cranagh, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop.

1103. Freshford (P. T. 88). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin.

TUCUMAN, prov. S. America, repub. Buenos Ayres; about 1100 m. in length, by 600 m. in breadth. Bounded NE. by Chichas and Lipes, W. by Cuyo, SE. by the Pampas, and E. by the country of Chacos. Lat. from 22. 0. to 33. 0. S. The climate is hot, but produces all sorts of grain, esculent plants, and fruits in abundance, with excellent pasture. It also supplies the timber necessary in the mining operations at Potosi. Its export trade consists chiefly of cattle and timber; honey and wax are plentifully produced. Mules constitute the commerce of this province. The chief towns are Tucuman, the cap., Cordova, Rioxa, Santiago, Londres, and Salta.—*Tucuman*, or *San Miguel de Tucuman*, cap. of the above prov.; 462 m. S. of La Plata. Lat. 26. 49. S. Long. 64. 36. W. It contains a cathedral, convent of Franciscans, one of La Merced, and a college, which was built by the Jesuits. Its principal traffic consists in oxen for the travelling waggons.

TUDDENHAM, par. England, hund. Carleford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1540. Real prop. £2424. Pop. 369. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Norwich.

TUDDENHAM, par. England, hund. Lackford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2450. Real prop. £1438. Pop. 388. Mildenhall (P. T. 70). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £50.

TUDDENHAM, East, par. England, hund. Mitford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1970. Real prop. £2350. Pop. 587. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Norwich.

TUDDENHAM, North, par. England, hund. Mitford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2570. Real prop. £2957. Pop. 399. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

TUDELA, tn. NE. of Spain, prov. Navarre, at the confluence of the rivs. Queilos and Ebro; 45 m. S. of Pampeluna. Pop. 7300. Lat. 41. 36. N. Long. 4. 25. W. The adjacent country produces corn, fruit, hemp, and good pasturage.

TUDELEY, par. England, partly in hund. Washlingstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1519. Pop. 575. Tunbridge (P. T. 30). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Rochester.

TUDY, St., par. England, hund. Trigg, co. Cornwall. Acres, 3590. Real prop. £4286. Pop. 658. Bodmin (P. T. 235). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. Two ann. fairs.

TUFTON, or Tuckington, parish, England, hund. Wherwell, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £1350. Pop. 197. Whitchurch (P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Winchester.

TUGBY, par. England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £2031. Pop. 266. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

TUGFORD, par. England, hund. Munslow, co. Salop. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £1313. Pop. 188. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £124.

TULA, gov. European Russia, S. of Moscow. Area, 12,000 sq. m. Pop. 950,000. Lat. 52. 0. to 55. 0. N. The principal manufacture is hardware.—*Tula*, cap. of the above gov., situate at the confluence of the Tulpa and Upa; 115 m. S. of Moscow. Pop. 40,000. Lat. 54. 11. N. Long. 37. 1. E. Here is a cannon foundry, and a manufacture of arms for government. Here is a traffic in corn and hemp. The public buildings are the church, bishop's residence, courts of justice, and hospitals. Tula was founded in the 16th century, and was made a bishop's see in 1799. The river Don has its rise in the lake Ivanou, at a short distance.

TULLAGH, bar. Ireland, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Acres, 92,566. Pop. 61,063. It contains 15 pars.

TULLAGH, or Tulla Tullogh, post and fair-tn. Ireland, par. and bar. Tullagh, co. Clare, prov. Munster. Pop. 7514. Dublin, 140 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Killaloe, archdioc. Cashel. Three ann. fairs.

TULLAGH, par. Ireland, E. div. bar. West Carbery, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 3422. Skibbereen (P. T. 219). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Ross, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £300.

TULLAGHA, bar. Ireland, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Acres, 32,396. Pop. 22,467. It contains five parishes, and the tns. of Swanlinbar and Ballyconnel, and the vils. of Killsub and Ballymagauran.

TULLAGHALLAN, or Tullyallen, parish, Ireland, bar. Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3399. Drogheda (P. T. 30). Liv. a cur. in dioc. and archdioc. Armagh.

TULLAGHANOGUE, parish, Ireland, bar. Upper Navan, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Pop. 112. Trim (P. T. 32). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh.

TULLAGHBIGLEY, par. Ireland, bar. Killmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 6096. Dunfanaghy (P. T. 174). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Raphoe, and archdioc. Armagh.

TULLAGHBRACKY, parish, Ireland, bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 1437. Bruff (P. T. 133). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Limerick, and archdioc. Cashel.

TULLAGHERIN, par. Ireland, bar. Gowran, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 895. Gowran (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £210.

TULLAGHLEASH, or Tullileash, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2368. Charleville (P. T. 144). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £170. Three ann. fairs.

TULLAGHMAIN, par. Ireland, bar. Shillelogher, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 416. Callan (P. T. 80). Liv. a vic. and rect. in dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £105.

TULLAGHMAIN, par. Ireland, bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 3067. Pop. 941. Fethard, Tipperary (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £140.

TULLAGHNISKIN, or Tullaniskin, par. Ireland, bar. Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Pop. 4102. Dungannon (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in dioc. and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £200.

TULLAGHONOHO, bar. Ireland, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 18,722. It contains two pars., the market-tn. of Killeshandra, and the vils. of Arvagh and Scrabby.

TULLAGHORTON, par. Ireland, bars. Iffa and Offa West, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 3550. Pop. 1965. Clogheen (P. T. 121). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Lismore, and archdioc. Cashel.

TULLAMORE, or Killbride, market-town,

Ireland, par. Killbride, Tullamore, bar. Ballycowan, King's County, prov. Leinster. Pop. 9673. Dublin, 63 m. Liv. a chap. in dioc. Meath, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £139. Three ann. fairs. It is situate upon the Clodagh river, by which it is near bisected. The church, chapels, market-house, and county infirmary are buildings of a respectable class. The barracks and corn-stores are very extensive; and, besides several minor inns, there are two good posting-houses. The cotton manufacture is established here. Much traffic exists here, as well from its central position in the county as from the proximity of the Grand Canal, which extends from the city of Dublin. Here is an endowed classical school, a poor school, supported by lady Charleville, and a capacious school for the education of poor children of the parish. Near the town are the ruins of a castle, and adjacent stands the noble castellated mansion of lord Charleville.

TULLAVIN, Tullivin, or Tullyvin. vil. Ireland, par. Killdrumsherdan, bar. Tullaghgarvey, co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Pop. with par. Cootehill (P. T. 74). Five ann. fairs. Here is a school, consisting of 60 Protestant children, endowed with £4000 for its maintenance.

TULLE, tn. SW. of France, depart. Correze, prov. Limousin, at the confluence of the Correze and Solane; 42 m. SE. of Limoges. Pop. 9000. Lat. 43. 16. N. Long. 2. 54. E. Woollen stuffs and paper are manufactured here. It is the seat of the departmental administration, and the see of a bishop.

TULLIALLAN, par. Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Clackmannan and Fife, shire Perth. Acres, 2760. Real prop. £5824. Pop. 3550. Kincardine (P. T. 25). Liv. in presb. Dunblane, syn. Ross and Stirling. The quarries here have long been famous for excellent freestone, which has been wrought from time immemorial, and its produce exported to distant countries. Coal also is very abundant in this district. The parochial school has a salary of 300 merks. Here are considerable remains of the once strong castle of Tulliallan.

TULLIBODY, vil. Scotland, par. Alloa, sh. Clackmannan. Pop. with par. Alloa (P. T. 31). It stands on the river Devon, which is here crossed by a bridge, and a little below, at its confluence with the Forth, there is a pier, convenient for shipping and unshipping merchandise.

TULLINS, tn. SE. of France, depart. Isere, prov. Dauphiny; 14 m. NE. of St. Marcellin. Pop. 4000. Lat. 45. 17. N. Long. 5. 30. E. The manufactures are of hemp and steel-works.

TULLOCH, or Tullick, par. Scotland, in united pars. of Glenmuick and Glengairn, dist. Kincardine O'Neil, sh. Aberdeen. Pop. (with Glenmuick and Glengairn) 2279. Kincardine O'Neil (P. T. 112). It is bounded on the S. by the river Dee, which is crossed at Ballator by a noble bridge of granite. Loch Cannor, a very romantic lake, 3 m. in circumference, is studded with several islands.

TULLOGHANEBROGE, or Grove, par. Ireland, bar. Shellilogher, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 627. Killkenny (P. T. 75). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £232.

TULLOGHOR, par. Ireland, upper half of Dunluce bar., co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Acres, 1628. Pop. (with Ballymoney) 11,579. Ballymoney (P. T. 150). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Connor, and archdioc. Armagh.

TULLOGHMELAN, par. Ireland, bars. Iffa and Offa West, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Acres, 2580. Pop. 1100. Clonmel (P. T. 123). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Lismore, and archdioc. Cashel.

TULLOROAN, Tullyroan, or Graces Parish, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Cranagh, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3962. Killkenny (P. T. 75). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Ossory, and archdioc. Dublin.

TULLOW, or Tullagh, post, market, and fair-tn. Ireland, par. Tullowphelim, bar. Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 3217. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, and archdioc. of Dublin. Ann. val. £600. Mkt-day, Saturday. Four ann. fairs. It is situate upon the river Slaney, which is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge. Here are a parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, nunnery, court-house, where quarter-sessions are held, a mkt.-house, respectable inn, and posting-house. Here are also an excellent corn-market, an extensive brewery, and two spacious flour-mills adjacent to the town.

TULLOWCRINE, par. Ireland, bar. West Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1344. Carlow (P. T. 49). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin.

TULLOWLEG, par. Ireland, bar. Rathville, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. (with Tullow) 3217. Tullow (P. T. 58). Liv. a chap. in dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin.

TULLOWMAGRIMAH, or Thumagurna, par. Ireland, bar. Catherlough, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1121. Carlow (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin.

TULLOWMOY, par. Ireland, bars. Ballyadams and Stradbally, Queen's County, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1627. Stradbally (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £300.

TULLY, par. Ireland, half bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1385. Dublin, 7 m. Liv. a cur. in diocs. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £291.

TULLY, par. Ireland, bar. East Ophaly, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Acres, 4606. Pop. 1065. Killdare (P. T. 32). Liv. a preceptory or commendery in dioc. Killdare, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £291. Two annual fairs.

TULLYCORBET, par. Ireland, bar. Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 4833. Ballybay (P. T. 76). Liv. a rect., vic., and corps of a prebend. in dioc. Clogher, and archdioc. of Armagh.

TULLYLISH, parish, Ireland, bar. Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Pop. 10,501. Gilford (P. T. 82). Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. Dromore, and archdioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £156.

TULLYNAKILL, par. Ireland, bar. Castlereagh, co. Devon, prov. Ulster. Pop. 1386. Comber (P. T. 112). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Down, and archdioc. Armagh.

TULLYNESSLE, par. Scotland, with that of Forbes, dist. Alford, sh. Aberdeen. Real prop. £1765. Pop. 778. Alford (P. T. 123). Liv. in presb. of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen.

TULLYRUSK, par. Ireland, upper half bar.

Massareene, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster. Pop. (with Glenavy) 1004. Glenavy (P. T. 96). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Connor, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £55.

TULMERO, tn. S. America, prov. Venezuela, repub. Columbia; 6 m. from Maracay. Pop. 8000. It has a handsome church, and is governed by a lieutenant: a vicar also resides here for the direction of ecclesiastical affairs.

TULSK, post and fair-tn. Ireland, par. Ogulla, bar. Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. Connaught. Pop. with par. Dublin, 102 m. Four annual fairs.

TUMLOOK, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Bengal; 35 m. SW. of Calcutta. Lat. 22. 17. N. Long. 88. 2. E. It is the head quarter of an agency for the manufacture of salt on government account, which is prepared by filtration from the mud of the Hooghly river.

TUMORE, par. Ireland, bar. Corran, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 3388. Ballymote (P. T. 119). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Achonry, and archdioc. Tuam.

TUNBRIDGE, or TONBRIDGE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Tonbridge, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 14,730. Real prop. £19,531. Pop. 10,380. London, 30 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Rochester. Market-day, Friday. Fair, October 12. Here are remains of a castle, erected by a Norman baron in the 11th century, which became a place of great strength and importance; and the town appears to have been gradually formed in its vicinity. The church is a handsome and capacious modern edifice. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists. A free grammar-school was founded here, under letters patent of Edward III., in 1554, and amply endowed: the management and patronage of this noble institution were vested in the Skinners' Company of London and the warden and fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford: the income belonging to it is about £4500 a-year. The town consists chiefly of one long street paved and lighted, and contains some good houses, but, exclusive of the church, no public buildings except the town-hall and the market-house. The river Medway, here navigable, is crossed by a stone bridge built in 1775. There are also four more bridges over the several branches of the river. Coal and timber are brought hither by water from Maidstone; and, besides the weekly markets, a considerable market for cattle is held the first Tuesday in each month. The principal manufactures are those of gunpowder and Tunbridge ware, or turnery goods.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, hamlet, England, partly in the par. of Tunbridge, partly in that of Speldhurst, co. Kent, and that of Trant, co. Sussex. Pop. with pars. London, 36 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Rochester. It has long been known and much frequented as a watering place on account of its mineral spring. Towards the end of the 17th century the walks and assembly rooms were arranged according to their present form, the grounds round the spring having been cleared at a somewhat earlier period, and temporary buildings raised for the accommodation of visitors. About A. D. 1687, more substantial buildings were erected. Queen Anne gave a stone basin for the spring, whence it was subsequently called the Queen's Well. That part called the Wells is situated at the point of junction of the three parishes of Tunbridge, Speldhurst, and Trant: here are the spa, public baths, the chapel, parade, hotels, and places of amusement, theatre, assembly rooms, and circulating libraries; also numerous shops and a market-place. The well, or spring, is situate in a sandy valley, encompassed by hills; the water, as it rises, runs through an aperture into a stone basin. This mineral water owes its virtues to the iron which it contains, held in solution by carbonic acid gas; its properties resembling those of what is called Spa water from the Pouhon spring at Spa in the Netherlands. It is reckoned efficacious in cases of dyspepsia, nervous affections, and other diseases attended with debility. The season for taking the water lasts from May to November. The church was built by subscription in the reign of Charles II. Another church has been recently erected; it is a handsome Gothic structure, with a square tower at the W., and is ornamented with battlements and pinnacles. There are also places of worship for Wesleyans and followers of Lady Huntingdon. The only considerable manufacture carried on at this place consists of toys and turnery ware of cherry tree, box, sycamore, &c. Races take place here every year in the month of August.

TUNDERGARTH, par. Scotland, sh. Dumfries; 14 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth. Acres, 7795. Real prop. £3463. Pop. 530. Lockerby (P. T. 66). Liv. in presb. Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. It lies along the SE. side of the riv. Milk. There are considerable remains of the ancient castle of Tundergarth, formerly a chief seat of the noble family of Johnston.

TUNGUSKA, three rivs. of Asiatic Russia, tributaries to the Yenisei. The first, called the Lower Tunguska, rises in the N. part of the government of Irkoutsk, and falls into the Yenisei, near Turuchansk, after a course of 1000 miles. The Middle Tunguska rises also in the dist. of Irkoutsk, and, after a course of between 500 and 600 miles through the dist. of Yeniseisk, falls into the Yenisei in Lat. 62. 0. N. The Upper Tunguska bursts from the N. part of the lake Baikal, bears the name of Angara, till after being joined by the Ilim; it joins the Yenisei in Lat. 59. 0. N.

TUNIS, territory, Northern Africa, one of the Barbary States, consisting chiefly of a large peninsula, stretching into the Mediterranean. Bounded on the N. and E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Tripoli and Biledulgerid, and W. by Algiers. It extends 200 m. from N. to S., and 120 m. from E. to W. Tunis produces citrons, lemons, oranges, and other fruits. The principal rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The form of government is by a divan or council, whose president is the bey. Considerable trade is carried on in linen and woollen cloth, morocco leather, gold dust, leather, lead, horses, oil, soap, &c. This country was formerly a monarchy, but in 1574 it became a republic under the protection of the Turks.

TUNIS, city, Africa, cap. of the above ter., situate in a bay about 10 m. SW. from the site of the ancient Carthage; 380 m. E. of Algiers. Pop. 130,000. Lat. 36. 45. N. Long. 10. 16. E. It is 5 m. in circumference, with a lofty wall, 5 gates, and 35 mosques. It is a place of great

trade, and has manufactures of velvets, silks, linens, and red caps worn by the common people. A few of the public cisterns, &c.. are all that remain to point out where Carthage stood.

TUNQUIN, or Tonquin, kingd. India beyond the Ganges. Pop. 18,000,000. Formerly independent, but at present comprehended in the Cochin-Chinese empire, and situate between Lat. 17. 0. and 23. 0. N. To the south it is bounded by Cochin-China and Laos, N. by the prov. of Quangsee in China, E. it has the gulf of Tunquin, and W. Laos and the Chinese prov. of Yunan. Tunquin has 50 rivers that flow towards the sea. The chief produce is rice, but maize is cultivated, and different species of yams. The interior contains timber fit for building, cocoa-nut, and other palms, &c. Salt and saltpetre are plentiful. Among the animals of Tunquin are elephants, buffaloes, horses, goats, and hogs. Tunquin exports areca, ivory, calamine, shells, sugar, cloth, cotton, and silk. From China are imported sugar-candy, spices, plants, drugs, hemp, flax, silks, stuffs, mercury, hardware, &c. The Tunquinese resemble the Chinese, and their language is a modification of the Chinese dialect. The Christian religion was introduced by the Portuguese about the beginning of the 17th century, but great obstacles have arisen to the spread of Christianity. Tunquin was conquered by Caung Shung, the Cochin-Chinese emperor, about the year 1800, and has ever since been ruled by a viceroy delegated from the seat of government.

TUNSTALL, tnshp: England, par. Bishop-Wearmouth, N. div. Easington ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 660. Real prop. £857. Pop. 75. Sunderland (P. T. 268). On the Tunstall hills are some remains of a Druidical circle; and in 1814 a rude sepulchre was discovered, which contained broken urns, with human bones and teeth.

TUNSTALL, par. England, hund. Milton, lathe Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £1551. Pop. 171. Sittingbourne (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Rochester.

TUNSTALL, par. England, hund. Lonsdale S. of the sands, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 8970. Real prop. £1307. Pop. 862. Kirkby Lonsdale (P. T. 253). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Chester. Here is an endowed school. Turland Castle, the ancient seat of the Tunstalls, stands on a small elevation, surrounded by a deep circular fosse.

TUNSTALL, par. England, hund. Walsham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £1394. Pop. 101. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £95.

TUNSTALL, par. England, hund. Plomesgate, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2780. Real prop. £2448. Pop. 733. Market Wickham (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here is a Baptist chapel.

TUNSTALL, par. England, partly in the lib. of St. Peter's of York, and partly in the middle div. of wapentake of Holderness, co. York, East riding. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £1463. Pop. 172. Hull (P. T. 174). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar in chapter of York.

TUNSTALL COURT, mkt.-tn. and lib. of England, par. Wolstanton, N. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Pop. 3673. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150). Mkt.-day, Saturday. The Grand Trunk Canal passes near the town, and the great double tunnel running 2 m. under Hare Castle Hill is in the vicinity. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of porcelain, earthenware, blue bricks, and tiles. In the neighbourhood are veins of coal, fine clay, limestone, iron ore, and other mineral strata. The town is governed by a constable chosen at the manorial court-leet. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

TUNSTEAD, hund. England, co. Norfolk. Acres, 35,440. Pop. 10,593. Containing 19 pars.

TUNSTEAD, par. England, hund. Tunstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £3071. Pop. 498. Coltishall (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

TUNWORTH, par. England, hund. Basingstoke, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £816. Pop. 122. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester.

TUOSIST, par. Ireland, bar. Glanerought, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 6208. Kenmare (P. T. 239). Liv. a rect. in diocs. Ardfert and Aghadoe, and archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £226.

TUPHOLME, extra-parochial lib., England, W. div. wapentake Wraggoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £1772. Pop. 68. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

TURBAH CALEH. See Caleh.

TURBUT, or Tarbut, city, Persia, prov. Korassan; 50 m. NE. of Tursheez. Pop. 18,000, with 220 villages dependent upon it.

TURCOING, or Tourcoing, town, France, prov. French Flanders; 6 m. NNW. of Lille. Pop. 11,000. It has manufactures of cotton, nankeens, satins, mixed woollen and silk stuffs.

TURCOMANS, or Truckmen, a Tartar race, inhabiting many of the dists. of Western Asia. Their native seat seems to be in the regions E. of the Caspian. Being conquered at the beginning of the last century by the Kalmucs, many of them took refuge in the Russian governments of Astracan, Oufa, and Orenbourg. They have continued to reside there ever since 1770, when the body of the nation threw off the yoke of the Kalmucs.

TURIN, intendency and prov. Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia. Pop. of intendency 715,000, of the prov. 315,000. The chief tns. are Turin the cap., Biella, Ivrei, &c.

TURIN, city, N. of Italy, cap. of the above intendency, and seat of the Sardinian monarchy; 75 m. WSW. of Milan. Lat. 45. 4. N. Long. 7. 40. E. Pop. 114,000. It stands on the W. bank of the Po, which here receives the waters of the Dora Ripuaria. The town is about 4 m. in circumference. It was at one time one of the strongest places in Europe, but the fortifications were demolished by the French after the battle of Marengo. The principal square, Piazza Reale, is near the centre of the town. The finest street is the Strada di Po. The best public buildings are the cathedral, church of Corpus Domini, the royal palace, and Castello Reale. The university contains a court surrounded with arcades, the whole covered with inscriptions and antique bas-reliefs. In hospitals Turin is rich: the principal one is on the plan of the celebrated hospital at Rome. The university of Turin was instituted in the beginning of the 15th century, and has been since greatly enlarged. It has a

library, museum, observatory, &c. The manufactures are woollens, cotton, leather, silks, velvets, saltpetre, and gunpowder. Turin is of remote date. It belonged successively to the Romans, the Lombards, to Charlemagne, to the marquisses of Saluzzo, and the princes of Savoy, who made it the capital of their states. In 1798 the French army took this city, seized all the strong places of Piedmont, and obliged the king and his family to remove to the island of Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians, but shortly after the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French. In 1814 it was delivered up to the allies, who restored it to the king of Sardinia.

TURKDEAN, par. England, hund. Bradley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1890. Real prop. £2039. Pop. 237. North Leach (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £104.

TURKESTAN, region, Central Asia, the original or acquired seat of the great Tartar race called Turks or Toorks: these now occupy the greater part of what is called Independent Tartary. See TARTARY.

TURKEY, empire, extending over the SE. of Europe and the contiguous parts of Asia and Africa. It occupies a tract of country extending from Lat. 29. 0. to 48. 0. N., and from Long. 16. 0. to 50. 0. E.—*Turkey in Europe* is bounded N. by the Russian and Austrian dominions, E. by the Black Sea and the Bosphorus, S. by the Mediterranean, W. by the Adriatic; extending in length about 800 m. Area, 200,000 sq. m. Pop. 10,000,000. It comprehends many tracts of country familiar to the readers of ancient history, but since the loss of Greece these have been very materially reduced. The principal provs. are Bulgaria, Romania, (including Macedonia and Thessaly,) and Albania. The principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, Bosnia, and Servia are governed by princes appointed by the Porte, to whom they pay tribute. See BULGARIA, ROMANIA, &c. The Turks divide the whole of their European possessions into two beglerbegships: Romania, comprising their conquests from the Greek empire, and Bosnia; under which they comprehend Servia, Croatia, and their different acquisitions to the westward. Several districts, however, are not included in these divisions, viz. Constantinople and Adrianople, with their respective territories, Candia (Crete), with various islands in the Archipelago. The subdivision of the beglerbegships is into sangiacats. Turkey in Europe is in general a mountainous country. It is traversed from E. to W. by a long chain, bearing at different parts the names of Gliubotin, Argentaro, Despoto Dag, Teckiri Dag, and Balkan. The E. half of this chain is the ancient Hæmus. In soil and climate the Turkish dominions are highly favoured. The soil consists in many parts of a rich mould. The climate, warmer in general than in the S. of France, is highly favourable to production. The great rivers are the Danube, the Pruth, Sereth, Morava, Save, Marizza, Vardar, Drino, Narenta, Vieza, and Achelous. The principal lakes are those of Rosoura, in Moldavia; Scutari, in Albania; Ochrida, between that country and Macedon; and Copais, in Boeotia. The products of the maritime districts are sufficiently known, but with the mineralogy and botany of the interior we are almost as little acquainted as with those of the wilds of America. In regard to fruit, chestnuts apples, and pears are found only in the N. provinces: the S. produce oranges, raisins, olives, figs, and almonds. The grape succeeds in almost every part of the empire; the pomegranate and the sugar-cane only in its southern and warmest districts. Wheat, maize, rice, cotton, silk, and tobacco are all natural to this country: they are raised in it at present, but the extent of their culture might be carried much further. The government is despotic, the power of the sultan being unchecked by any representative body, though virtually restrained by the ordinances of the koran and the decisions of the ulema and the mufti. The grand vizier, or prime minister, is by his office commander of the forces. The divan, or cabinet council, was formerly composed of six pachas of the first character for experience; but Selim III. changed its constitution, and it is now limited to the mufti, the vizier, and the kioga bey: the other ministers are the reis effendi, or secretary for foreign affairs, finance minister, master of ordnance, minister of marine, &c. The pachas or governors of provinces are charged not only with the civil and military government, but act as farmers-general of the revenue for their respective provinces: a waywode is the governor of a provincial town. The ulema are a numerous and respectable body, whose functions consist in expounding the koran, and in applying its injunctions to the circumstances of the times, thus combining the character of clergy and lawyers, having at their head the grand mufti. The religion of the Turks is that of Mahomet, of the sect of Omar; and the rule of their faith is the koran. The personal appearance of the Turks is in general prepossessing,—dark eyes, an aquiline nose, limbs well proportioned. Their character presents a curious mixture of good and bad; they are temperate in eating and drinking, hospitable and courageous, but ignorant, superstitious, and often cruel and revengeful. The lower ranks are almost devoid of education. Libraries and booksellers' shops are found hardly any where but in Constantinople, and their chief contents are oriental manuscripts. In the arts, whether useful or ornamental, the Turks are equally backward. The earliest notice of Turks or Turkmans in history is about the year 800, when, issuing from an obscure retreat, they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania; but in the 13th century, the Turks, being harassed in their new possessions by other Tartar tribes, retreated to Asia Minor. Their dominions were united under Othman or Osman, who assumed the title of sultan, and established his empire at Prusa, in Bithynia, about the year 1300. His successors extended their conquests over the adjacent parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe. Adrianople was taken by them as early as A. D. 1360. The succeeding reign was that of Bajazet I., which is memorable in Turkish history. In 1453 Constantinople was taken from the Greeks, and became the capital of the Turkish empire. After the battle of Poltava, and the retreat of Charles XII. of Sweden into Turkey in 1704, the czar, Peter the Great, advanced against the Turkish frontier: he was, however, obliged to sign the treaty of Pruth, which stipulated the surrender of Azoph and some other

fortresses. Since that time the Turks have experienced many reverses, and recent events, particularly the loss of Greece and the cession of large tracts of territory to Russia, have shown the instability of their power in Europe.—*Turkey in Asia* formerly consisted of Asia Minor (called Anadolia), Armenia, Diarbekir, Kurdistan, Irak-Arabi, Syria, Palestine, &c. Amid the falling fortunes of the empire, its dominions in Asia have, however, been greatly circumscribed. Its boundary to the eastward has been formed by a varying line among the mountains of Armenia and Kurdistan and the river courses of the Euphrates and Tigris. The growth of Wahabite power has put an end to its empire in Arabia; Asiatic Turkey is, therefore, reduced to Asia Minor and Syria, including Palestine.—At present, Turkey can scarcely be said to have any footing in Africa, though at one period it extended over Egypt and the Barbary States: the latter have for some time only paid a nominal subjection to the Porte, and the former, under the auspices of Mahomed Ali, the present enterprising pacha, has assumed an independence which appears very unlikely to be affected by any power which the Porte can bring against it.

TURK'S ISLANDS, cluster of islands, America, among the Bahamas, belonging to the British. In 1803 the inhabitants amounted to about 1200 in number, including negroes.

TURLOUGH, or TURLOW, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Carragh, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 6929. Castlebar (P. T. 159). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. and archdioc. of Tuam. Ann. val. £207.

TURNASTON, par. England, hund. Webtree, co. Hereford. Acres, 550. Real prop. £613. Pop. 54. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £70.

TURNDITCH, chap. England, par. Duffield, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Real prop. £1224. Pop. 370. Wirksworth (P. T. 140). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £49.

TURNER, tn. N. America, U. S., Oxford co., Maine, on river Androscoggin; 155 m. NNE. of Boston. Pop. 2218.

TURNER'S PIDDLE, par. England, hund. Hundreds Barrow, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 770. Real prop. £683. Pop. 82. Wareham (P. T. 112). Liv. a disch. rect. and a peculiar in dean of Salisbury.

TURNHAM GREEN, ham. England, par. Chiswick, Kensington div. hund. Ossulstone, co. Middlesex. Pop. with par. London, 5 m. It is situate on the great western road, and contains many handsome houses. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

TURNHOUT, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. of Antwerp; 24 m. EBW. of Antwerp. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 51. 20. N. Long. 4. 36. E. Its principal manufacture is of ticking. It has a traffic in the produce of the neighbourhood, and several extensive bleaching establishments.

TURNWORTH, par. England, hund. Cranborne, Shaston W. div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2240. Real prop. £1151. Pop. 78. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £71.

TURON BAY, bay, Cochin-China. Lat. 16. 7. N. Long. 107. 0. E. The town of Turon is 1 m. above the mouth of the river, and, as well as the peninsula, harbour, &c., is called by the natives Hansan. This port was in ancient times the chief mart for the trade of Cochin-China and Japan.

TURREFF, mkt.-tn., post-tn., and par. Scotland, dist. of the same name, sh. of Aberdeen. Acres, 1696. Pop. 11,730. Edinburgh, 155 m. Liv. in presb. Turreff. and synod of Aberdeen. Seven annual fairs. The tn. is seated on the riv. Deveron, and noted for its manufactures of linen yarn, thread, and brown linen. The only public buildings of any note are the chapel, rebuilt in 1794, and an episcopal chapel, converted into a schoolhouse in 1745. The parish is 4½ m. in all directions from the town.

TURSHEEZ, city, Persia, prov. Korassan, on the borders of the great Salt Desert; 160 m. WNW. of Herat. Pop. 20,000. The trade arises chiefly from the importation of indigo and other drugs from the W., and of wool, cloth, and rice from Herat. The chief export is iron.

TURTON, chap. England, par. Bolton, hund. Salford, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 4110. Real prop. £4193. Pop. 2563. Great Bolton (P. T. 197). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £120. It contains several cotton, spinning, bleaching, dyeing, and printing works; and the weaving of cotton by hand-looms is extensively carried on by the cottagers. A manorial court is held twice a-year. Here is a place of worship for Unitarians, and two endowed schools.

TURVEY, par. England, hund. Willey, co. Bedford. Acres, 4260. Real prop. £3819. Pop. 988. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

TURVILLE, or TURFIELD, par. England, hund. Desborough, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2570. Real prop. £1697. Pop. 442. Great Marlow (P. T. 31). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £80. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of lace.

TURWESTON, par. England, hund. Buckingham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £1887. Pop. 371. Brackley (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £150.

TURWICK, par. England, hund. Dumpford, rape Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 680. Real prop. £537. Pop. 97. Midhurst (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £150.

TUSCALOOSA, co. N. America, U. S., Alabama; 40 m. long by 30 m. broad. Pop. 13,646. The chief town is Tuscaloosa, and the riv. Tuscaloosa crosses the co. from N. to S.—*Tuscaloosa*, cap. of the above co., on riv. Tuscaloosa; 120 m. SSW. of Huntsville. It is the seat of government.

TUSCANY, grand duchy of Italy. Area, 8500 sq. m. Pop. 1,200,000. Lat. 42. 0. to 44. 0. N. It contains 36 towns, 135 burghs, and 6017 vils. It is bounded on the E. by the Appennines, S. by the States of the Church, W. by the Mediterranean, and N. by Modena. In the mountains are found mines of alum, iron, and vitriol. There are also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, besides hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The chief manufactures are of stuffs, silks, fine earthenware, and gilt leather. This duchy is divided into five provinces: Florence, Pisa, Siena, Arezzo, and Grosseto, with principal towns of the same name. Tuscany was in the pos-

session of the Romans between 700 and 800 years, until overrun by the barbarians in the 5th century. In the 13th century the continued divisions led to the ascendancy of the Medicis. This family ruled with the title of grand duke till it became extinct in 1737, when, by arrangements between France and Austria, their place was filled by the duke of Lorraine, who was raised to the imperial throne. Upon the flight of the grand duke, in 1799, Tuscany was erected by the French into the kingdom of Etruria, but was soon after transformed into an appendage to the crown of Italy. In 1814 it was restored, and Ferdinand, the grand duke, returned to his dominions. Florence is the capital.

TUSCARAWAS, co. North America, U. S., Ohio; about 30 m. sq. Pop. 14,298. Chief town, New Philadelphia.

TUSKAR ISLAND AND ROCKS, island, Ireland, bar. Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Lat. 52. 11. N. Long. 6. 45. W. A lighthouse has been erected here at considerable expense. This is an established signal station.

TUSMORE, par. England, hund. Ploughley, co. Oxford. Pop. 16. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Oxford.

TUTANA, or TOTANA, tn. SE. of Spain, prov. Murcia; 18 m. ENE. of Lorca. Pop. 8000. The town contains a square, large, but ill-built.

TUTBURY, parish, England, N. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 4110. Real prop. £5472. Pop. 1553. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 125). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £130. It is situate on the W. bank of the river Dove, which is crossed by a stone bridge of five arches. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in wool-combing, and in the corn and cotton-spinning mills: there is a cut-glass manufactory. The king, as duke of Lancaster, is lord of the manor; the jurisdiction extends over a great portion of Staffordshire and several of the neighbouring counties; courts leet and baron are held annually; also a court of pleas every third Tuesday, for the recovery of all debts under 40*s*. The church is a portion of an old priory, and is a fine specimen of the Norman style. Here are places of worship for Independents, Calvinists, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The free-school was founded and endowed by Richard Wakefield. The castle, first erected by Henry de Ferrars, a Norman nobleman, became subsequently the property of John of Gaunt. Mary, queen of Scots, was for some time imprisoned in this fortress.

TUTICORIN, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic; 90 m. NE. of Cape Comorin. Lat. 8. 57. N. Long. 76. 36. E. At this place there is a pearl fishery, but the pearls are reckoned inferior to those found in the bay of Condatchy in Ceylon.

TUTTINGTON, par. England, hund. South Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 840. Real prop. £1129. Pop. 228. Aylsham (P. T. 118). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £50.

TUXFORD, market-town and par. England, South Clay div. wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £5814. Pop. 1113. London, 137 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Mkt.-day, Monday. Three ann. fairs. It is situate on the great N. road, and often called Tuxford-in-the-Clay. A trade is carried on in hops, large quantities of which are grown in the neighbourhood. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, a free grammar-school, and sundry benefactions for instructing poor children.

TUY, tn. NW. of Spain, prov. Galicia, on riv. Minho, near Valencia, in Portugal. Pop. 4000. Lat. 42. 0. N. Long. 8. 28. W. It has little trade, except some contraband intercourse with Portugal. It is a bishop's see, and has an audienza, or court for the administration of civil affairs.

TVER, gov. European Russia, between Moscow and Novogorod. Area, 24,100 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000. Lat. 56. 0. to 58. 40. N. Long. 32. 0. to 39. 0. E. The principal rivers are the Wolga, Dwina, Msta, Tverza, Mologa, and Meduevitza. The chief lakes are the Seliger, Wolga, and Dvinez. It produces corn, hemp, cattle, and wood. There are some iron mines.—*Tver*, cap. of the preceding gov., at the confluence of the Tvertza, Wolga, and Tmaka; 100 m. NNW. of Moscow. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 56. 51. N. Long. 35. 57. E. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, palace, courts of justice, government offices, and hospital. The manufactures are linen, wax, leather, candles, and hardware. There is a considerable traffic in the supply of the adjacent country, and the export of corn, hemp, and iron.

TWEEDDALE, dist. Scotland, through which the Tweed runs, shires Peebles and Berwick. Its name is frequently applied to the shire of Peebles (which see).

TWEEDMOUTH, par. England, Islandshire, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 4520. Real prop. £16,574. Pop. 4971. Berwick-upon-Tweed (P. T. 337). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £76. It is situate on the S. side of the riv. Tweed, forming a suburb to the tn. of Berwick, to which it is joined by a stone bridge. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in manufactures, ship-building, and in a productive salmon fishery. Petty sessions are held here every Saturday. Here is a chapel for Scotch Presbyterians.

TWEEDSMUIR, par. Scotland, par. Drummelzier, sh. Peebles. Real prop. £3840. Pop. 288. Beild (P. T. 35). Liv. in presb. Peebles, syn. Lothian and Tweeddale. It is agreeably diversified with lofty hills, plains, and muirs; the former, being clothed to their summits with the richest verdure, afford pasturage to many thousand sheep. The mountains of Hartfield and Broadlaw rise to an elevation of 2800 feet above sea-level; and on the SW. boundary is Tweed Well, the source of the Tweed.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS, district, Hindoostan, prov. Bengal, on the E. side of the Hooghly riv. Area, 882 sq. m. Pop. 2,225,000. In 1801 there were within the limits of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs 190 seminaries, in which Hindoo law, grammar, &c., were taught.

TWENTY-FOUR RAJAHS, country, N. of Hindoostan, W. of Nepaul Proper, which had long consisted of 24 petty states, whose chiefs were collectively called 24 rajahs; though they do not appear to have ever had any common system of defence, or to have been connected by any common extractions.

TWICKENHAM, vil. and parish, England, hund. Isleworth, co. Middlesex. Acres, 2440. Real prop. £22,548. Pop. 4571. London, 10 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. London. Three ann. fairs. Situate between two streams, which here fall

into the Thames. This place has, at different periods, become the residence of persons of distinguished taste and celebrity in the literary world. Pope, the poet, had a house here. The villa called Strawberry Hill was erected, ornamented, and furnished by Horace Walpole, earl of Oxford. Besides the church there is a chapel of ease between Twickenham and Richmond. Here are also places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents; a national school for children of both sexes, and other charitable benefactions. Within the parish are gunpowder and oil-mills; and, in the centre of the river Thames, is an island called Twickenham Ait, in which is the Eel-pie House, a place of entertainment of ancient date.

TWIGGS, co. N. America, U. S., Georgia; 27 m. long by 15 m. broad. Pop. 8029. Chief town. Marion.

TWINEHAM, par. England, hund. Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 1550. Real prop. £1541. Pop. 337. Cuckfield (P. T. 37). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester.

TWINING, par. England, lower div. hund. Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 3630. Real prop. £5509. Pop. 942. Tewkesbury (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £81.

TWINSTEAD, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1255. Pop. 205. Halstead (P. T. 46). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. London.

TWITCHEN, par. England, hund. S. Molton, co. Devon. Acres, 4690. Real prop. £1009. Pop. 170. South Molton (P. T. 178). Liv. a cur. dioc. Exeter.

TWIVERTON, par. England, hund. Wellow, co. Somerset. Acres, 870. Real prop. £4934. Pop. 2478. Bath (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Bath and Wells.

TWIZELL, tnshp. England, par. Norham, co. palat. Durham. Acres, 2170. Real prop. £3484. Pop. 292. Berwick-upon-Tweed (P. T. 337). Situate on the riv. Till, over which is a stone bridge of one arch 90 feet span. Here is Twizell castle, a beautiful, though unfinished castellated mansion of the Blakes.

TWYCROSS, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £2126. Pop. 319. Market Bosworth (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln.

TWYFORD, hund. England, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 15,450. Pop. 8343. Containing 7 pars.

TWYFORD, chap. England, par. Hurst, partly hunds. Charlton and Sonning, co. Berks, and partly that of Amesbury, co. Wilts. Pop. with par. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a cur. and peculiar dean of Salisbury. Edward Polehampton, Esq., who died in 1721, bequeathed a rentcharge of £40 for the instruction of 10 boys, and another of £10 for clothing them. Here is an hospital for six poor people, also a place of worship for Independents.

TWYFORD, par. England, hund. Buckingham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 4110. Real prop. £2437. Pop. 660. Buckingham (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

TWYFORD, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Barrow, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Real prop. £2394. Pop. 219. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £120.

TWYFORD, par. England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2420. Real prop. £1742. Pop. 512. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln.

TWYFORD, par. England, hund. Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 230. Real prop. £501. Pop. 82. Reepham (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £146.

TWYFORD, par. England, hund. Fawley, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 4320. Real prop. £4066. Pop. 1177. Winchester (P. T. 62). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £132. 24 poor children are instructed by means of a bequest.

TWYNELL'S, St., vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Castle-Martin, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Pop. 274. Pembroke (P. T. 264). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £82.

TWYNHOLM, par. Scotland, united to the par. of Kirkchrist, stewartry Kirkcudbright, both 9 m. in length, by 2 in breadth. Real prop. £7998. Pop. 871. Kirkcudbright (P. T. 98½). Liv. in presb. Kirkcudbright, syn. Galloway. They stretch along the navigable riv. Dee and Tarff, and are bounded on the SW. by a bay of the Solway Firth. Here are vast quantities of shell-marl, with other calcareous manures; and the rivers and lochs abound with various kinds of fish.

TWYWELL, par. England, hund. Huxloe, co. Northampton. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £1105. Pop. 199. Thrapston (P. T. 73). Liv. a rect. dioc. Peterborough.

TYDD, St. Giles, par. England, hund. Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 4450. Real prop. £6554. Pop. 967. Wisbeach (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. dioc. Ely.

TYDD, St. Mary, par. England, wapentake Elloe, parts Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3280. Real prop. £7920. Pop. 960. Wisbeach (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

TYDWEILIOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Dinlleyn, co. Carnarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £1241. Pop. 447. Pwllheli (P. T. 236). Liv. a perpet. cur. dioc. Bangor. Ann. val. £34.

TYERBOY, or Tierboy, vil. Ireland, par. Tuam, bar. Clare, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. with par. Tuam (P. T. 126).

TYFERNAN, par. Ireland, bar. Corkery, co. Westmeath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 1566. Pop. 310. Mullingar (P. T. 48). Liv. a cur. dioc. Meath, archdioc. Armagh.

TYMOLE, par. Ireland, bar. Shryne, co. Meath, prov. Leinster. Acres, 608. Pop. 74. Slane (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. dioc. Meath, archdioc. Armagh.

TYNAN, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. partly in Turaney, and partly in Armagh, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 11,542. Dublin, 91 m. Liv. a rect., vic., and corps of preb., dioc. and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £800. In this parish are two schools, in which 120 boys and 80 girls are instructed, supported by Archbishop Sterne's bequest.

TYNEHAM, par. England, hund. Hasilor, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £1471. Pop. 247. Corfe Castle (P. T. 116). Liv. a rect. dioc. Bristol.

TYNEMOUTH, bor. par. and tnshp. England, E. div. Castleward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 6570. Pop. 24,778. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 274). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £28. It forms the SE. corner of the county,

and consists principally of one long street; the houses are in general well built, and during the bathing season, it is a place of fashionable resort. The parish abounds with coal, contains some limestone, and the only magnesian limestone strata in the county. In 1825, Mr. Kettlewell bequeathed the sum of £7000 to build and endow a school in this parish. Here are remains of a priory of black canons, converted into a fortress in the reign of William Rufus, consisting chiefly of a gateway turret, part of the church, and other parts now employed as a magazine for military stores. Clifford's Fort, built by government in 1762, is situate at the mouth of the river, commanding the entrance to the harbour. Tynemouth, in conjunction with N. Shields, enjoys the privilege of sending one member to Parliament, an advantage conferred upon it by the Reform Bill, in 1832.

TYNINGHAM, par. and vil. Scotland, annexed to pars. of Whitekirk and Aldham, sh. Haddington. Pop. (with Whitekirk) 1109. Dunbar (P. T. 28). It is intersected by the navigable river Tyne, which falls into the German Ocean. At the mouth of the river is Tyningham House, the noble residence of the earls of Haddington.

TYNRON, par. Scotland, 15 m. long, and 4 broad, sh. Dumfries. Real prop. £2461. Pop. 493. Minniehive (P. T. 66). Liv. in presb. Penpont, and syn. Dumfries. Here is a school with an annual stipend of £22, derived from a bequest of John Gibson, Esq.

TYRE, or Sour, tn. Syria, on the site of the anc. Tyre; 60 m. SW. of Damascus. Lat. 33. 10. N. Long. 35. 20. E. Tyre was first built on the continent; but being taken, and in a great measure destroyed, by the kings of Assyria, a new city was founded on an island at a little distance. Alexander threw a mole across to the island, which rendered it a peninsula, which it has remained ever since. The walls may still be traced, forming an irregular square of about a mile in circuit. Without the walls are ruins of a very large Greek church, and remains of several buildings to the north, probably belonging to the archiepiscopal palace. The village now consists of about 60 families, who live on the produce of their little grounds and a trifling fishery.

TYREAAGH, bar. Ireland, co. Sligo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 35,266. Containing 8 pars. besides the town of Ardnaree.

TYRESKENEDY, bar. Ireland, co. Fermanagh, prov. Ulster. Pop. 22,802. Comprising 5 pars. and the tns. of Enniskillen, Tempo, Lisbellaw, and Ballnamalland.

TYRHUGH, bar. Ireland, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster. Pop. 37,301. Containing 5 pars., besides the tns. of Ballyshannon. Donegal, and Ballintra.

TYRIE, par. Scotland, dist. Deer, sh. Aberdeen; 10 m. in length, and 4½ in breadth. Real prop. £2437. Pop. 1630. Aberdeen (P. T. 8). Liv. in presb. Deer, and syn. Aberdeen.

TYRINTHUS, ruins of a tn. anc. Greece, in the Morea. The walls of its citadel, like those of Mycenæ, of solid blocks of stone, are nearly 25 feet thick. The space inclosed by them is an iregular oblong, about 550 yards long and 80 broad, with three entrances.

TYRNAU, or Nagy-Szombath, tn. W. Hungary, on riv. Tyrna; 25 m. NNE. of Presburg. Pop. 5100. Lat. 48. 23. N. Long. 17. 35. E. It contains many churches and monasteries, and is the seat of the court of appeal for the circle on the north of the Danube. It has an academy, a seminary for priests, and a school for young noblemen. The only manufacture of the place is some coarse woollen.

TYROL, a co. of the Austrian empire. Area, 11,000 sq. m. Pop. 720,000. Lat. 45. 46. to 47. 46. N. Long. 10. to 12. E. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria; E. by Salzburg and Carinthia; S. by Austrian Italy; and W. by Switzerland. Though a mountainous country, its valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and it has an excellent breed of cattle. It likewise yields salt, all kinds of ores, and various sorts of precious stones. Its copper contains not only silver, but also some gold. The principal rivers are the Inn, Adige, and Eysach. The county is divided into seven districts or circles. The Lower Innthal, Upper Innthal, Pusterthal, Vorarlberg, Adige, Italian Confines of Trent, Italian Confines of Roveredo. The capital of the whole is Inspruck. The Tyrolese are characterised by unostentatious manners and a frugal mode of living. The music of the Tyrolese has the simple and frequently plaintive character of that of the Scottish Highlanders. Tyrol bears the title of county, and has a representative body composed of four orders, the clergy, the nobility, the deputies of the towns, and the deputies of the peasants. It formed in the earliest ages part of the ancient Rhætia. In the disorders that followed the downfal of the Roman empire, it was divided into a number of petty lordships, which all acknowledged the supremacy of the ancient princes and dukes of Bavaria. On the fall of the house of Guelf in the 12th century, the Tyrolese became subjects of the empire. In the contests of the French revolution, it was invaded by Bonaparte, but the treaties of peace in 1797 and in 1801 left Tyrol in the undisturbed possession of the Austrians. It was overrun by the French and Bavarians in 1805; and by the treaty of Presburg was given to Bavaria. In 1809 it was ceded to Italy, but was restored to Austria in 1814.

TYRONE, co. Ireland, prov. Ulster. Acres, 596,287. Pop. 304,468. Extreme length 54 m., breadth 25 m. It is divided into 4 bars., 1 bor., 7 mkt.-tns., 43 pars., and returns 3 members to parliament. Dioc. Clogher, and archdioc. Armagh. Bounded N. by Londonderry; E. by Lough Neagh; SE. by the county of Armagh; S. Monaghan; W. Donegal. The chief rivers, besides the Blackwater, are the Cameron, Foe, Moyle, Gavaghy, Onreagh, Derg, Monterloney, Drimna, &c., which are tributary to the Mourne and Foyle: also the Balindury, which flows incessantly into the Great Lough Neagh. The character of the soil is admirably calculated for the promotion of agriculture and production of every species of grain. Barley is a favourite crop. Limestone, ironstone, and coals of the inflammable kind are found. The four baronies are named Clogher, Dungannon, Omagh, and Strabane; the ancient city of Clogher, Ballygawley, Moy, Caledon, Augnactoy, Newtown Stewart, and Dromore, are all respectable though small towns. The staple manufacture here is linen, and every mkt.-tn. has its appointed day for the sale of linen. The co. returns two members to Parliament, and Dungannon bar. sends one. The family of Beresford enjoy the title of Earls of Tyrone.

TYRRINGHAM, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £3757. Pop. (with Tilgrove) 227. Newport Pagnell (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

TYSOE, par. England, Kington div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 4710. Real prop. £8219. Pop. (with Westcole) 1007. Kington (P. T. 155). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Worcester. Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. On the side of the hill, opposite the church, is cut the figure of a horse, which from the colour of the soil is termed the Red Horse.

TYTHEBY, par. England, s. div. wapentake of Bingham, co. Nottingham. Acres, 3610. Real prop. £2702. Pop. 695. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. York. Ann. val. £62.

TYTHEGSTON, par. Great Britain, hund. New Castle, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Pop. 404. Bridgend (P. T. 181). Liv. a cur. dioc. Llandaff.

TYTHERINGTON, par. England, lower div. hund. Thornbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2100. Real prop. £3218. Pop. 476. Thornbury (P. T. 120). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Gloucester.

TYTHERINGTON, par. England, hund. Heytesbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £894. Pop. 132. Warminster (P. T. 96). Liv. a preb. church Heytesbury, and peculiar dean of Salisbury.

TYTHERLEY, or TUDERLEY EAST. par. England, hund. Thorngate, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1560. Real prop. £1750. Pop. 294. Stockbridge (P. T. 66). Liv. a cur. dioc. Winchester.

TYTHERLEY, or TUDERLEY WEST, par. England, hund. Thorngate, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 4400. Real prop. £2370. Pop. 497. Stockbridge (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. dioc. Winchester.

TYTHERTON, KELLAWAY'S, tithing, England, par. Bremhill, hund. Chippingham, co. Wilts. Pop. with par. Chippingham (P. T. 93). Here is a society of Moravians, with a chapel, sister-house, and neat residence for their pastor.

TYTHERTON, LUCAS, chap. England, par. and hund. Chippingham, co. Wilts. Pop. with par. Chippingham (P. T. 93). Liv. a cur. dioc. Salisbury.

TYWARDREITH, par. England, E. div. hund. Powder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 2990. Real prop. £4539. Pop. 2288. Fowey (P. T. 243). Liv. a vic. dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £30. The church contains a richly ornamented screen. Here is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and an alms-house for four poor widows.

U.

UBBESTON, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1321. Pop. 199. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich.

UBEDA, tn. s. of Spain, prov. Jaen and Andalusia; 58 m. NNE. of Grenada. Pop. 16,000. Lat. 38. 0. N. Long. 3. 17. W. It contains 11 churches, several monasteries, and a large hospital. Grapes, olives, and figs of excellent quality abound. It is a place of antiquity, having more than once formed an object of contest between the Christians and Moors.

UBLEY, par. England, hund. Chewton, co. Somerset. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £1739. Pop. 340. Wells (P. T. 120). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Bath and Wells. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

UCAYALE, riv. S. America, joining the Amazons on its southern side. Lat. 4. 25. S. The Beni, Lauricocha, Madera, and Negro, are all large streams running into the Ucayale. Near its source it is called Apurimac. From its confluence with the Tunguragua, it receives the name of Amazons, (which see).

UCKFIELD, par. England, hund. Loxfield Dorset, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £2481. Pop. 1261. Lewes (P. T. 50). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar, dioc. Canterbury. A free grammar-school was founded and endowed for 6 boys of this parish and 6 of Buxted; this school is now incorporated with a national school.

UDIMORE, par. England, hund. Gostrew, rape Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £2042. Pop. 454. Winchelsea (P. T. 64). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £35.

UDINA, deleg. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice. Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Area, 2900 sq. m. Pop. 270,000.

UDINA, tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, on riv. Lisonzo; 58 m. NE. of Venice. Pop. 17,000. Lat. 14. 10. N. Long. 13. 14. E. It contains a cathedral, with several churches and convents. Silk reared in the neighbourhood, with woollen stuffs, and the liquors made from the fruits of the country, constitute the chief branches of trade. In the mountains are quarries of marble, and various minerals. The town is the see of an archbishop. In the neighbourhood is situated the castle of Campo Formio, where a treaty of peace was concluded between the French and Austrians in 1797.

UDNEY, par. Scotland, dist. Ellon, sh. Aberdeen. Area. 7½ sq. m. Real prop. £3622. Pop. 1309. Old Meldrum (P. T. 139). Liv. in presb. Ellon, syn. Aberdeen. This district has long been famous for its excellent butter. The parochial school has a stipend of 300 merks, with a dwelling-house and land attached.

UDVARHELY, or ODDERHALLEN, tn. Austrian emp., prov. Transylvania, cap. of a prov. same name on the banks of the great Kokel; 78 m. SE. of Clausenburg. Pop. 6000. It has a Calvinist college and Catholic gymnasium. Here are tanneries, and a considerable trade in honey and tobacco.

UFFCULME, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Bampton, co. Devon. Acres, 5920. Real prop. £10,274. Pop. 2082. Collumpton (P. T. 160). Liv. a vic. dioc. Exeter. Three ann. fairs. During the last century great quantities of serges were made here, and some flannels are still manufactured. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

UFFINGTON, par. England, hund. Shrivenham, co. Berks. Acres, 6650. Real prop. £4027. Pop. 1019. Great Faringdon (P. T. 68). Liv. a

disch. vic. dioc. Salisbury. The free school was founded and endowed by Thomas Saunders, in 1636. Uffington castle is a large encampment, supposed to be the work of the ancient Britons, afterwards occupied by the Romans. In the neighbourhood is that remarkable antiquity called the White Horse.

UFFINGTON, par. England, wapentake of Ness, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2730. Real prop. £6027. Pop. 481. Stamford (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

UFFINGTON, par. England, Wellington div. hund. Bradford South, co. Salop. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £1889. Pop. 343 Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £46.

UFFORD, par England, lib. Peterborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £1166. Pop. 309. Wandsford (P. T. 88). Liv. a rect. dioc. Peterborough.

UFFORD, par. England, hund, Wilford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £2065. Pop. 661. Woodbridge (P. T. 77). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich. The church contains a very ancient and curious font. Here is an hospital for four poor men, founded by Thomas Wood, D.D., bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

UFTON, or Upton Nervets, par. England, hund. Theale, co. Berks. Acres, 2340. Real prop. £2704. Pop. 357. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. dioc. Salisbury.

UFTON, or Aloughton, par. England, Kenilworth div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 2150. Real prop. £1707. Pop. 166. Southam (P. T. 82). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar, dean and chapter Lichfield. Ann. val. £30.

UGBOROUGH, par. England, hund. Ermington, co. Devon. Acres, 6890. Real prop. £10,639. Pop. 1467. Modbury (P. T. 208). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £143. The church contains a Norman front and some remains of ancient screen-work.

UGGESHALL, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £1656. Pop. 303. Southwould (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. dioc. Norwich.

UGGLE-BARNBY, chap. England, par. Whitby, lib. Whitby Strand, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £1788. Pop. 426. Whitby (P. T. 236). Liv. a cur. dioc. York. Ann. val. £48.

UGGSCOMBE, hund. England, Dorchester div., co. Dorset. Acres, 25,960. Pop. 6989. Containing 14 parishes, including the borough of Dorchester.

UGLEY, par. England, hund. Clavering, co. Essex. Acres, 2720. Real prop. £2432. Pop. 318. Stansted Mountfitchet (P. T. 33). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. London.

UGLITSCH, tn. N. of European Russia, gov. Jaroslav, on riv. Wolga; 95 m. WBS of Jaroslav. Pop. 5500. Lat. 57. N. Long. 38. E. It has manufactures of leather, soap, and paper, and a considerable trade in these articles, as well as dyed skins, copper and tin utensils.

UGOTSCH, or Ugocs, palat. NE. of Hungary, on the banks of riv. Theiss. Area, 480 sq. m. Pop. 36,000. Its chief riches are its woods and the fisheries in the Theiss, but it has a few silver mines. The chief town is Nagy Szolos.

UIG, par. Scotland, island of Lewis, sh. Ross; 10 m. in length, and 9 in breadth. Real prop. £13. Pop. 3041. Liv. in presb. Lewis, syn. Glenelg. Many good harbours indent this parish, the most commodious of which is Loch Roag, wherein the largest fleets may find anchorage in perfect security. Fish in great varieties are found here, which, together with the manufacture of kelp, afford profitable employment to the inhabitants, whose prevailing language is Gaelic. There are two churches. Near the village of Calaruish is a perfect druidical temple. At a place called Melista are the ruins of a nunnery termed the House of Old Black Women; and at Carlaway there is one of the most entire duns, or Danish forts, in the kingdom.

UIST, North, island, Scotland; one of the Hebrides, sh. Inverness. Acres, 60,000. Real prop. £384. Pop. 4603. Liv. in presb. Uist, and syn. Glenelg. With the adjacent isles of Boreray, Grimsay, Heisker, Ileray, Kirkboot, Orinsay, Valley, and some small holms, forms a very extensive parish. Bounded E. by the Little Minsh channel, W. by the Atlantic, N. by the sound of Harris, S. by the narrow channel of Benbecula. This island is indented on the E. side by several considerable inlets of the sea, forming good harbours, of which Loch Moddie, Cheese Bay, Loch Evort, Rucheva, and Kellin, are the most commodious. The interior generally presents a dreary alternation of muirs, hillocks covered with heath, and fresh-water lakes. There is scarcely any tree to be seen, nor any appearance of verdure in the winter. There are six places of worship in the parish, the principal and most central of which is at Kilmuir. The parochial school has a stipend of 300 merks, with £25 per annum from the royal bounty. Many druidical temples and Danish forts are yet remaining here.

UIST, South, island, Scotland, one of the Hebrides, sh. Inverness. Real prop. £13,758. Pop. 6890. Liv. in presb. Uist, and syn. Glenelg. With the smaller islands of Benbecula, Eriskay, Rona, Wia, and several adjacent holms, constitutes an extensive parish of the same name. It lies between Benbecula on the N., and Barray on the S., having the Atlantic Ocean W., and the channel which separates it from Skye on the E. Its principal harbours are Loch Bee, Loch Boisdale, Loch Eynort, and Loch Skiport; all admirably adapted for fishing stations and the manufacture of kelp. The surface exhibits a similarity to that of North Uist. Various kinds of grain abound in the island, but the grain produced is inadequate to the supply of its inhabitants. There are three places of worship belonging to Roman Catholics, and a protestant mission is established on Benbecula.

UJHELI, or Satorallya, a tn. NE. of Hungary, on riv. Ronya, cap. of the co. of Szemplin; 21 m. NNE. of Tokay. Pop. 6600. Lat. 48. 24. N. Long. 21. 39. E. It is celebrated for its wine, and has a very large trade in that article.

UKRAINE, country SE. of Russian Poland. Lat. 48. to 52. N. Since the late division of the Russian empire, it forms the 4 governments of Kiev, Podolia, Poltava, and Charkov. Wheat, oats, barley, and other products of our latitude, are raised with little labour, and the pastures are in many parts of great luxuriance. Fruits also are abundant, and the Polish cochineal forms one of the products. The chief town of Ukraine is Kiev, once the capital of the Russian dominions. This province was the scene of repeated invasions, of which that by Charles XII.

of Sweden in 1709, terminated in the fatal battle of Poltava. The river Dnieper intersects it from N. to S., and affords a channel for the conveyance of its products to the Black Sea.

ULCEBY, par. England, Wold div. hund. Calceworth, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £822. Pop. 218. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £85. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

ULCEBY, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3790. Real prop. £1983. Pop. 694. Barton-upon-Humber (P. T. 167). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln.

ULCOMBE, par. England, hund. Eyhorne, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 3460. Real prop. £4716. Pop. 761. Maidstone (P. T. 34). Liv. a rect. dioc. Canterbury.

ULDALE, par. England, Allerdale ward, below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 2510. Real prop. £2005. Pop. 344. Ireby (P. T. 304). Liv. a rect. dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £120. Great quantities of sheep are bred in this parish, which abounds in coal, limestone, freestone, and peat. The free school, in which from 50 to 60 children are educated, has an annual income of £47.

ULEABORG, prov. N. Finland, extending along the S. coast of the gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 63. 30. to 67. N. After being long subject to Sweden, it forms, since 1809, a circle of the Russian gov. of Abo. Butter and cheese are made for domestic supply, and rye and barley are cultivated in particular spots.—*Uleaborg*, or *Ulea*, cap. of the preceding. Pop. 3500. Lat. 65. 40. N. Long. 25. 33. E. Its chief trade is tar, pitch, salt, fish, and butter.

ULEY, par. England, upper div. hund. Berkley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £4472. Pop. 2641. Dursley (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £140. The inhabitants are principally employed in the clothing trade, which is extensively carried on here. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists.

ULGHAM, parochial chap. England, E. div. Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 3620. Real prop. £4146. Pop. 359. Morpeth (P. T. 288). Liv. a cur. dioc. Durham.

ULLAPOOL, seaport and vil. Scotland, par. Lochbroom, sh. Cromarty. Pop. with parish. Edinburgh, 216 m. Situated on a small river on the E. coast of an arm of the Atlantic Ocean. This is the principal station of the herring fishery, founded by the British Society in 1788. The harbour is defended by a pier, and possesses a commodious quay. In the neighbourhood there are quarries of limestone and freestone, and very extensive peat-mosses.

ULLARD, par. Ireland, partly in the bar. of Gowran, and partly that of St. Mullins, co. Kilkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2139. Graig (P. T. 75). Liv. a rect. dioc. Leighlin, archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £258.

ULLENHALL, chap. England, par. Wootton Wawen, and Henley div. hund. Barlichway, co. Warwick. Pop. 465. Henley-in-Arden (P. T. 101). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

ULLID, par. Ireland, bar. Inerk, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. (with Kilmacow) 2310. Waterford (P. T. 94). Liv. a vic. dioc. Ossory, archdioc. Dublin.

ULLINGSWICK, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £1194. Pop. 293. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Liv. a rect. dioc. Hereford.

ULLOE, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Acres, 1804. Pop. 2952. Tipperary (P. T. 127). Liv. a vic. dioc. Emly, archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £168.

ULM, tn. kingd. Wirtemburg, on riv. Danube, whence it receives the riv. Blau; 44 m. SE. of Stutgard. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 48. 23. N. Long. 9. 59. E. The public buildings are the church, town-house, arsenal, theatre, barracks, and hospital. Ulm has long been a free city. The manufacture of linen is still considerable, and the navigation of the Danube affords some employment to the inhabitants. In 1802 it was ceded to Bavaria, but in 1815 was transferred to Wirtemburg.

ULPHA, chap. England, par. Millom, Allerdale ward, above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £1621. Pop. 405. Ravenglass (P. T. 279). Liv. a cur. dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £69. Three ann. fairs. It extends along the W. bank of the river Duddon. The coppices, with which this district abounds, produce a large supply of wood for making hoops and bobbins for the cotton, woollen, linen, and silk manufacturers. Here are excellent quarries of light blue slate. Two copper mines were formerly worked, and zinc has also been found.

ULROME, tnshp. and chap. England, partly in par. Barmstone, and partly in that of Skipsea, and N. div. wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £1622. Pop. 166. Bridlington (P. T. 206). Liv. a cur. dioc. York. Ann. val. £120.

ULSTER, prov. Ireland. Acres, 4,041,627. Pop. 2,286,622. Bounded on the W. and N. by the Atlantic Ocean; separated from Scotland by the N. channel of the Irish Sea, and the provinces of Connaught and Leinster form its S. termination. The civil div. comprehends the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone, besides the county of the town of Carrickfergus. The sea-shore is indented by some noble harbours: the most frequented are Loughs Strangford, Carrickfergus, or Belfast, Larne, Foyle, Swilly, and the bay of Donegal. The Bann, Foyle, Blackwater, and Erne are the most valuable of the rivers; and here are the two spacious lakes of Erne and Neagh, resembling inland seas. The linen trade has long prospered in this prov. The inhabitants are intermingled with the Scotch, a number of settlers from that country and some from England having been planted here upon the forfeited lands by king James I.

ULTING, par. England, hund. Witham, co. Essex. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1503. Pop. 158. Witham (P. T. 38). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £95.

ULVA, island, Scotland, one of the Hebrides, par. Kilninian, and dist. Mull, sh. Argyll. Pop. with par. It lies in Loch Tuadh to the N. of Staffa; the coast exhibits similar basaltic columns to those of Staffa, though of a lighter colour, and inferior in dimensions.

ULVERSTONE, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, hund. Lonsdale N. of the sands, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 29,100. Pop. 7741. London, 273 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Five annual fairs. It is situate near the estuary of the rivs. Crake and

Leven. It consists principally of four spacious streets; the houses are well built, chiefly of stone. The tn. contains a theatre, assembly-rooms, news-rooms, and two subscription libraries. The manufactures are chiefly cotton, check, canvass, hats, and edge-tools: the coasting trade is considerable, consisting of iron-ore, copper-ore, pig and bar iron, limestone, slate, and grain. Here is a yard for ship-building, and two or three vessels are employed in the American timber trade. A canal was cut in 1795, to form a communication with the channel of the riv. Leven. The petty sessions for the hundred, manorial courts-leet and baron, the court baron for the liberty of Furness, and the baronial court for the manor of Bolton with Adgarley, are held here. The church is a handsome structure; it has a square tower, three aisles, and a chancel, and contains several elegant monuments. Here are also a new church under the late Acts of Parliament, and places of worship for Independents, Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics.

UMBRIATICO, tn. Italy, prov. Calabria Citra, kingd. Naples, near riv. Lipuda; 35 m. E. of Cosenza. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 39. 27. N. Long. 17. 6. E. It is the see of a bishop. Its traffic is confined to the corn, vegetables, and fruits of the vicinity.

UMMERAPOORA. See AMARAPURA.

UNADILLA, tn. North America, U. S., Otsego co. New York, E. of river Unadilla; and W. of the Susquehannah; 100 m. WSW. of Albany. Pop. 2313.

UNDERBARROW, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kirkby-in-Kendal, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £3346. Pop. 526. Kendal (P. T. 262). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £111.

UNDER-DITCH, hund. England, co. Wilts. Acres, 6180. Pop. 1413. Containing 4 pars.

UNDER-SKIDDAW, tnshp. England, par. Crosthwaite, Allerdale ward below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £3474. Pop. 477. Keswick (P. T. 291). Here is a school supported by donations amounting to upwards of £100 per ann.

UNDY, par. England, lower div. hund. Caldicot, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £1592. Pop. 291. Caerleon (P. T. 144). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Llandaff.

UNGHVAR, palat. NE. of Hungary. Area, 1270 sq. m. Pop. 80,000. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the palat. of Semplin; and is watered by the Ungh, Laborza, and Latorza. Oats is the only grain cultivated; its other products are wine, hemp, and cattle. At the small town of Szobranz is a sulphurous spring.—*Unghvar*, cap. of the above palat. on riv. Ungh. Pop. 5000. Lat. 48. 36. N. Long. 22. 19. E.; 163 m. ENE. of Pest. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by the sale of their cattle and vineyards.

UNIEH (anciently Ænœ), seaport, Asiatic Turkey, in Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea; 40 m. E. of Samsoon. The exports are cotton stuffs from Tocat and from Diarbekir, fruits and wine; the imports, corn and oil from Crimea; coffee, sugar, and European manufactures from Constantinople.

UNION, or UNIONTOWN, tn. N. America, U. S., Fayette co. Pennsylvania, on riv. Redstone; 300 m. W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 2433. It contains a court-house, gaol, bank, academy, printing-office, and two or three places of worship.—*Union*, co. Pennsylvania; 26 m. in length, by 21 m. in breadth. Pop. 20,749. Chief tn. New Berlin.—*Union*, co. Kentucky; 30 m. in length, by 16 m. in breadth. Pop. 4435. Chief town Morganfield.—*Union*, co. Illinois; 24 m. in length, by 18 m. in breadth. Pop. 3239.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, an extensive portion of North America; bounded S. by the Gulf of Mexico; E. by New Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean; W. by the territory inhabited by the Indians; and N. and NW. by the riv. St. Lawrence, and a line drawn through the middle of lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and along the northern shore of Lake Superior. Its extreme length from the Pacific Ocean to Passamaquoddy Bay is 3000 m.; its greatest breadth, from the southern point of Florida to the Lake of the Woods, is estimated to be 1700 miles. Two great chains of mountains traverse the territory of the United States, in a direction approaching to S. and N.; the Alleghany on the E. and the Rocky Mountains on the W. They divide the country into an eastern, a western, and a middle division, the latter comprising the great basin or valley of the Mississippi. The two largest lakes wholly within the United States are Michigan and Champlain. Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, lie one-half in this country, and one-half in Upper Canada. The United States contain many large and navigable rivers; some of the principal of which are the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, James, Savannah, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Red river, and the Oregon or Columbia. The climate is remarkably inconstant and variable. It passes rapidly from the frosts of Norway to the scorching heats of Africa, and from the humidity of Holland to the drought of Castile. Throughout the United States, the rains are sudden and heavy, and the dews extremely copious. Storms of thunder and lightning are also much more common and formidable than in Europe. In a country having such a variety of climate there is necessarily a considerable diversity in the agricultural productions. Maize or Indian corn is cultivated in all parts of the country, but succeeds best in the middle states. Wheat is also raised in all parts of the country, but thrives best in the middle and western states. The cultivation of tobacco begins in Maryland and Virginia. Cotton grows as far N. as 39°, but its cultivation is not profitable beyond the Lat. of 37°. This plant was first raised for exportation only in 1791. It is now produced in immense quantities from the river Roanoke to the Mississippi, and forms the leading export of the United States. The best grows upon dry situations in Carolina and Georgia, on the sea-coast. The rice crops, which require great heat, and a soil susceptible of irrigation, commence about the same parallel, and have nearly the same geographical range. The sugar-cane grows in low and warm situations, as high as Lat. 33°; but the climate favourable to its cultivation does not extend beyond 31½°. Oats, rye, and barley are raised in all the northern and middle states; in the western states, wheat, hemp, and flax are the staple productions. In addition to the above, buckwheat, peas, beans, potatoes, turnips, &c.; apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, currants, gooseberries, plums, &c., are cultivated in various parts of the country.

Gold is found extensively in the upper country of North Carolina, and in some few points in the adjacent parts of Virginia, South Caro-

lina, and in Georgia. Some of the ores of iron are found in almost every state; and mines of this metal are worked in New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. The United States are supplied with copper chiefly from Mexico, and other foreign countries, but ores of this metal exist in most of the states. Lead is chiefly procured from Missouri, where 45 mines are worked, and yield 3,000,000 pounds annually. Of coal there is a large field 20 m. long, by 10 m. broad, 12 m. from Richmond, which has been long worked. This useful mineral is also found in various places in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. But the most abundant supply is on the western side of the Alleghanies, where a coal formation, one of the largest in the world, extends, with some interruption, from the western foot of the mountains across the Mississippi. Salt is chiefly obtained from the sea, or imported in the eastern states; but salt-springs abound in various parts of the United States. The salt-springs at Salina, in New York, are extensively worked, and vast quantities of salt are made from them annually. All legislative powers are vested in a congress of the United States, which consists of a senate and a house of representatives. The house of representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. The senate is composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each senator has one vote. The legislative power is separated into two branches, the state government and the federal government: the government is therefore two-fold. To the state government is committed that branch which relates to the regulation of internal concerns. These bodies make and change the laws which regard property and private rights, regulate the police, appoint the judges and civil officers, impose taxes for state purposes, and exercise all other rights and powers not vested in the federal government by positive enactment. To the federal government belongs the power of making peace and war with foreign nations, raising and supporting an army and a navy, fixing the organization of the militia; imposing taxes for the common defence or benefit of the union; borrowing money, coining money, and fixing the standard of weights and measures; establishing post-offices and post-roads; granting patents for inventions, and exclusive copyrights to authors; regulating commerce with foreign nations; establishing uniform bankrupt laws, and a uniform rule of naturalization; and lastly, the federal tribunals judge of felonies and piracies committed on the high seas, of offences against the law of nations, and of questions between the citizens of different states. All power originates with the people, who are governed by laws which are enacted by men of their own choice. The constitution secures to the citizens the grand principles of freedom, liberty of conscience in matters of religion, liberty of the press, trial by jury, and the right of choosing and being chosen to office. The executive power, which is the power that administers the government, is vested in a president, who, together with the vice-president, is chosen for four years by electors from all the states. The principal subordinate officers, in the executive department, are the secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, and of the navy. The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when in active service. He grants reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. With the advice and consent of the senate, he makes treaties, nominates ambassadors, consuls, judges, and he appoints several other officers by his own authority. He must be a native born citizen, and not under 35 years of age. The expenses of the government are maintained without any direct taxes for its support; the produce of the customs levied at the ports on the importation of foreign goods, and the sums derived from the sale of the public lands, constitute the whole of the public revenue. As N. America has no formidable enemy in its vicinity, and as the people are, at the same time, extremely studious of economy in all the branches of the government, their military force has always been kept on a very low scale. By an act of congress, 1832, the number of soldiers was only 6188. The navy is small in point of numbers, but well organized and effective. There are seven navy yards belonging to and occupied for the use of the United States; viz., at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; at Charlestown, Massachusetts; at New York, Long Island; at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; at Washington, Columbia; at Gosport, Virginia; and at Pensacola, Florida. In New Hampshire the legislature is empowered to authorize, and in Massachusetts the legislature is enjoined to require, the several towns and parishes to make adequate provision at their own expense for the support of Protestant ministers. The same was the case in Connecticut, until 1818, when it was abolished by the new constitution. But in all the other 22 states, the support of religion is left to the voluntary zeal of its professors. The most numerous sects are Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, Unitarians, and Quakers. Benevolent societies and religious institutions of every kind are more numerous than in Great Britain, in proportion to the population. There are 59 colleges in the United States, 21 theological seminaries, and 16 medical schools.

This extensive country consisted originally of colonies from Great Britain and Ireland, which have been established at different periods and under various circumstances. They originated either from the religious persecutions in England against the puritans, or in the visionary schemes of adventurers. After a long struggle with the difficulties of their situation, by patient perseverance and industry they began to flourish and increase in wealth and population. In these circumstances, they became involved in the disputes with the mother country which terminated in their separation, and in their establishment as a confederated republic. In 1782, peace was concluded with Great Britain, and the independence of the United States was fully acknowledged. From this time the republic has received great accessions of territory; many new states have been added to the federal union; and the commercial prosperity of this country has scarcely been equalled by that of the British empire. The following is a list of the states

now included in the Union; for a more particular account of which, see the several articles.

New York,	Maryland,	Missouri,
Pennsylvania,	Maine,	Mississippi,
Virginia,	Indiana,	Rhode Island,
Ohio,	New Jersey,	Delaware,
North Carolina,	Alabama,	District of Columbia,
Kentucky,	Connecticut,	Florida Ter.,
Tennessee,	Vermont,	Michigan Ter.,
Massachusetts,	New Hampshire,	Arkansas.
South Carolina,	Louisiana,	
Georgia,	Illinois,	

UNST, island, Scotland, one of the Shetland isles, forming a par. of itself, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Pop. 2909. Lerwick (P. T. 40). Liv. in presb. of Shetland, and synod Orkney. It is about 8 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth. The coast presents a continuity of lofty rugged precipices, excavated by natural caverns, the haunt of seals and aquatic birds. Compared with other islands in the group, Unst may be deemed level, though its surface is varied by considerable eminences, upon which black cattle and sheep are reared. Freestone, limestone, ironstone, marl, rock crystal, with other bituminous matter indicative of coal, are found here. The fisheries are very productive. This branch of trade, together with a considerable manufacture of fine woollen hose, are sources of great profit to the inhabitants.

UNSWORTH, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. Prestwick, hund. Salford, co. pal. Lancaster. Pop. with par. Bury (P. T. 195). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £90.

UNTERWALDEN, canton, Switzerland, E. of Bern, and S. of Lucerne. Area, 300 sq. m. Pop. 22,000. It consists of four valleys surrounded by lofty mountains, which form part of the Alps, and rise from 3000 to 10,000 feet; two of these, Tittlis and Surenes, are covered with perpetual snow. The canton is divided into two parts by an extensive forest. Its chief tns. or rather villages, are Sarnen and Stanz. Pasture being the chief occupation, the exports consist of cattle, hides, cheese, butter, tallow; the imports, corn, wine, and various manufactures.

UP-AVON, or UPHAVEN, par. England, hund. Swanborough, co. Wilts. Acres, 3270. Real prop. £2797. Pop. 498. Pewsey (P. T. 76). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £90.

UPCHURCH, par. England, hund. Milton, lathe Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 1950. Real prop. £2383. Pop. 456. Chatham (P. T. 30). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Canterbury.

UPHALL, par. Scotland, sh. Linlithgow. Acres, 3120. Real prop. £5258. Pop. 1254. Edinburgh, 11 m. Liv. in the presb. Linlithgow, synod Lothian and Tweeddale. There is an extensive colliery at Houston. Quarries of freestone, ironstone, and limestone, are wrought in the neighbourhood, as well as many seams of marl, red chalk, fullers' earth, and potters' clay.

UPHAM, par. England, hund. Bishop's Waltham, Portsdown div. co. Southampton. Acres, 3870. Real prop. £1307. Pop. 511. Bishop's Waltham (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect in dioc. Winchester. Dr. Edward Young, author of the Night Thoughts, whose father was rector of this parish, was born here.

UPHILL, par. England, hund. Winterstoke, co. Somerset. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £2410. Pop. 306. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

UPLAND, prov. Middle Sweden. Area, 500 sq. m. Pop. 230,000. It is bounded by the Gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic, lake Malar, and Westmannland, and consists of an extensive plain, little elevated above sea-level. It is watered by a number of rivers, some of which are navigable. Upland contains some of the best iron-mines in Sweden. Besides Stockholm (the capital), it contains Upsal, and several other large towns.

UP-LEADON, par. England, hund. Botloe, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1571. Pop. 241. Newent (P. T. 112). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £82.

UP-LEATHAM, par. England, E. div. of lib. Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £2007. Pop. 265. Guisborough (P. T. 245). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £65. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

UPLOWMAN, par. England, hund. Tiverton, co. Devon. Acres, 2370. Real prop. £3047. Pop. 457. Tiverton (P. T. 162). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

UP-LYME, par. England, hund. Axminster, co. Devon. Acres, 2990. Real prop. £3074. Pop. 975. Lyme Regis (P. T. 143). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

UPMINSTER, par. England, hund. Chafford, co. Essex. Acres, 2590. Real prop. £6274. Pop. 1033. Hornchurch (P. T. 14). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

UP-OTTERY, par. England, hund. Axminster, co. Devon. Acres, 7800. Real prop. £6095. Pop. 940. Honiton (P. T. 148). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

UPPERCROSS, bar. Ireland, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 23,146. Containing 10 parishes.

UPPERTHIRD, bar. Ireland, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. 27,596. Including 13 pars., and the mkt.-tn. of Clonmel.

UPPINGHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Martinsley, co. Rutland. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £5199. Pop. 1757. London, 89 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Two annual fairs. It consists chiefly of one street, with a square area in the centre. The church is a spacious structure in the ancient Gothic style, with a lofty spire, and contains several handsome monuments. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar-school and an hospital for poor men were founded in 1584.

UPPINGTON, par. England, Wellington div., hund. Bradford South, co. Salop. Acres, 1680. Real prop. £1211. Pop. 117. Wellington (P. T. 142). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £69.

UPSAL, tn. Sweden, dist. Upsal, prov. Upland, on riv. Sala; 35 m. N. of Stockholm. Pop. 5000. Lat. 59. 51. N. Long. 17. 39. E. It is the see of an archbishop. The cathedral is on the model of Nôtre Dame at Paris. The university was founded in the 15th century; and the number of students at present exceeds 1000. It possesses a valuable library, founded by Gustavus Adolphus. The other objects of attention are an observatory, botanical garden, cabinet of natural history and mineralogy; the royal castle and gardens, and the residence of the archbishop.

This town was long the residence of the Swedish monarchs, who bore the title of kings of Upsal till the beginning of the 10th century.

UPTON, chap. England, par. Blewbury, hund. Moreton, co. Berks. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1812. Pop. 254. East Ilsley (P. T. 54). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salisbury.

UPTON, par. England, hund. Stoke, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1950. Real prop. £5974. Pop. (with Chalvey), 1502. Slough (P. T. 20). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

UPTON, par. England, hund. Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 970. Real prop. £982. Pop. 150. Huntingdon (P. T. 59). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

UPTON, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Well, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3180. Real prop. £1806. Pop. 460. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £141. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

UPTON, par. England, hund. Walsham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2090. Real prop. £2825. Pop. (with Fishly), 510. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

UPTON, chap. England, par. Castor, div. Peterborough, co. Northampton. Real prop. £1454. Pop. 122. Wandsford (P. T. 88). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Peterborough.

UPTON, par England, hund. Nobottle Grove, co. Northampton. Acres, 810. Real prop. £9276. Pop. 48. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Peterborough.

UPTON, par. England, lib. Southwell and Scrooby. co. Nottingham. Acres, 1860. Real prop. £2356. Pop. 533. Southwell (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £64.

UPTON, par. England, hund. Williton and Freemanors, co. Somerset. Acres, 4420. Real prop. £2754. Pop. 344. Dulverton (P. T. 164). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £108.

UPTON, Bishop's, par. England, lower div. hund. Greytree, co. Hereford. Acres, 3730. Real prop. £4006. Pop. 626. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Hereford.

UPTON, Cressett, parish, England, hund. Stottesden, co. Salop. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £1330. Pop. 43. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Hereford.

UPTON, Grey, par. England, hund. Bermondspit, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2310. Real prop. £1215. Pop. 453. Odiham (P. T. 40). Liv. a cur. dioc. Winchester.

UPTON, Helion, par. England, hund. West Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £1260. Pop. 152. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

UPTON, St. Leonard, parish, England, middle div. hund. Dudstone and Kings Barton, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2960. Real prop. £5320. Pop. 898. Gloucester (P. T. 104). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Gloucester.

UPTON, Lovell, par. England, hund. Heytesbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £923. Pop. 249. Warminster (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

UPTON, Magna, par. England, Wellington div. hund. Bradford South, co. Salop. Acres, 3200. Real prop. £4477. Pop. 512. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry.

UPTON, Noble, or Lovel, par. England, hund. Bruton, co. Somerset. Acres, 1060. Real prop. £1047. Pop. 282. Bruton (P. T. 109). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

UPTON, Pyne, par. England, hund. Wonford, co. Devon. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £3441. Pop. 514. Exeter (P. T. 164). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

UPTON, Scudamore, par. England, hund. Warminster, co. Wilts. Acres, 2450. Real prop. £1819. Pop. 392. Warminster (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, mkt.-tn. and par. England, lower div. hund. Pershore, co. Worcester. Acres, 3110. Real prop. £9114. Pop. 2243. London, 111 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Ann. fairs, four. Situate on the right bank of riv. Severn, which is here navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden, and is crossed by a stone bridge of six arches. Here is a harbour for barges and a wharf on the river, for the convenience of loading and unloading. Here are a handsome market-house, assembly rooms, chambers for the meeting of the magistrates, and a subscription library; also a place of worship for Baptists, and a charity school, founded and endowed in 1718, now incorporated into two national schools.

UPTON, Snodsbury, par. England, upper div. hund. Pershore, co. Worcester. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £2164. Pop. 316. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £113.

UPTON, Warren, parish, England, hund. Halfshire. co. Worcester. Acres, 3690. Real prop. £4557. Pop. 474. Droitwich (P. T. 116). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester.

UPTON WATERS, par. England, Wellington div. hund. Bradford South, co. Salop. Acres, 500. Real prop. £1183. Pop. 193. Wellington (P. T. 142). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

UPWAY, par. England, liberty Wabyhouse, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £2800. Pop. 618. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

UPWELL, par. England, partly in hund. Wisbeach, and partly in that of Clackclose, cos. Cambridge and Norfolk. Acres, 27,420. Real prop. £23,760. Pop. 4176. Wisbeach (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. with cur. of Welney, in dioc. Norwich. Situate on riv. Nene. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

UPWOOD, par. England, hund. Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £2345. Pop. 326. Ramsey (P. T. 69). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £30.

URAL, or Oural Mountains, a lofty and extensive range, which forms the country N. of Asia and Russia in Europe. It is divided into three parts, the Oural of the Kirghises, the Oural rich in mines, and the desert Oural. The first and last are very little known. The mining region contains extensive mines of iron and copper with some gold, for the working of which considerable establishments have been formed. The mountains produce also varied and beautiful specimens of minerals, as jasper, quartz, petro-silex, agate, calcedony, rock crystal, topaz, amethysts, chrysolite, serpentine, amianthus, &c. The loftiest summits are composed of granite, which appears also below in large masses. The principal rivers which derive their source from

this chain are the Sosva, Iset, Tobol, Emba, Oural, Belaia, Kama, and Petchora.

URAL, or Oural, riv. of Asiatic Russia. It rises in the Oural mountains, near the foot of Orskaia, in Lat. 54. N. A great part of its course is W., after which it runs directly S., and falls into the Caspian in Lat. 47. N., and Long. 53. E. The fisheries established on its banks by the Cossacks form a great source of wealth to them.

URAL, or Ouralsk, city, Asiatic Russia, cap. of the Cossacks of the Oural, built upon the banks of that river. Pop. 3600. Lat. 50. 11. N. Long. 52. 6. E. It is large and populous, but the streets are narrow and irregularly built. The principal occupation consists in taking fish.

URBANNA, tn. N. America, U. S., Champaign co., Ohio; 44 m. WbN. from Columbus. Lat. 40. 3. N. Long. 83. 43. W. Pop. 2354. It contains a court-house, gaol, mkt.-house, bank, Methodist meeting-house, and printing office.

URBINO, delegation, Italy, States of the Church. Pop. 200,000. It comprises great part of the former duchy of Urbino.—*Urbino*, tn., cap. of preceding deleg.; 50 m. SE. of Ravenna. Pop. 4800. Lat. 43. 43. N. Long. 12. 37. E. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a university. Its only remarkable edifice is the ducal palace. It was the birthplace of the famous Raphael.

URCHFONT, par. England, hund. Swanborough, co. Wilts. Acres, 4800. Real prop. £8118. Pop. 1389. East Lavington (P. T. 90). Liv. a disch. vic. with the cur. of Stert, in dioc. Salisbury.

UREGARE, par. Ireland, bar. Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. Munster. Pop. 1872. Bruff (P. T. 133). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Limerick, and archdioc. Cashel.

URGLIN, parish, Ireland, bar. Carlow, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 970. Carlow (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. Dublin.

URI, canton, Switzerland. Area, 640 sq. m. Pop. 14,000. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Unterwalden, on the E. by the country of the Grisons. The inhabitants obtain a scanty subsistence by fishing in the lakes or rivers, or by the sale of cattle, cheese, wool, &c. The road from Germany passes through it, and gives it the benefit of some trade. The canton is divided into the districts of Uri and Urseren. Its government is democratic, and public business is transacted at Altorf.

URLINGFORD, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Galmoy, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2492. Johnstown (P. T. 80). Liv. a rect. and vic., forming part of the corps of the deanery.

URNEY, par. Ireland, upper half Loughtee bar., co. Cavan, prov. Ulster. Pop. 6050. Cavan (P. T. 68). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Killmore, and archdioc. Armagh. Ann. val. £178.

URNEY, par. Ireland, partly in bar. of Strabane, and partly in that of Raphoe, co. Tyrone, prov. Ulster. Pop. 7190. Strabane (P. T. 136). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Derry, and archdioc. of Armagh. Ann. val. £700. Here is a free school for 16 pupils.

URQUHART, par. Scotland, sh. Elgin; 4 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth. Real prop. £10,191. Pop. 1019. Fochabers (P. T. 158½) Liv. in presb. Elgin, and synod Moray.

URQUHART, par. Scotland, with the ancient chap. of Glenmoriston united, sh. Inverness. Real prop. £6334. Pop. 2942. Fort Augustus (P. T. 131). Liv. in presb. Abertarf, and synod Glenelg. There are two places of worship in Glenmoriston, and a chapel at Meikly; service in each of them is performed in Gaelic, the prevailing language here.

URQUHART, par. Scotland, with that of Wester Logie, united shs. of Nairn and Ross; 9½ m. in length, and 3½ m. in breadth. Real prop. £5528. Pop. 2864. Dingwall (P. T. 174½). Liv. in presb. Dingwall, and synod Ross. Extensive quarries of an excellent freestone are worked here.

URR, or Orr, par. Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright. Acres, 12,000. Real prop. £12,516. Pop. 3098. Castle Douglas (P. T. 87). Liv. in presb. and synod of Dumfries. It is bounded on the S. by the Solway Firth, on the W. by the river Urr, which has its source in the loch so called, and is navigable for small vessels up to Dalbeathe, a village rising into considerable importance, where much corn and cattle raised in the parish are shipped for exportation. Limestone and marl abound here, but fuel is scarce.

URRAY, par. Scotland, with the ancient par. of Kilchrist united, shs. Ross and Inverness. Real prop. £5778. Pop. 2768. Dingwall (P. T. 174½). Liv. in presb. Dingwall, and synod Ross.

URSWICH, Great, or Much, par. England, hund. Lonsdale N. of the sands, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 4100. Real prop. £3130. Pop. 752. Ulverstone (P. T. 273). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £45. The grammar school, in which 40 boys are instructed, was founded and endowed in 1580 by William Marshall.

URUGUAY, prov. South America, repub. Buenos Ayres; about 600 m. long by 400 m. broad. Bounded N. by the prov. of Guaira, S. by the mouth of the river La Plata, E. by the prov. of Rey, W. by the river Parana. It is divided by the river Uruguay into E. and W. This country was inhabited by Cassapiminian Indians, and is, for the greater part, plain, but has thick woods, abounding in wild animals; there are also immense pastures.—*Uruguay*, riv., prov. Paraguay. It rises in Lat. 26. 30. S., and runs to the SE. from its mouth; its course is 620 miles, and it receives the waters of the Papiri, Ibicuiti, Timbey, Tibiquari, Ibicapiuti, Negro, and others as far as Lat. 34. 0. S. It enters the river La Plata near Buenos Ayres.

URUMEA (anc. Thebarma), city, Persia, on SW. bank of lake Urumea, near river Shar; 90 m. SSW. of Tabreez. Pop. 12,000.

USAN, vil. Scotland, par. Craig, sh. Forfar. Pop. with par. Montrose (P. T. 70). A considerable manufacture of salt is established here.

USEDOM, island, Prussia, prov. Pomerania. Area, 150 sq. m. Pop. 12,000. The chief employments are navigation and fishing. It contains two small towns and several villages.—*Usedom*, cap. of preceding island. Pop. 1000. Lat. 53. 47. N. Long. 14. 9. E.

USHANT, or Ouessant, island, W. coast of France, depart. Finisterre, prov. Brittany. Area, 16 sq. m. Pop. 1700. The centre of the island is in Lat. 48. 28. N. Long. 5. 3. W.

USK, hund. England, co. Monmouth. Acres, 46,060. Pop. 9684. Containing 21 pars.

USK, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, upper div. hund. Usk, co. Monmouth. Acres, 4470. Real prop. £2248. Pop. 1775. London, 142 m.

Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Llandaff. Mkt.-day, Friday. Four annual fairs. The town, which is of great antiquity, and was anciently a Roman station, is pleasantly situated on the river Usk, over which is a stone bridge of five circular arches. Some of the inhabitants are employed in a small manufactory of japan ware, some are engaged in husbandry, and others in the salmon-fishery. This borough returns one member to parliament, conjointly with those of Monmouth and Newport. The government of the town is vested in a portreeve, recorder, and burgesses, with four constables. The portreeve possesses magisterial authority, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction. The quarter-sessions for the county and the petty sessions for the division are held here; also a court-leet once a fortnight, at which the portreeve and recorder preside. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics; also a free grammar-school respectably endowed, and almshouses for 24 poor persons.

USKE, parish, Ireland, bars. Nerragh and Rheban, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 914. Killcullen (P. T. 26). Liv. a rect. and vic., being one of the parishes forming the union of Dunlavin, in diocs. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £77.

USKEANE, par. Ireland, bar. Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 1459. Borris-o-keane (P. T. 91). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Killaloe, and archdioc. Cashel.

USMASTON, parish, Great Britain, hund. Dungleddau, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £1493. Pop. 525. Haverfordwest (P. T. 251). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £35.

USSELBY, par. England, W. div. wapentake Walshcroft, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £426. Pop. 84. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £45.

USTIUG, Voliki, or The Great, city, N. of European Russia, gov. Vologda, at the confluence of rivs. Suchona and Jug; 440 m. E. of St. Petersburgh. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 60. 56. N. Long. 45. 50. E. It is an archbishop's see, and has two cathedrals, besides many churches and chapels. Its situation renders it a mart of the trade between the frozen regions of the N. and more temperate provinces in the S. The principal articles of traffic are corn and furs; but the fish of the northern ocean, and the silks and tea of China, also form a part of it. There is a manufacture of enamel and bronzed silver.

USWORTH, Great and Little, tnshp. England, par. Washington, E. div. Chester ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 2670. Pop. 1477. Gateshead (P. T. 272).

UTICA, city, N. America, U. S., Oneida co., New York, on the S. bank of river Mohawk; 93 miles WbN. of Albany. Pop. 8323. Lat. 43. 6. N. Long. 75. 13. W. It contains houses of public worship for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Baptists; an academy, free-school, court-house, bank, insurance-office, and several manufactures. It is the commercial capital of the W. part of the state. The United States' district court is held here.

UTIEL, tn. S. of Spain, prov. La Mancha, among the mountains; 58 m. SE. of Cuenza. Pop. 4000. It has some traffic in wine, hemp, and corn, produced in the neighbourhood, as well as sheep and wool.

UTRECHT, prov. kingd. of Holland. Area, 490 sq. m. Pop. 110,000. It is bounded on the W. by Holland, N. by the Zuyder Zee, and E. by Gelderland. It is traversed by branches of the Rhine. The exports are confined to cattle, cheese, and corn. It is divided into nine cantons.

UTRECHT, city, Netherlands, cap. of preceding prov., on a branch of the Rhine; 18 m. SSE. of Amsterdam. Pop. 35,000. Lat. 52. 5. N. Long. 5. 7. E. Of the public edifices the most remarkable are the cathedral and town-house. The university was founded in 1630, and has an astronomical theatre, botanical garden, cabinet of natural history, and observatory. The town also possesses a hall of paintings, schools for the arts, libraries, &c. The manufactures are small, but its trade is considerable.

UTRERA, tn. SW. of Spain, prov. Andalusia, near riv. Carbonel; 14 m. ESE. of Seville. Pop. 9000. Lat. 37. 9. N. Long. 5. 7. W. It has 2 churches and 8 monasteries. The environs contain some salt-mines, and are fertile; they contain good pasturage, and the horses are highly esteemed.

UTTERBY, par. England, wapentake Ludborough, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £1374. Pop. 198. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £130.

UTTLESFORD, hund. England, co. Essex. Acres, 52,170. Pop. 12,495. Containing 24 parishes.

UTTOXETER, mkt.-tn. and par. England, S. div. hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Acres, 8920. Real prop. £24,257. Pop. 4864. London, 135 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Market-day, Wednesday. Nine annual fairs. It is a place of great antiquity, and supposed to have been a British settlement previous to the Roman invasion. The town consists of several spacious streets, with a good market-place in the centre, and the houses are in general well built. The vicinity of Uttoxeter abounds with iron forges, and the trade has been greatly increased of late years in consequence of the facility of communication by means of the inland navigation. Petty sessions for this division of the hundred are held here every Wednesday. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists.

UWCH-GORFAI, hund. Great Britain, co. Carnarvon, North Wales. Pop. 7149. Containing 6 parishes.

UXBRIDGE, mkt.-tn. and chap. England, par. Hillingdon, hund. Elthorne, co. Middlesex. Real prop. £7111. Pop. 3043. London, 15 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. London. Mkt.-days, Thursday and Saturday. Four annual fairs. The town consists principally of one street about 1 m. in length, near the centre of which is a large and commodious market-house. Manufactories for implements of husbandry, Windsor and garden chairs, are carried on to a considerable extent. The government of the town is vested in 2 constables, 4 headboroughs, and 2 aleconners. A petty session for the town and 11 adjoining parishes is held on the first and third Mondays in every month; and a county court of requests, for debts under 40s., on the

first Tuesday in every month. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Society of Friends, and Independents. There are various charities for the benefit of poor men and women, and for apprenticing poor children.

UXBRIDGE, tn. N. America, U. S., Worcester co., Massachusetts; 40 m. SW. of Boston. Pop. 2086. It borders on Rhode Island, and is watered by Blackstone, Mumford, and West River.

UZES, town, SE. of France, depart. Gard, prov. Languedoc, on riv. Eugenne; 12 m. NW. of Nimes. Pop. 6400. It is the cap. of an arrondissement, and has manufactures of silk, woollens, leather, and starch, and a noted mineral spring.

V.

VAL DI DEMONA, VAL DI NOTO, &c. See DEMONA, NOTO, &c.

VAL DE PENNAS, tn. S. of Spain, prov. La Mancha; 113 m. S. of Madrid. Pop. 8000. Lat. 38. 45. N. Long. 3. 24. W. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and soap. In the neighbourhood is the best red wine in the kingdom.

VALAIS, canton, S. of Switzerland. Area, 1850 sq. m. Pop. 14,000. It is bounded by the cantons of Uri, Bern, and Friburg, and in another direction by Savoy and the Lake of Geneva. It is the largest valley in Switzerland, watered in its whole extent by the Rhone. The rearing of cattle is the only employment of consequence; the traffic is confined to the sale of cattle, and of a little corn and wine. It was formerly an independent republic, in alliance with Switzerland; it formed, under Bonaparte, a department of the French empire, and was declared one of the cantons of Switzerland by the congress of Vienna. The capital is Sion.

VALDAI, MOUNTAINS OF, elevated territory, European Russia, between Moscow, Toropez, Smolensk, and Tula. They are connected with the mountains of Olonetz, and were known to the older geographers by the name of Mons Alaunus; they consist of a table land of great extent, though of slight elevation, and give rise to the Don, Wolga, Dnieper, and Oka.

VALDAI, tn. European Russia, gov. Novgorod; 170 m. SSE. of St. Petersburgh. Pop. 3100. Here are manufactures of earthenware and leather.

VALDIVIA, prov. S. America, repub. Chili, extending along the sea-coast on both banks of river Valdivia, and on the S. bounded by the country of the Guinchi. It is about 36 m. long, and 18 m. broad, and abounds with valuable timber and gold dust, esteemed the purest of any in Chili.—*Valdivia*, cap. of the above prov., a city and strong fortress on the S. shore of the river of the same name; 183 m. S. of La Conception. Lat. 40. 5. S. Long. 80. 5. W. This city was founded in 1551 by Pedro de Valdivia. The harbour is situate on a beautiful bay, and is the safest and strongest in the S. sea. The town contains a college built by the Jesuits, several convents, a church, and royal hospital. It was formerly governed by a military officer, nominated from Spain, but is now independent. —*Valdivia*, river, rises in the Andes, and runs into the Pacific ocean. The shores are fertile, yielding much wheat, pulse, &c. The territory abounds in cattle, timber, and mines of gold.

VALENCE, tn. France, depart. Drome, prov. Dauphiny, on left bank of riv. Rhone; 55 m. SSE. of Lyons. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 44. 55. N. Long. 4. 59. E. The cathedral is an antique building. The manufactures comprise silk, cotton, and leather, but each on a small scale.

VALENCIA, prov. E. of Spain. Area, 8000 sq. m. Pop. about 1,200,000. Lat. 37. 52. to 40. 50. N. It has the Mediterranean sea on the E., and the prov. of Murcia, and New Castile, on the W. This prov. is watered by the rivers Xucar, Segura, and Guadalaviar, flowing from the mountains of the interior to the Mediterranean. In the mountains are mines of iron and alum, and quarries of marble, jasper, and lapis calaminaris. Here is also some silk, cotton, and hemp; the manufactures of which are the cause of a considerable population. Maize and wheat are raised for consumption; but the chief exports are wine, silk, olive oil, and raisins. Flax, hemp, and rice are also raised. The imports are linens, hardware, fine woollens, groceries, and salt fish. This prov. was early conquered by the Romans, and, at a subsequent date, by the Goths, from whose hands it fell into those of the Moors. The latter established the kingdom of Valencia in 713, and retained it under several vicissitudes of fortune until 1238, when it was united to Arragon. It continued to preserve its privileges till the early part of the 18th century, when it was obliged to conform to the laws of Castile.

VALENCIA, city, E. of Spain, cap. of the above prov., formerly the kingd. of Valencia; 170 m. ESE. of Madrid. Pop. 80,000. Lat. 39. 28. N. Long. 0. 23. W. On the banks of river Guadalaviar. Valencia has been the see of an archbishop since the time of the Goths. The public buildings are the ancient palace El Real, now the residence of the captain-general, the cathedral, a Moorish mosque, church, college of Pio Quinto, the convent of the Carmelites, &c. The university of Valencia was founded in 1470. The chief manufacture is of silk, but there are fabrics of leather, woollens, cordage, and lace. The Moors were expelled from it in the 12th century. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years after. In 1811 it was taken by the French, under Suchet.

VALENCIA, city, S. America, prov. Caraccas, depart. Venezuela, repub. Colombia, 1½ m. W. of the lake of the same name; 77 m. SW. of Caraccas. Pop. 8000. Lat. 10. 9. N. Long. 68. 15. W. The parish church, and a handsome square in which it stands, form the principal ornaments of the city.—*Valencia*, lake, in the above prov. and depart.; 40 m. long by 12 m. broad. It has about 27 islands scattered over its surface; the largest of them is called Caratapona, and is highly fertile.

VALENCIENNES, city, France, depart. of Nord, prov. French Flanders and Artois, on riv. Scheldt; 27 m. SE. of Lille. Pop. 17,000. Lat. 50. 21. N. Long. 3. 30. E. The objects deserving attention are the public square, the church of Nôtre Dame, town-hall, and artillery house. The chief manufactures are fine lace, cambric, gauze, and linen. This town belonged to the Netherlands until 1677, when it was taken by the French, and after some changes in 1814 and 1815 was confirmed to them by the treaties of those years.

VALENTIA, or KILLMORE ISLAND, island, Ireland, bar. Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Acres, 9600. Pop. 2614. Dublin, 230 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and archdioc. Cashel. This strait is the most secure haven on the Kerry coast. It is the best fishing-station on the SW. coast, the fishing-ground approaching within 3 m. of the W. point of the island; and there is a quarry of roofing slate.

VALENZA, tn. NW. of Italy, prov. Alessandria, kingd. Sardinia, near river Po; 40 m. EBS. of Turin. Pop. 7000. Lat. 45. 0. N. Long. 8. 0. E. It contains several churches and other good buildings.

VALERY, ST., tn. N. of France, depart. of Somme, prov. Picardy, on left bank of river Somme; 50 m. NW. of Amiens. Pop. 3200. Lat. 50. 11. N. Long. 1. 37. E. It carries on a considerable coasting and transit trade, serving as port to Amiens and Abbeville. It was here that, in 1066, William the Conqueror embarked for the conquest of England.

VALERY EN CAUX, ST., tn. N. of France, depart. Lower Seine, prov. Normandy; 33 m. NbW. of Rouen. Pop. 5000. Lat. 49. 52. N. Long. 0. 40. E. It carries on a brisk traffic, and has considerable fisheries, particularly of herrings: the other branches of its industry are ship-building and the manufacture of soda.

VALETTA, LA, capital, island of Malta, opposite Cape Passero, in Sicily. Pop. 36,000. Lat. 40. 45. N. Long. 15. 50. E. It consists of five parts, which are sometimes considered as separate towns: Citta Nuova; Citta Vittoriosa; Senylea, or isle of St. Michael; Barmola; and Cottonera, which contains the castle of Santa Margaretha. Valetta has three gates. The principal buildings are the palace of the grand master, the infirmary, conservatory, and church of St. John. The trade of La Valetta is considerable, partly as an entrepôt for intercourse with the Barbary ports, partly as an intermediate station for the Ionian Isles and the Levant. Since 1817 it has been, like Gibraltar, entitled to carry on mercantile intercourse with the East Indies.

VALEZO, or VALEGGIO, tn. Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd., on riv. Mincio; 12 m. WBS. of Verona. Pop. 4800. Lat. 45. 19. N. Long. 11. 6. E.

VALKI, tn. S. of European Russia, gov. Slobodsk Ukraine, on riv. Mscha; 27 m. WBS. of Charkov. Pop. 9300. It is the chief place of a circle, has five churches, but the industry of its inhabitants is confined to cultivating the environs, distilling spirituous liquors, and trading in cattle.

VALLADOLID, prov. Spain, kingd. Leon. Area, 3400 sq. m. Pop. 190,000. Lat. 41. 10. to 42. 40. N. It is traversed by the Duero, which is joined by the Pisuerga, Esla, Arlançon, and other rivers. Vines succeed in some situations, and some corn is exported, but the chief dependence of the inhabitants is on pasturage. It is divided into 22 districts.

VALLADOLID, city, Spain, kingd. Leon, on riv. Esgueva; 100 m. NW. of Madrid. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 41. 42. N. Long. 4. 30. W. There are two squares, one of which, the Plaza Mayor, contains some good buildings; the cathedral, still unfinished, the monastery of San Banito, and the church of St. Paul. The town has six gates, and several bridges. Valladolid is the chief place of a province, and the seat of a bishop, of a provincial court of justice, and of a university. The manufactures of the place are confined to silks, coarse woollens and earthenware. The produce of the environs consist of corn and wine.

VALLADOLID, state, N. America, emp. Mexico. Area, 10,338 sq. m. Pop. 376,400. It is bounded N. by the Rio de Lerma; S. by the Pacific; W. by New Galicia; and E. by Mexico Proper. At the period of the Spanish conquest this prov. formed part of the Indian kingdom of Mechoacan. The most elevated summit is the Pic de Tancitaro, to the E. of Tuspan. To the E. of this peak is the extraordinary volcano of Jurullo, which was formed in one night in 1759. It is still continually burning, and has thrown up an immense quantity of lava. Valladolid contains 3 cities, 3 tns., 263 villages, 205 pars. and 326 farms.

VALLADOLID, or MECHOACAN, city, N. America, cap. of preceding state; 120 m. W. of Mexico. Pop. 18,000. Lat. 20. 40. N. Long. 10. 1. W. It is adorned with a fine cathedral, and some handsome houses of rich Spaniards, who are proprietors of silver mines.

VALLS, tn. NE. of Spain, prov. Catalonia; 8 m. N. of Tarragona. Pop. about 9000. Lat. 41. 15. N. Long. 1. 11. E. Vines are produced in the environs. The public buildings consist of a church, infirmary, and several monasteries.

VALOGNES, tn. France, depart. La Manche, prov. Normandy, on riv. Merderet; 10 m. SE. of Cherburg. Pop. 7000. Lat. 49. 22. N. Long. 1. 33. W. It is a place of antiquity, and was doubtless a Roman station, several Roman relics having been found here. The manufactures of the place are on a small scale, comprising woollens, linen, leather, glass, and pottery. In these, and in the cattle and butter produced in the adjoining pasturage, it carries on a traffic through the neighbouring port of La Hogue.

VALOIS, formerly dist. and duchy, N. of France, now eastern part of the depart. of the Oise, prov. Isle de France. It gives name to the house of Valois, which possessed the throne of France previous to the Bourbons.

VALPARAISO, city, S. America, prov. Quillota, repub. Chili; 60 m. NW. of Santiago. Lat. 33. 2. S. Long. 71. 44. W. Valparaiso has a parish church, convent of Franciscans, and one of Augustines. It is inhabited chiefly by whites, mestizoes, and mulattoes, who are engaged in the trade carried on with Peru and Europe. The ships from Peru touch here, and take in wheat, tallow, Cordovan leather, cordage, and dried fruits. The inhabitants of Valparaiso joined the revolution by which the South American provinces were emancipated from the dominion of the mother country; and it is now completely independent.

VALREAS, tn. SE. of France, depart. Vau-

cluse, prov. Contat Venaison and d'Avignon; 32 m. NE. of Avignon. Pop. 3000. Lat. 44. 23. N. Long. 4. 59. E. It was the birth-place of cardinal Maury.

VALTELINE, lordship, Austrian Italy, gov. Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd., between lake Como and the Alps. Area, 1270 sq. m. Pop. 81,000. The river Adda flows through it into the lake Como; and it is divided into three districts, Upper, Middle, and Lower. The inhabitants have no manufactures; but they export wine, silk, plants, cheese, butter, and cattle. They have some share also in the transit trade from Italy to Germany. The chief tn. is Sondrio. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the Protestants in this valley.

VAN, city, Asiatic Turkey, prov. Armenia, on lake Van; 160 m. SE. of Erzerum. Pop. 50,000. Lat. 38. 40. N. Long. 42. 58. E. North of the city, on a high and perpendicular rock, stands the castle, in which its strength consists. The lake (the Arsisa of Ptolemy,) is about 168 miles in circumference. There are four islands in the lake, on one of which is an Armenian monastery.

VANDALIA, tn. N. America, U. S., Fayette co. Illinois, on riv. Kaskaskia; 55 m. from St. Lewis. Lat. 39. 5. N. Long. 12. 1. W. Vandalia has been selected as the political metropolis of this state, and although founded but a few years since, houses for the accommodation of the courts have already been erected.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, island in Southern Ocean, separated from New Holland by Bass' Straits. Pop. 6372. Lat. 40. to 43. S. Long. 145. 31. to 148. 22. E. It was discovered by Tasman in 1633. Cook called here in 1777 for supplies. It has been since visited by different navigators, and latterly British colonies have been established here. The natives are rather slender, the skin black, and hair woolly. The land is chiefly high, diversified with hills and valleys, which are well wooded and watered. On the summits of many of the mountains there are large lakes, some of which are the sources of considerable rivers. Of these the Derwent, Huon, and Tamar are the chief. Large tracts of land perfectly free from timber, and covered with the most luxuriant herbage, are to be found in all directions. This sort of land is of the best description, and millions of acres still remain unappropriated, which are capable of being instantly converted to all the purposes of husbandry. Indian corn is not cultivated, because the climate is too cold. Barley and oats afford a substitute, and the wheat is good. The natural grasses afford abundance of pasturage at all seasons of the year. In the two settlements on this island there is but one court of justice, established by charter. This is termed the lieutenant governor's court. The colonies are gradually improving, and assuming the appearance of a civilized community. The chief towns are Hobart Town, the cap., (which see,) Launceston, and Port Dalrymple.

VANGE, par. England, hund. Barstable, co. Essex. Acres, 2170. Real prop. £1857. Pop. 165. Horndon-on-the-Hill (P. T. 24). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. London.

VANNES, tn. NW. of France, depart. Morbihan, prov. Brittany; 255 m. WBS. of Paris. Pop. 10,500. Lat. 47. 39. N. Long. 2. 45. W. The only public buildings are the cathedral, hospital, old castle, and churches. The trade carried on is in corn, butter, and honey, from the interior, and in fish caught along the coast. The only manufacture is of coarse woollens.

VAR, riv. SE. of France, which rises among the Alps, forms the boundary between France and Piedmont, and falls into the Mediterranean not far from Antibes.

VAR, depart. France, prov. Provence. Area, 2900 sq. m. Pop. 285,000. It is bordered by the country of Nice on the E.; by the Mediterranean on the S.; and by a part of the Alps on the N. The rivers descending from these mountains are the Var, Verdon, Esteron, and Artubi. The corn raised is not equal to the consumption; imports are necessary, and are paid for by wine, brandy, and vinegar. The animals chiefly reared are sheep, goats, and asses. Honey and wax are exported. No minerals have been worked except coal. The chief article of export is silk. This depart. contains no town of consequence except Toulon. It is subject, for judicial proceedings, to the royal court of Aix, and is divided into 4 arrondissements: Toulon, Brignolles, Grasse, and Draguignan. It was at St. Tropez, in this department, that Bonaparte embarked for Elba in 1814, and at Cannes, near its E. extremity, that he relanded on the 1st of March following.

VARAD OLASZI, tn. E. of Hungary, on riv. White Koresch, near Great Waradein. Pop. 4000. It has several churches and monasteries, with a college for youths of good family, and is the residence of the bishop and chapter of Great Waradein.

VARALLO, tn. NW. of Italy, in Piedmont, kingd. Sardinia, at the junction of rivs. Mastallone and Sesia; 57 m. NNE. of Turin. Pop. 3300. Lat. 45. 51. N. Long. 8. 14. E. It has several churches and religious houses, a hospital, gymnasium, and an academy of drawing and architecture.

VASSALBOROUGH, tn. N. America, U. S. Kennebeck co. Maine, E. side of riv. Kennebeck; 180 m. NNE. of Boston. Pop. 2761.

VASTO, or VASTO D'AMMONE, tn. Italy, prov. Abruzzo Citra, kingd. Naples; 18 m. WNW. of Termoli. Pop. (before the earthquake of 1816) 5000.

VATHI, sea-port of Ionian repub., and chief tn. of the island of Ithaca. Pop. 3000.

VAUCLUSE, depart. SE. of France, prov. Provence. Area, 1400 sq. m. Pop. 210,000. Bounded S. by the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It is traversed by branches of the Alps, some of which rise to a considerable elevation. The W. part consists of a broad valley, extending along the Rhone. The principal rivers are the Rhone and Durance. The climate is suitable to the culture of silk, olives, vines, maize, and wheat. The manufactures consist of silk, linen, leather, and paper. This department belongs to the diocese of Avignon, and to the jurisdiction of the royal court of Nimes. It is divided into 4 arrondissements: Avignon, the cap., Orange, Carpentras, and Apt.

VAUCLUSE, fountain SE. of France, which gives name to the department. It issues from an immense cavern, and is remarkable chiefly for the quantity of water discharged, which forms a river capable of driving mills and bearing boats. This fountain is celebrated for the ill-fated loves of Petrarch and Laura, whose residence was in the vicinity.

VAUD, Pays de, canton, Switzerland. Area, 1500 sq. m. Pop. 150,000. It is bounded w. by France, s. by the lake of Geneva, while on the n. it includes part of the lake of Neufchatel. It is less mountainous than other parts of Switzerland, consisting of beautiful valleys and plains appropriated to the culture of corn. Part of the arable ground is applied to the culture of hemp and flax; other districts to pasturage, plantation and orchard ground. The mineral products are iron, salt, coal, lead, and gypsum. The chief exports are wine, leather, and cheese. At Lausanne, is a seminary for theological study, and at Yverdun is the institution of Pestalozzi. After the decline of the Roman empire, the Pays de Vaud formed a part of the kingdom of Burgundy, and was afterwards annexed to Savoy. It was next conquered by the Swiss, and annexed to Bern; but was acknowledged as a separate canton in 1803 and 1814.

VAUDOIS. See Waldenses.

VAULTERSHOME, tithing, England, par. Maker, hund. Roborough, co. Devon. Acres, 1320. Pop. 1092. Devonport (p. t. 218).

VAUVERT, tn. se. of France, depart. of the Gard, prov. Languedoc; 11 m. ssw. of Nimes. Pop. 3400. Manufactures, saltpetre and brandy.

VEDEN, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. Brabant. Pop. 3000.

VEENDAM, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. Gelderland. Pop. 5500.

VEEP, St. par. England, hund. West, co. Cornwall. Acres, 2940. Real prop. £4078. Pop. 697. West Looe (p. t. 234). Liv. a vic. dioc. Exeter.

VEGLIA, island, Adriatic, nw. of the Gulf of Quarnero, gov. Trieste, Austrian Illyria. Area, 210 sq. m. Pop. 10,000. Some corn, silk, and olives are raised; but the culture of the grape is much more attended to. Sheep and horses are numerous.—*Veglia*, chief tn. of the above island; 22 m. sse. of Fiume. Pop. 1200. Lat. 45. 3. n. Long. 14. 38. e. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, with several monasteries.

VELEZ MALAGA, tn. s. of Spain, prov. Granada; 14 m. ne. of Malaga: on riv. Velez. Pop. formerly 16,000, but much reduced by a fever in 1804. It produces raisins, olive-oil, lemons, oranges, citrons, and almonds. Raisins are exported in great quantities. In the 15th century this country was the last retreat of the Moors.

VELEZ EL RUBIO, tn. se. of Spain, prov. Granada, on riv. Guadalentin; 22 m. wbs of Lorca. Pop. 7000. Lat. 37. 41. n. Long. 23. w.

VELLETRI, tn. Italy, States of the Church; 20 m. se. of Rome. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 41. 42. n. Long. 12. 47. e. The principal square contains a bronze statue of pope Urban VIII. by the celebrated Bernini. The churches are not remarkable, nor the antiquities of importance, though it became a Roman colony and had the honour of giving birth to Augustus.

VELLORE, tn. and fortress Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic; 80 m. wbs from Madras. Lat. 12. 57. n. Long. 79. 11. e. Formerly a port of great importance, as it commanded the road leading to the Upper Carnatic, but the conquest of Mysore has rendered it now comparatively of little use. It is a large and populous town, with an exceedingly busy bazaar, and contains many good houses. The fortress is of great extent, and contains spacious barracks, and a great pagoda, now used as a magazine.

VENANGO, co. N. America, U. S. Pennsylvania. Pop. 9128. Chief tn. Franklin.

VENDEE, La, depart. w. of France, prov. Poitou. Area, 2600 sq. m. Pop. 270,000. It has on the e. the depart. of the Two Sevres, and on the w. the Atlantic. The pastures are rich, and are covered with cattle and sheep. On the coast is a number of salt marshes. The principal rivers are the Two Sevres, Vendee, and Autise. The exports consist of corn, cattle, bay-salt, wool, and hides. The depart. is divided into 3 arrondissements: Bourbon Vendee, Sables d'Olonne, and Fontenay.—*Vendee*, riv. w. of France, which rises in the depart. of the Two Sevres, traverses that of La Vendee, and discharges itself into the Sevre Noirtoise, above Marans.

VENDOME, tn. France, depart. Loir and Cher, prov. Orleannois, on the right bank of the riv. Loir; 30 m. ne. of Tours. Pop. 8000. Lat. 47. 48. n. Long. 1. 5. e. It contains several churches, an hospital, and the remains of a magnificent castle. It is chiefly noted for its college, attached to which is a library and cabinet of natural history.

VENEZUELA, gov. S. America, rep. Colombia. Bounded n. by the Caribbean Sea; w. by Maracaibo and Varinas; s. by the great plains of Varinas and the Orinoco. The soil yields all the products of the West Indies. Its principal commercial articles, cacao, vanilla, maize, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and coffee, are objects of cultivation; as well as wild cochineal, dyewoods, drugs, gums, resins, balsams, liquorice, squills, storax, cassia, and aloes. The lake of Valencia is a beautiful sheet of water. The rivers which run from the mountains of Caraccas and Coro into the Caribbean Sea, are the Guiges, Tocuyo, Aroa, Yaracuy, and Tuy. Those which rise on the s. side of the chain and flow to the Orinoco, are Guarico, Cachivamo, and several others.

VENICE, gov. Austrian Italy, Lombardo-Venetian kingd. Area, 44,000 German sq. m. Pop. 2,000,000. It is divided into 8 delegations.—*Venice*, deleg. Austrian Italy, in the above gov. Area, 5126 German sq. m. Pop. 250,000. Chief tn. Venice. See Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

VENICE, city, ne. of Italy, cap. of the above gov. and deleg., on n. shore of the Adriatic; 150 m. e. of Milan. Pop. 180,000. Lat. 5. 25. n. Long. 12. 20. e. It is built on an island, or rather a number of small islands, and is divided into two parts by a great canal 100 feet in width, which is crossed by a bridge, the celebrated Rialto. The square called the Piazza di San Marco contains several handsome buildings, the churches of St. Marco and Geminiano, and the palace formerly occupied by the doge. The Piazetta is an opening leading from the square to the sea, and having on the one side the palace of the doge, and on the other the public library. The church of St. Marco, or Mark, is so ornamented as to bear some resemblance to an eastern pagoda. The church of Santa Maria della Salute, the work of Palladio, is an elegant structure. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, stands on an island at the e. end of the city, and that of St. Paola is the Westminster abbey of Venice. The Rialto consists of one great arch of 90 feet span, is wholly of marble, and is

ascended at each end by a flight of steps. The commercial greatness of Venice may be dated from the middle ages, when the merchandise of India was conveyed to Europe by the Levant; but since the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the trade from Venice to the East has gradually diminished. At present, mercantile transactions are confined to hardware, linen, and other manufactures from the north of Europe; to East and West India goods; and salt fish from Newfoundland. The manufactures consist of woollens, serges, canvass, ropes, gold and silver stuffs, velvet, silk stockings, and lace. Venice is the seat of an academy of fine arts, of an athenæum, and has an extensive public library. The city was founded in 421. The government, at first democratic, fell progressively into the hands of the aristocracy, the official head of the executive power bearing the title of doge. But towards the middle of the 13th century the government became a settled aristocracy. The state was overturned in 1797 by the treaty of Campo Formio. It remained subject to Austria till 1805, when it was annexed to the French kingdom of Italy; but in 1814 it returned definitively under the power of Austria, and with its neighbouring ter. it was constituted a gov. and deleg. of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. See the preceding articles.

VENLOO, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. Limburg, E. of riv. Maese; 40 m. NNE. of Maestricht. Pop. 5000. It is a place of considerable trade, having a commodious port, and forming a depôt for the merchandise from all the countries bordering on the Maese and Rhine. The only manufacture is of pins.

VENN OTTERY, co. Devon. (See FENN OTTERY).

VENOSA (anc. Venusium), tn. Italy, prov. Basilicata, kingd. of Naples, on riv. Ofanto (Aufidus); 86 m. N. of Naples. Pop. 3500. It is the see of a bishop, and was the birth-place of Horace.

VENTRY, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. Munster. Pop. 2596. Dingle (P. T. 214). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Ardfert and Aghadoe. Ann. val. £120.

VERA CRUZ, state, N. America, repub. Mexico, extending along the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 32,000 sq. m. Pop. 160,000. Lat. 17. to 22. N. There are few, if any, regions of the world where transition of soil and vegetable life are more rapid and striking. The W. part rises on the declivity of Anahuac. In one day the traveller ascends from the parched plains near the Mexican Gulf to the region of perpetual snow. This state contains the two great volcanic summits of Orizaba and Coffre de Perote. In it, near Papantla, are found very well preserved remains of ancient monuments. Its cities are Vera Cruz, Xalapa, Perote, Cordoba, Orizaba, and Tlacotlalpan. Cotton and sugar form the staple produce.

VERA CRUZ, seaport, Mexico, and cap. of the above state; 150 m. ESE. of Puebla. Lat. 19. 11. N. Long. 100. 49. W. Opposite Vera Cruz is an inlet, on which stands the fortified castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa. Vera Cruz is the centre of European and West Indian commerce. The winter pop. is 17,000, but in summer the yellow fever drives the wealthy to Xalapa.

VERA PAZ, prov. Central America, repub. Guatemala; 120 m. long, by 74 m. broad. It is bounded on the N. by Jucatan; E. by the bay and prov. of Honduras; S. by Guatemala proper; and W. by Chiapa. It is full of mountains and forests, but there are many fertile valleys, which feed a number of horses, &c. The fountains and rivers are numerous. The trade consists of drugs, cotton, honey, wool, &c.—*Vera Paz*, chief tn. of the above prov., on Rio Coban; 600 m. SE. of Mexico. Lat. 15. 50. N. Long. 91. 14. W.

VERAGUA, prov. S. America, repub. Colombia, in Terra Firma; bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea; E. by the prov. of Darien; W. by Costa Rica; and S. by the Pacific ocean. It is a mountainous, rugged country, covered with vast forests, beautifully interspersed with fertile valleys. The Indians still live in the forests and mountains. The gold and silver mines are not much wrought, owing to the labour and expense of carrying the ores to be smelted. Veragua was discovered by Columbus in 1503, and was granted to him by the Spanish king as a reward for his services.

VERAGUA, ST. JAGO DE, cap. of the above prov. Lat. 8. 25. N. Long. 81. 25. W. The vicinity produces Indian corn, yucca, of which they make bread, and plantains. Cattle and hogs are numerous. The Indians carry on a trade with Panama and Guatemala. The tn. is the residence of a governor, and has 14 villages under the jurisdiction of its magistrates.

VERCELLI, dist. NW. of Italy, Piedmont, kingd. Sardinia. Area, 600 sq. m. Pop. 100,000. It produces corn, vines, silk, and rice. The chief rivers are the Sesia, Elvo, and Cervo.—*Vercelli*, cap of the above dist., at the confluence of the rivs. Cervo and Sesia; 40 m. ENE. of Turin. Pop. 16,000. Lat. 45. 20. N. Long. 8. 25. E. The cathedral is one of the best in Piedmont, and there are three churches entitled to attention, as well as the hospital. It was a tn. of some note in the time of the Romans. After suffering severely from the northern invaders, it revived under the Lombards, and took the lead of Turin till the latter became the residence of the court.

VERDE, CAPE, cape of Africa, being the most westerly point. Lat. 14. 45. N. Long. 17. 37. W. On the N. coast of this peninsula are two mountains of sand, which rise to the height of 600 feet, with summits in the form of domes, forming a useful guide to mariners.

VERDE ISLANDS, CAPE, a group of islands in the Atlantic, 80 m. W. of the above cape; consisting of ten islands, of which the largest are St. Jago, St. Antonio, and St. Nicholas; the smaller, Mayo, Bonavista, Sal, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Brava, and Fogo. The only product for which the soil is well adapted is cotton, which is manufactured by the natives into a species of coarse cloth. Vegetables are scarce for want of water, but they have a good supply of oranges, guavas, cocoa-nuts, limes, plantains, pine apples, and tamarinds. The rocks are frequented by goats, the skins of which form an article of exportation. Turtle are caught and sent to America. The most valuable product is salt. These islands have been subject to Portugal ever since their discovery, in 1446. A governor-general resides on the island of St. Jago, at Porto Praya.

VERDEN, dist. NW. of Germany, kingd. Hanover. Area, 520 sq. m. Pop. 23,000. It lies between Luneburg and Bremen. It produces corn, but is adapted to pasture. After being long a Catholic bishopric, it was secular-

ized in 1648, and given to Sweden, but since 1715 it has belonged to Hanover.—*Verden*, chief tn. of the above dist., on the riv. Aller; 53 m. SW. of Hamburg. Pop. 3600. Lat. 53. 5. N. Long. 9. 30. E. Here are several distilleries and breweries, and a transit trade between Hamburg and Westphalia.

VERDUN, tn. NE. of France, depart. of the Meuse, prov. Lorraine; 55 m. NW. of Nancy. Pop. 9000. Lat. 49. 9. N. Long. 5. 22. E. The tn. is divided into three parts, the Upper, Lower, and New town. The first forms the larger portion, and stands on an eminence sloping towards the Meuse. Its manufactures consist of woollens, leather, liquors, and jewellery. It is the see of a bishop.

VEREJA, tn. European Russia, gov. Moscow, on riv. Protva; 60 m. WSW. of Moscow. Pop. 6000. Lat. 55. 32. N. Long. 36. 9. E. The trade in leather manufactured in the tn., in corn, cattle, tallow, honey, wax, peltry and linen, is considerable.

VERGARA, tn. NE. of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa; 24 m. SW. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 4000. Being in a country rich in mines it has manufactures of steel. A society, formed here with the sanction of government, has established some excellent schools for the instruction of young men in the useful arts.

VERGENNES, tn. N. America, U. S. Addison co. Vermont, on Otter Creek; 20 m. S. of Burlington. Pop. 999.

VERIA, or KARA VERIA (anc. Berœa), tn. European Turkey, near the Gulf of Salonica; 48 m. S. of Salonica. Pop. 8000. Lat. 40. 43. N. Long. 21. 38. E. It has extensive manufactures of cotton and cotton thread. The neighbouring country produces rice and fruit in abundance, and has quarries of marble.

VERLEY, par. England, hund. Winstree, co. Essex. Acres, 370. Real prop. £802. Pop. 65. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. London. Verley Creek is navigable on the E. to the North Sea.

VERMONT, one of the U. S., North America. Area, 10,212 sq. m. Pop. 280,679. Bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by New Hampshire, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York, from which it is separated in part by Lake Champlain. Lying between 42. 44. and 45. 0. N. Lat. It contains 13 counties—Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Orange, Orleans, Rutland, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. The Green Mntns., from which it derives its name, come from Massachusetts, and run along the E. side of Bennington, Rutland, and Addison counties. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, oats, &c. The principal exports are pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c. The market for the N. part is Montreal; for the E., Hartford and Boston; for the W., New York. The manufactures of this state are small. A great quantity of sugar is made from the maple tree. Distilleries of spirituous liquors have multiplied to an incredible extent. Cider, beer, and porter are also made. The principal rivers are the Lamoile, Onion, Otter Creek, Misisque, Deerfield, White, Black, and Pasumsic. The territory of Vermont was originally claimed by New Hampshire and New York; and its political condition was, for a considerable time, unsettled; but the people, preferring to have a separate government, formed a constitution in 1777, which was organized in 1788; and, in 1791, Vermont was admitted into the union. The legislative power is vested in a house of representatives; every town in the state being entitled to send one. The executive power is committed to a governor, lieutenant-governor, and a council of 12 persons, chosen annually by the freemen. The judiciary power is vested in a supreme court consisting of three judges, and a county court of three judges for each county. There are 10 banks in this state. The bank of the U. S. has an office of discount and deposit at Burlington. There are two colleges, viz. at Burlington and Middlebury; medical schools at Burlington and Castleton; and about 20 incorporated academies. The Congregationalists have 203 churches, Baptists 105, Methodists 44 ministers, Episcopalians 15, and Unitarians 3. The state sends five representatives to congress.

VERNEUIL, tn. N. of France, depart. Eure, prov. Normandy; 18 m. W. of Dreux. Pop. 5300. Lat. 48. 43. N. Long. 0. 1. E. Manufactures, woollens, cottons, druggets, leather, and paper.

VERNHAM'S DEAN, par. England, hund. Pastrow, Kingsclere div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £2661. Pop. 694. Andover (P. T. 63). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester.

VERNON, tn. France, depart. Eure, prov. Normandy, on the left bank of riv. Seine; 55 m. WbN. of Paris. Pop. 4000. Lat. 49. 5. N. Long. 1. 26. E. It has some manufactures of leather and cotton; and carries on a trade with Paris in corn and meal.

VEROCZA, co. Austrian empire, prov. Sclavonia. Area, 1800 sq. m. Pop. 130,000. Bounded by the Drave N., and the Danube on the E. The export of cattle forms a principal branch of trade. The cap. is Esseck, containing 10,000 inhabitants.

VERONA, prov. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, Lombardo-Venetian kingd. Area, 1330 sq. m. Pop. 285,000. It is watered by the Adige; and, though partly mountainous, has a fertile soil. The principal products are corn, wine, oil, flax, and silk. The mountains contain quarries of marble.

VERONA, city, Austrian Italy, cap. of the preceding prov.; 60 m. W. of Venice. Pop. 45,000. Lat. 45. 26. N. Long. 11. 1. E. The Adige divides it into two equal parts, and is crossed by four bridges. Verona has five gates, of which one, called Porta del Paglio, is of elegant architecture. It contains also a cathedral, several churches, town-house, &c. The Palazzo Bevilacqua is a stately edifice, but going fast to decay. The museum of the academy is admired for its portico, and contains a great collection of antiquities. The most interesting object is the Roman amphitheatre; the arena being 220 feet in length by 130 feet in breadth: it is calculated to have seated 22,000 spectators. Verona is the seat of one of the five sections of the imperial and royal institute of Austrian Italy. It contains, besides, a lyceum or great school, gymnasium or classical school, an academy of paintings, and a public library. Its principal manufacture is of silk; but there are some of woollens, leather, gloves, and shoes. Verona has been often taken, and, when Italy was invaded by the French, it was added to the kingdom of Italy. In 1814 it was ceded to Austria.

and in 1822 the members of the Holy Alliance met here to deliberate on the affairs of Europe.

VERONA, tn. N. America, U. S., Oneida co., New York, on Wood Creek, E. of Oneida lake; 20 m. W. from Utica. Pop. 3739. Great quantities of iron-ore, and sand suitable for making glass, are found in this town.

VERSAILLES, tn. France, depart. Seine and Oise, prov. Ile de France; 12 m. WBS. of Paris. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 48. 47. N. Long. 2. 6. E. It is a bishop's see, and has been long the occasional residence of the court. In the reign of Louis XIII. it was only a small village, in a forest 30 m. in circuit; and here this prince built a hunting seat in 1630, which Louis XIV. enlarged into a magnificent palace. It was the usual residence of the kings of France till 1789, when Louis XVI. and his family were removed from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens are adorned with statues by the greatest masters, and the water-works are magnificent. The gardens, with the park, are 5 m. in circumference. Versailles has a cathedral, 8 churches, a high school, several private seminaries, a valuable library, cabinet of natural history, and a botanical garden. It is the chief place of a department.

VERSETZ, tn. S. of Hungary, co. Temesvar; 23 m. NNW. of Vipalanka. Pop. 5000. It is a bishop's see, and has a gymnasium, or school for the followers of the Greek church. Wine, rice, and silk, are cultivated in the environs; and the spinning of silk is the chief manufacture in the town.

VERVIERS, tn. kingd. Belgium, cap. of a dist. in prov. Liege, on riv. Wesdre; 15 m. EBS. of Liege. Pop. 10,000. It has extensive manufactures of woollens, and smaller establishments for making soap, vitriol, and aqua fortis.

VERYAN, par. England, W. div. hund. Powder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 5430. Real prop. £6655. Pop. 1525. Tregoney (P. T. 253). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter.

VESOUL, tn. France, depart. Upper Saone, prov. Franche Comté, near riv. Durgeon; about 300 m. E. of Paris. Pop. 5700.

VESUVIUS, volcanic mntn. S. of Italy; 8 m. SSE. of Naples. It is nearly 30 m. in circuit at the base, and about 3700 feet high. Towards the sea it is covered with fruit trees and vineyards; but on the S. and W. sides, and on the top, nothing is to be seen but black ashes, cinders, and stones. The eruption in the year 79, under Titus, was accompanied by an earthquake which overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum, and proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. Another very violent eruption in 1631 destroyed the town of Torre del Greco. The last eruption was in 1819, the permanent effect of which has been to lower the height of the summit.

VESZPRIM, palat. W. of Hungary, N. of Lake Balaton. Area, 1600 sq. m. Pop. 152,000. —*Veszprim*, tn. Hungary, chief place of the preceding palat.; 43 m. SSW. of Raab. Pop. 4500. Being a bishop's see, it has a cathedral; also a council-house and monastery.

VEVAY, bailiwic and tn. Switzerland, canton Pays de Vaud, on Lake Geneva; 10 m. E. of Lausanne. Pop. 3800. Lat. 46. 30. N. Long. 6. 48. E. Its chief manufactures are watches and jewellery.

VEVAY, tn. N. America, U. S., Switzerland co., Indiana, on riv. Ohio, 8 m. above the mouth of riv. Kentucky; 45 m. from Cincinnati. This tn. was commenced in 1804 by 30 Swiss families, to whom the United States made a grant of a considerable tract of land, who soon received accessions from Switzerland, and commenced the cultivation of the grape on a large scale. It is still the largest vineyard in the United States.

VIANA, tn. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, N. side of the riv. Lima; 42 m. NbW. of Oporto. Pop. 8000. Lat. 41. N. Long. 8. W. The chief employments are navigation, fishing, and the sale of wine. They carry on also some trade in corn, oil, and fruit, produced in the adjacent country.

VIASMA, tn. European Russia, prov. Smolensko, at the junction of the rivers Viasma and Bebri; 115 m. EbN. of Smolensko. Pop. 7000. It has tanneries, and exports leather, flax, flaxseed, and hemp, to Riga and Petersburg.

VIATKA, gov. or prov. E. of European Russia. Area, 47,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,100,000. Lat. 56. to 61. N. Many thousands of square miles are occupied by hills and marshes, or by immense forests. The only part fertile is on the banks of the river Kama. Corn is exported, as well as wood, timber, game, peltry, copper and iron, honey and wax. This government is divided into 10 circles.—*Viatka*, cap. of above gov., at the confluence of rivs. Viatka and Chlinooka; 420 m. ENE. of Moscow. Pop. 8500. It is the see of a bishop, and has a seminary for priests: quantities of corn, flax, linseed, tallow, honey, and wax, are sent to Archangel.

VIC, tn. France, depart. Meurthe, prov. Lorraine. Pop. 3100. Lat. 48. 47. N. Long. 6. 33. E. It has considerable manufactures of stockings and needles. A mine of salt was discovered in 1820.

VIC FEZENSAC, tn. France, depart. of the Gers, prov. Guyenne and Gascony, near the riv. Losse; 13 m. NW. of Auch. Pop. 3100. Lat. 43. 46. N. Long. 0. 16. E. Here are some iron-works and distilleries.

VICENTE, ST., prov. S. America, emp. Brazil; 300 m. long, by 180 m. broad. Bounded N. by Rio Janeiro, E. by Rio Janeiro and the sea, and W. by Rio Grande.—*Vicente, St.*, city, Brazil, formerly cap. of the above prov. Pop. 3000. Lat. 24. 0. S. It has a good port, defended with a castle, and is a bishopric, suffragan to San Salvador. The cathedral church is handsome.

VICENZA, deleg. Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, Lombardo-Venetian kingd. Area, 1000 sq. m. Population, 310,000.—*Vicenza*, town, capital of preceding delegation, situate at the confluence of two rivers; 36 m. WbN. of Venice. Pop. 25,000. Lat. 40. 40. N. Long. 14. 54. E. Palladio was a native of this place, and the town contains many structures by that architect. The principal are the tn.-house, the Olympic theatre, and the bridge of St. Michele. It contains a number of churches and religious houses. The cathedral, and church of della Gratie are elegant structures. Vicenza is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a lyceum or high school. Of its manufactures, the chief are silk, but woollen and leather are made to a small extent. It was a Roman station. During the middle ages it had at times an independent government, but, in the beginning of the 15th century, it passed into the hands of the Venetians, remain-

ing in the enjoyment of peace until the invasion of Italy by Bonaparte in 1796. At the settlement of the Italian states in 1814, it was ceded to Austria.

VIDIN, or WIDDIN, tn. N. of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, on right bank of riv. Danube; 104 m. ESE. of Belgrade. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 44. 1. N. Long. 22. 48. E. It is the seat of a Turkish pacha, and of a Greek archbishop. Its trade consists in the sale of rock salt, corn, wine, &c.

VIEJA, tn. S. America, emp. Brazil, on the island of Taporica. Lat. 13. 0. S. It has a brisk trade in whale fisheries, distilleries, &c. A strong fort commands the point on which the town is situated; near which are two churches.

VIENNA (Vindobona of the Romans), city, cap. of Austrian empire, on right bank of riv. Danube, at the influx of riv. Wien; 50 m. W. of Presburg; 630 m. E. of Paris. Pop. 270,000. Lat. 48. 12. N. Long. 16. 22. E. It has eight squares, but they are small, irregular, and encumbered by grotesque ornaments. One of the best is that called Am Hof. The Joseph Platz contains an equestrian statue of the emperor Joseph II. The imperial palace is a square edifice of great extent. The riding academy is said to be one of the largest in Europe, and the assembly-room, called the hall of Apollo, is capable of containing 10,000 people. The Belvidere, a palace built by prince Eugene, is in one of the suburbs; these, with the arsenal, belong either to government or the imperial family. Here are 29 churches, 14 monasteries, and 3 convents. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Stephen, contains a very large bell, a monument erected to prince Eugene, that of the Augustinians, and one erected to the archduchess Maria Christina, one of the master-pieces of Canova. The great hospital is equal in extent to any in Paris or London; and there are separate hospitals for the soldiers, Jews, foundlings, orphans, and aged persons. The manufactures are of great variety, comprising silks, ribbons, gloves, lace, paper, earthenware, instruments, musical and philosophical; maps, engravings, coaches, and carriages. Its trade is also flourishing. Vienna is the central place of commerce in the Austrian states; the place for exchange operations, extensive sales, purchases, loans, contracts, &c. There is an exchange, a bank, chartered in 1817, and an establishment on the plan of the Lombard and pawn bank of Hamburgh. The university of Vienna dates from 1237, and was long under the management of the Jesuits, till the celebrated Von Swieten prevailed on the court to take it out of their hands, and to give a great extension to the medical department. A botanical garden was established, a military hospital, an anatomical theatre, and, at a subsequent date, a veterinary school was added. The university contains public classes for philosophy, classics, literature, law, and theology. The academy of fine arts, and an institution formed in 1770 for the reception of specimens of manufacture, are well conducted. The imperial library is said to contain 12,000 manuscripts, and 300,000 printed vols., and that of the university 90,000 volumes. The collection of medals and coins is reckoned the most complete in Europe. The principal amusements of the people of Vienna are the public walks and theatres; of the latter there are five. The Prater is an immense park on the E. side of the town, belonging to the court, but thrown open to the public, and resorted to by people of different nations. The eight suburbs are said to contain 220,000 inhabitants; and many families, who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. The most remarkable incidents in the history of Vienna are its capture, in 1484, by the Hungarians, under their king Mathias, who resided in it till his death, after which it was restored to Austria. In 1529 the Turks destroyed the suburbs. In 1683 it was attacked by the Turkish army, but repulsed under the government of Sobieski. In 1805 Vienna surrendered to the French, but was given up by the peace of Presburg. In 1809 it again surrendered to the French, but was restored on the conclusion of peace in 1813.

VIENNE, river, France, which rises in the prov. Limousin, and flowing N., joins the Loire 2 m. above Saumur.

VIENNE, depart. W. of France, prov. Poitou. Area, 2800 sq. m. Pop. 252,000. It is bounded N. by the depart. of the Indre and Loire, and S. by that of the Charente. The principal rivers are Vienne, Charente, Dive, Clain, and Creuse. The soil is chalky and sandy, partly fertile, and partly covered with heath. The productions are corn, pulse, potatoes, hemp, flax, and wine; the latter is of inferior quality, and generally manufactured into brandy. Chestnuts form a great part of the food of the lower orders. The department contains some mines of iron and quarries of marble, but its manufactures are small. The capital is Poitiers.

VIENNE, tn. SE. of France, depart. Isere, prov. Dauphiny, on the riv. Rhone; 18 m. S. of Lyons. Pop. 12,200. Lat. 45. 32. N. Long. 4. 56. E. It contains several public buildings. The cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice, and there are two good churches. Here are many remains of antiquity, particularly a square building, supposed to have been a Roman temple; a pedestal and entablature, surmounted by a pyramidal top, probably the tomb of some distinguished Roman; the remains of a theatre and amphitheatre, and several traces of aqueducts. Vienne was the seat of a church council in the 14th century, and has long been the see of an archbishop. Wine is cultivated in the neighbourhood, known by the name of cote rotie.

VIERSEN, town, Prussia, prov. Westphalia. Pop. 4500; with manufactures of linen and ribbons.

VIERZON, tn. France, depart. Cher, prov. Berry, at the junction of the riv. Eure with riv. Cher; 22 m. N. of Bruges. Pop. 5800. Lat. 47. 14. N. Long. 2. 5. E. It has manufactures of woollens, silk, stuffs, caps, and serge; paper and leather. Its principal traffic is in corn and wine.

VIESTI, seaport-tn. Italy, prov. Capitanata, kingd. Naples; 22 m. NNE. of Manfredonia. Pop. 4700. It stands at the extremity of the promontory of Monte Gargano, carries on some traffic by sea and land, and is the see of a bishop.

VIGAN, tn. France, depart. of the Gard, prov. Languedoc; 28 m. NNW. of Montpelier. Pop. 4000. Lat. 43. 59. N. Long. 3. 34. E. It has manufactures of leather and stockings.

VIGEANS, ST., par. Scotland, sh. Forfar. Acres, 9385. Real prop. £14,841. Pop. 7135.

Arbroath (P. T. 56). Liv. in presb. Aberbrothock, syn. Angus and Mearns.

VIGEVANO, tn. Italy, gov. Milan, Lombardo-Venetian kingd.; 16 m. WSW. of Milan. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 45. 19. N. Long. 8. 52. E. It is situated in a plain near the Ticino, and was formerly defended by a castle. Its public buildings consist of the cathedral, two churches, and several convents. The principal manufacture is silk. This place is of great antiquity, having subsisted as a tn. before the Romans conquered this part of Italy.

VIGO, tn. Spain, prov. Galicia; 76 m. SbW. of Corunna. Pop. 2500. Lat. 42. 13. N. Long. 8. 33. E. It is situated on a bay, and has one of the best harbours in the kingdom. It is the residence of the governor of the dist. of Tuy.

VIGONA, tn. Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia; 12 m. EbS. of Pignerolo. Pop. 5300. It has several churches and an hospital.

VILLA CARILLA, tn. Spain, prov. Jaen; 18 m. NE. of Ubeda. Pop. 5300.

VILLA DO CONDE, town, Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, on the river Ave; 18 m. N. of Oporto. Pop. 4500. Lat. 41. 25. N. Long. 8. 39. E. It has a small harbour, and some coasting trade.

VILLA FRANCA, tn. island of St. Michael, Azores. Pop. 2000. It is founded on lava, and partly destroyed by earthquakes; the commerce has been transferred to Ponte del Jada.

VILLA FRANCA, tn. Italy, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia; 2 m. E. of Nice. Pop. 2200. Lat. 43. 40. N. Long. 7. 19. E. It has a spacious and secure harbour, and a dock for the royal galleys. The seafaring people are employed chiefly in the tunny fishery.—*Villa Franca*, tn., kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia; 20 m. SbW. from Turin. Pop. 7000.

VILLA FRANCA, tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia; 27 m. W. of Barcelona. Pop. 6000. It has manufactures of linen, and a considerable traffic in spirituous liquors.

VILLA NOVA DO PORTIMAO, tn. Portugal, prov. Algarva, on the riv. Sylves; 107 m. SSE. of Lisbon. Pop. 3500. Lat. 37. 11. N. Long. 8. 32. W. Its harbour is defended by the forts of St. Oatavira and St. Joao.

VILLA NOVA DO PORTO, tn. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, on the S. bank of the Douro, opposite Oporto, to which it is now united. Pop. 10,000.

VILLA NUEVA, tn. Spain, prov. Catalonia; 21 m. SSW. of Barcelona. Pop. 4500.

VILLA NUEVA DE LOS INFANTES, tn. Spain, prov. La Mancha; 115 m. SSE. of Madrid. Pop. 5400.

VILLA REAL, tn. Portugal, prov. Traz os Montes, on riv. Corgo; 10 m. N. of Lamego. Pop. 4000. Lat. 41. 23. N. Long. 7. 44. W. It has a good trade.

VILLA REAL, tn. Spain, prov. Valencia, on the riv. Mijares; 35 m. NbE. of Valencia. Pop. 7000. The inhabitants manufacture woollens and silk.

VILLA RICA, tn. S. America, emp. Brazil. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 20. 26. S. Long. 45. 50. W. It is the cap. of the prov. of Minas Geraes, and the seat of its government. It owes its origin to the rage for discovering gold mines. Between 1730 and 1750 the mines were in the height of their prosperity, producing, it is said, six millions sterling annually. At length they became less abundant; and, as the metal disappeared, the miners retired, and Villa Rica now scarcely retains a shadow of its former splendour.

VILLA VICOSA, tn. SE. of Portugal, prov. Alentejo; 100 m. EbS. of Lisbon. Pop. 3000. It contains two churches, six convents, and an old palace, where the dukes of Braganza resided till they ascended the throne of Portugal in 1640. In the neighbourhood beautiful marble is dug.

VILLACH, tn. Austria, prov. Illyria, Upper Carinthia, at the confluence of the Drave and the Geyl; 63 m. N. of Trieste. Pop. 3000. Lat. 46. 5. N. Long. 13. 17. E. It is the staple of the trade in lead and calamine, found in the mines of Carinthia, and has also a traffic in iron.

VILLACH, circle, Austrian Illyria, gov. Laybach. Area, 2175 sq. m. Pop. 120,000. The hills yield gold, copper, lead, and iron.

VILLALPANDO, tn. W. of Spain, prov. Leon, on the S. bank of riv. Valderaguay; 40 m. S. of Leon. Pop. 6700. Lat. 41. 50. N. Long. 5. 23. W.

VILLE-FRANCHE, or VILLE FRANCHE SUR SAONE, tn. France, depart. of the Rhone and Loire, prov. Lyonnois; 18 m. N. of Lyons. Pop. 5000. Lat. 46. 24. N. Long. 4. 44. E. It has manufactures of linen, wine, and has mines in the neighbourhood.

VILLE FRANCHE, town, France, depart. Aveyron, prov. Guyenne, on the Aveyron; 25 m. W. of Rodez. Pop. 10,000. Its principal church is remarkable for the architecture of its vaults. The manufactures consist of linen, paper, and hats. Here are also copper-works, and a quay, or shipping place, on the Aveyron, over which is a good bridge.

VILLEMUR, tn. France, depart. Upper Garonne, prov. Languedoc; 20 m. N. of Toulouse. Pop. 4000. Lat. 43. 53. N. Long. 1. 32. E.

VILLENA, tn. S. of Spain, prov. Murcia; 66 m. SSW. of Valencia. Pop. 12,500. Lat. 38. 35. N. Long. 1. 2. W. It contains two churches and three monasteries, and has manufactures of soap, coarse woollens, and brandy.

VILLENEUVE D'AEGEN, town, France, depart. Lot and Garonne, prov. Guyenne and Gascony, on riv. Lot; 14 m. NE. of Agen. Pop. 5500. Lat. 44. 25. N. Long. 0. 43. E. Wine and brandy form the chief articles of export. It contains tanneries and manufactures of coloured paper.

VILLENEUVE D'AVIGNON, tn. France, depart. Gard, prov. Languedoc, on the Rhone; 22 m. EbN. of Nimes. Pop. 3300. Opposite to Avignon, with which it communicates by a wooden bridge.

VILLENEUVE SUR YONNE, tn. France, depart. of the Yonne, prov. Burgundy; 9 m. NW. of Joigny. Pop. 4600. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and leather.

VIMEIRA, or VIMIERO, vil. Portugal, prov. Estremadura; 28 m. NNW. of Lisbon. It is remarkable for the battle between the British and the French in 1808.

VINCENNES, tn. France, department Seine, prov. Ile de France; 3 m. E. of Paris. Pop. 4600. Its chief object of interest is its castle, built in a remote age, as a country residence of the royal family, but since Louis XIV. removed the court to Versailles, it has been used as a state prison. It was here that the unfortunate duke d'Enghien was shot in 1804. Adjoining to the castle is a fine park, and a forest called the Bois de Vincennes, a favourite resort of the Parisians in their summer excursions.

VINCENNES, tn. N. America, U. S., Knox co. Indiana, on E. bank of riv. Wabash; 120 m. W. of Louisville. Pop. 1500. Lat. 40. 39. N. Long. 88. 23. W. It contains a court-house, an hotel, gaol, academy, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian church, land-office, post-office, two printing-offices, and a bank. It was for a long time the seat of the territorial government, and still has a considerable trade. It is accessible by steam-boats.

VINCENT, St. island, West Indies, one of the Windward Caribbees; 78 m. W. of Barbadoes. Acres, 84,000. Pop. 24,000. Lat. 13. N. Long. 61. W. It is extremely fertile, and well adapted for the raising of sugar and indigo, and the bread fruit trees thrive remarkably well. The other productions are cinnamon, mango, sesamum, vanilla, China tallow tree, camphor, gum, and storax. The original inhabitants were Caribs, a warlike race, supposed to have been a colony from North America. It was long a neutral island; but at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right of it should be ceded to the English. The latter soon after engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the W. side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the crown of England. This was followed by the reduction of the island by the French, who restored it in 1783. In 1795, the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. It was almost desolated in 1812 by an eruption of the Souffrier mountain, which had continued quiet for nearly a century before. Kingston is the capital.

VINCENT, Cape St., SW. point of Portugal. Lat. 37. 2. N. Long. 8. 58. W. It is noted for the naval victory gained off it in 1797 by Sir John Jervis.

VINTIMIGLIA, tn. Italy, duchy of Genoa, at the mouth of river Rotta; 80 m. SW. of Genoa. Pop. 5000. Lat. 43. 48. N. Long. 7. 33. E. It was formerly a bishop's see; and its cathedral is said to occupy the site of a temple of Juno.

VIQUE, tn. NE. of Spain, prov. Catalonia, on riv. Ter; 37 m. NbE. of Barcelona. Pop. 8400. Lat. 41. 49. N. Long. 2. 21. E. It is a bishop's see, and contains numerous manufactures of chintz, and some woollens, hats, and leather.

VIRE, tn. France, depart. of Calvados, prov. Normandy; 36 m. SW. of Caen. Pop. 7500. Lat. 48. 50. N. Long. 0. 54. W. It has extensive manufactures of woollen.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, cluster of islands in the West Indies, E. of Porto Rico. Lat. 18. N. They are more than 20 in number, but in general barren. The island of Virgin Gorda, on which depend Anegada, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Mosquito islands, Cammanoes, Dog islands, the Fallen City, with the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's, Salt island, Peter's island, and Dead Chest, belong to the English. To the Danes belong St. Thomas's island, on which Brass, Little Saba, Buck island, Great and Little St. James, and Bird island, are dependent; with St. John, to which belong Lavango, Cam, and Witch islands, they have also Santa island or St. Croix.

VIRGINIA, one of the U. S., North America. Area, 64,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,211,272. Lat. 36. 30. to 40. 43. N. It is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, NE. by Maryland; E. by the Atlantic; S. by North Carolina and Tennessee; W. by Kentucky and Ohio. It contains 110 counties. The metropolis is Richmond; the other chief towns are Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Portsmouth, Williamsburg, &c. The principal rivers are the Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Mattapony, Pamunky, York, James, Rivanna, Appomatox, Elizabeth, Nottaway, Meherrin, Staunton, Kenhawa, Ohio, Sandy, Monongahela, and Cheat. The Dismal Swamp canal, 22 m. long, opens a communication between Norfolk, in Virginia, and Elizabeth City, in North Carolina. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal, extends from the city of Washington to the river Ohio. The staple productions of Virginia are wheat and tobacco. The principal forest trees are apple, wild crab, ash, aspen, beech, black and white birch, chestnut, horse-chestnut, cypress, dogwood, elder, elm, spruce, hawthorn, juniper, &c. Sassafras exists in great abundance, and wild indigo, raspberries, and strawberries grow naturally, and the vine grows luxuriantly. The wild animals are still numerous in the western parts, but on the eastern side of the mountains, animals have become rare. Indian corn is everywhere cultivated on the eastern side of the mountains, and forms a leading article of nourishment, Wheat, white buck wheat, rice, and hemp, are cultivated to a great extent. Almost every planter cultivates cotton for his own use. Societies have been established, at different places, for the encouragement of manufactures of wool, flax, and hemp, which are making rapid progress. Here are manufactures of gunpowder, salt, and saltpetre. Maple sugar is generally made, distilleries and breweries are numerous. At Portsmouth, there is a navy and dock-yard of the United States. Linen cloth is made in the mountains, and sent to Richmond and Petersburgh for sale. The chief exports are tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, beef, pork, &c. There are four banks, with branches in different parts. Since the year 1827, the gold mines of Virginia have attracted considerable attention. The belt in which they are found extends through Spotsylvania, and some neighbouring counties, but the gold has not yet been found sufficiently in mass, except in a few places, to make the mining profitable. Besides the University of Virginia, incorporated 1819, and established at Charlottesville, Albemarle co., there are three colleges in this state; William and Mary college, at Williamsburg; Hampden Sydney college, in Prince Edward co. on Appomatox river; and Washington college, at Lexington, west of the Blue Ridge, near James river. Academies and common schools are also established in several towns. The Baptists in this state have 337 churches; the Methodists, 77 preachers; the Presbyterians, 104 churches; the Episcopalians, 45 ministers; the Friends are numerous, and there are some Lutherans, Roman Catholics, and Jews. The first permanent English settlement formed in America was in 1607, on James river, in this state, at a place named Jamestown, in honour of James I. of England. The legislative power is vested in a senate and a house of delegates, which are together styled the general assembly of Virginia. The executive power is vested in a governor, elected by the joint vote of the two houses of the general assembly. The judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the superior courts are elected

by a joint vote of both houses. The state sends 21 representatives to congress.

VISEU, tn. Portugal, prov. Beira, between rivers Mondego and Vouga; 42 m. WSW. of Oporto. Pop. 5000.

VISTULA, riv. Poland, which rises in Austrian Silesia, and flowing eastward, enters Poland at the southern frontier, passes the ancient capital Cracow; and after bathing the walls of Sandomir, receives the riv. San, and, at some distance from Warsaw, the Bug. The Vistula, after flowing several hundred miles, divides, and falls into the Baltic at Dantsic. It is navigable many hundred miles, beginning at Cracow.

VITEPSK, gov. NW. of European Russia. Area, 20,000 sq. m. Pop. 750,000. Lat. 55. to 57. N. Long. 26. to 32. E. The forests are very extensive, and potash is made from the wood, in quantities for exportation. Hemp and flax are also raised and sent abroad. The pastures are generally good: cattle are reared and exported. There is also some traffic in the article of honey and bees-wax. Its chief rivers are the Dwina, the Ula, and the Viteba. — *Vitepsk*, city, capital of a government of the same name, on the Dwina, at the influx of the Viteba; 322 m. S. of Petersburg. Pop. 13,000. All trade is in the hands of the Jews, who constitute a considerable portion of the population.

VITERBO, tn. Italy, States of the Church; 38 m. NNW. of Rome. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 42. 30. N. Long. 12. 0. E. This is supposed by some to be the ancient Volturna, or capital of Etruria. It is the see of a bishop, and has some manufactures on a small scale; but its chief attractions are the warm mineral springs in the neighbourhood. About half a mile from the town is a small lake, called Bulicame, the waters of which emit a sulphureous smell, and appear to be in a state of continual agitation.

VITRE, tn. France, depart. Ille et Vilaine, prov. Brittany, on riv. Vilaine; 20 m. E. of Rennes. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 48. 8. N. Long. 1. 14. W. It has manufactures of woollens, serge, flannel, canvass, and linen, besides tanneries.

VITRY, or VITRY LE FRANCOIS, tn. France, depart. Marne, prov. Champagne, on riv. Marne; 130 m. E. of Paris. Pop. 7200. Its trade is in corn and wood, and in cotton and other articles manufactured in the town.

VITTORIA, tn. Spain, prov. Alava; 27 m. S. of Bilboa. Pop. 6500. Lat. 42. 47. N. Long. 2. 46. W. The principal churches are those of the Carmelites and the Dominicans. Its trade consists in the transit between Castile and the northern provinces. This neighbourhood was the scene of an engagement in the peninsular war, on the 21st June, 1813, in which the French were defeated.

VITTORIA, tn. island Sicily, in Val di Noto, kingd. Naples; 40 m. WBS. of Syracuse. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 36. 55. N. Long. 14. 30. E.

VIZAGAPATAM, fortress, Hindoostan, prov. Northern Circars, cap. of a dist. of the same name. Pop. of the dist. in 1822, 738,000. The tn. is seated on a marshy estuary formed by a small riv.; 483 m. from Madras. Lat. 17. 42. N. Long. 83. 24. E. It was acquired with the rest of the prov. by the British under lord Clive, in 1765.

VIZZINI, tn. island Sicily, in Val di Noto, kingd. Naples; 28 m. SW. of Catania. Pop. 8000. Lat. 37. 7. N. Long. 14. 44. E.

VLAARDINGEN, tn. kingd. of Holland, prov. South Holland, on riv. Maese; 6 m. WBS. of Rotterdam. Pop. 6000.

VLADIMIR, gov. European Russia, E. of Moscow. Area, 19,500 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000. It presents in general a flat surface; fertile towards the east, but woody in the west. The chief rivers are the Kliasma and the Oka. The government is divided into 13 circles.—*Vladimir*, tn. capital of the above government, on the riv. Kliasma; 112 m. EbN. of Moscow. Pop. 3000. It is a bishop's see.

VOGHERA, prov. N. of Italy, kingd. Sardinia. Area, 100 sq. m. Pop. 105,000. The staple article of its produce is silk; but it yields also wheat, maize, rice, and wine in abundance.—*Voghera*, tn. cap. of the above prov.; 10 m. NE. of Tortona. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 45. 0. N. Long. 9. 0. E. It is tolerably built, has several churches and convents, is the see of a bishop, and its cathedral is entitled to notice. The principal branches of its industry are the spinning and weaving of silk.

VOGTLAND, circle, Germany, SW. of kingd. Saxony. Area, 700 sq. m. Pop. 90,000. Manufacture, weaving muslin. The chief tn. is Plauen.

VOIRON, tn. France, depart. of the Isere, prov. Dauphiny, on riv. Moffges; 14 m. NW. of Grenoble. Pop. 7000. Lat. 45. 22. N. Long. 5. 38. E. It is the staple place for the linen manufactured here. It has bleaching grounds and steel works.

VOLCANO, island, Mediterranean sea, belonging to Sicily, the most southern of the Lipari group, about 12 m. in circumference. Lat. 38. 30. N. Long. 15. 13. E. It consists of a single volcanic mountain, rather more than half a mile in height. Its ascent, though not easy, is practicable, the crater is very large, its form oval, its circuit about a mile, its depth about 400 yards. It has no opening, but emits quantities of smoke and vapour. The mountain has a remarkable cavern, containing a small mineral spring. It is uninhabited.

VOLHYNIA, gov. European Russia, between those of Grodno and Podolia. Area, 29,300 sq. m. Pop. 1,200,000. It lies to the E. of Poland, formerly formed a prov. of that kingdom. Its produce consists in wheat, mullet, and rye. Its pasturages are extensive, but a great part of the surface is forest land. In 1618, the Tartars made an incursion into it, carried off a great booty, and led a number of the inhabitants into slavery. Since 1793, it has been in the possession of Russia. Its chief town is Zytomiers.

VOLO, tn. European Turkey, prov. Thessaly, on gulf of Volo; 38 m. NW. of Larissa. Pop. 5000. Lat. 39. 28. N. Long. 23. 12. E. Its harbour is large, and resorted to by vessels from Egypt, Candia, Smyrna, &c. In 1685, it was taken and partly destroyed by the Venetians.

VOLOGDA, gov. European Russia, S. of Archangel, E. of Novgorod and Olonetz. Area, 149,000 sq. m. Pop. 654,000. Agriculture is followed, but the severity and changeable state of the weather, render it precarious. The produce of the pasture grounds, of the chase and fishing, tend to make up for this uncertainty, and the woods supply materials for export, as well as domestic use. The government is divided into 10 circles.

VOLOGDA, tn. European Russia, cap. of the preceding gov. on riv. Vologda; 248 m. NNE. of Moscow. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 59. 13. N. Long. 41. 11. E. It is a bishop's see, and has a theological seminary and a gymnasium. Its manufactures are silk, linen, canvass, dye-stuffs, and leather. A considerable trade with St. Petersburg and Archangel is carried on.

VOLSK, tn. European Russia, gov. Saratov, on riv. Wolga; 70 m. NE. of Saratov. Pop. 4600. The principal employments are agriculture, and the sale of its produce.

VOLTERA, tn. Italy, grand duchy of Tuscany, on riv. Era; 24 m. SbW. of Florence. Pop. 5000. Lat. 43. 26. N. Long. 10. 46. E. It contains a cathedral, an hospital, and several churches. It is the see of a bishop, has a public seminary of education, and appears, from its walls of Etruscan construction, to have been a place of great antiquity. The chief employment of the inhabitants is derived from the sale of the produce, corn, wine, and olive-oil, of the adjacent country. Here are also quarries of alabaster, marble, and gypsum; and salt-works.

VONIZZA, tn. European Turkey, prov. Epirus, on the gulf of Arta; 50 m. S. of Joannina. Lat. 39. 15. N. Long. 21. 2. E. It is supposed to be the Anactorium of Pausanias. It is important chiefly for the quantities of wood for ship-building produced here.

VOORST, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. Gelderland; 12 m. E. of Arnheim. Pop. 4400.

VORARLBERG, circle, Austrian empire, country Tyrol, bordering on Switzerland, lake of Constance, and Bavaria. Area, 940 sq. m. Pop. 85,000. It consists of a number of petty lordships, which were all ceded to Bavaria at the peace of Presburg, in 1806, but were restored after the fall of Bonaparte. The chief town is Bregenz.

VORONEZ, gov. European Russia. Area, 31,000 sq. m. Pop. 800,000. Bounded on the E. by the country of the Don Cossacks. Lat. 48. to 54. N. It borders on the Ukraine, and has in general a good soil and climate. It is traversed by three navigable rivers, the Don, Voronez, Donez. The chief objects of tillage are corn, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Various kinds of fruits are raised, and whole fields are in some places covered with water melons. The manufactures are woollens, linens, and hardware for home consumption.—*Voronez*, cap. of the above gov.; 292 m. S. of Moscow. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 52. N. Long. 39. E. It is the see of an archbishop. Its principal buildings are the cathedral, and the public offices of the province. Here are classical and other schools, and a number of manufacturing establishments, of woollens, leather, and hardware. The trade of the place is carried on by the riv. Voronez, on the banks of which a quay was built by Peter I.

VOSGES, mntns. E. of France, running nearly parallel to the Rhine from Bale to Spires, the main chain being a continuation of the Jura mountains, about 130 m. in length. They have in various parts an elevation of 4000 or 5000 ft., and form the natural barrier between France and Germany. The rivers leading from the Vosges to the sea are the Meuse and the Moselle. The Ill forms the principal channel from them to the Rhine.

VOSGES, depart. NE. of France, prov. Lorraine. Area, 2400 sq. m. Pop. 357,727. Here are the sources of several large rivers; the Meuse, the Moselle, the Meurthe, and the Saone. The products are oats, barley, rye, potatoes, flax, and hemp; in the more fertile tracts wheat, and in some situations vines. The mineral products are iron, lead, copper, silver, marble, and potter's earth. Its capital is Epinal. Linen and cotton-cloth are manufactured here, and the spinning of yarn and making lace, furnish, with cattle, butter, cheese, glass, earthenware, and timber, the chief exports of the department.

VOWCHURCH, par. England, hund. Webtree, co. Hereford. Acres, 2980. Real prop. £2777. Pop. 371. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Hereford.

VRACENE, tn. kingdom Belgium, prov. East Flanders; 9 m. W. of Antwerp. Pop. 5000.

VUKOVAR, tn. Austrian empire, cap. of co. Syrmium, prov. Sclavonia, on riv. Danube; 21 m. SE. of Eszek. Pop. 5700. Lat. 45. 21. N. Long. 19. 1. E. It is the seat of a protopope, or church dignitary of the second rank. The chief manufacture is the twisting of silk. The vine is also cultivated to some extent.

W.

WAAS, or WALLS, par. Scotland, in union with that of Flotta and South Faira, in Isle of Hoy, one of the Orkneys, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Pop. 1067. Liv. in presb. Cairston, syn. Orkney.

WABASH, riv. N. America, U. S., Illinois, flows into the Ohio, 30 m. above Cumberland river. Its course is more than 500 m., of which it is navigable for keel boats 400 m.—*Little Wabash*, riv., runs into the Wabash, a few miles above Ohio.

WABERTHWAITE, par. England, Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £694. Pop. 139. Ravenglass (P. T. 279). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £107.

WACTON, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £850. Pop. 112. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Liv. a cur. with the rect. of Bromyard, in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £60.

WACTON, GREAT, par. England, hund. Depwade, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1060. Real prop. £1480. Pop. 242. St. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. with that of Little Wacton, in dioc. Norwich.

WACTON, LITTLE, par. England, hund. Depwade, co. Norfolk. Pop. with Great Wacton. St. Mary Stratton (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. (sinecure) with that of Great Wacton, in dioc. Norwich.

WADDESDON, par. England, hund. Ashen-

don, co. Buckingham. Acres, 6010. Real prop. £9854. Pop. 1734. Aylesbury (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WADDINGHAM, parish, England, E. div. wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3850. Real prop. £3664. Pop. 523. Glanford Bridge (P. T. 156). Liv. consists of rects. of St. Mary and St. Peter, with the cur. of Snitterby, in dioc. Lincoln.

WADDINGTON, par. England, co. and city Lincoln. Pop. 768. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WADDINGTON, chap. England, par. Milton, W. div. wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £2423. Pop. 624. Clitheroe (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York.

WADDINGWORTH, par. England, S. div. wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 860. Real prop. £991. Pop. 63. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £93.

WADDISTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. with Knock-Grafton. Cashel (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. and archdioc. Cashel.

WADEBRIDGE, mkt.-tn. England, partly in par. of St. Breock and partly in that of Egloshaile, hund. Trigg, co. Cornwall. Pop. with pars. London, 239 m. Mkt.-day, Friday. Two annual fairs. The trade consists principally in the exportation of corn, in vessels not exceeding 150 tons burden. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

WADENHOE, par. England, hund. Navisford, co. Northampton. Acres, 1150. Rea. prop. £1319. Pop. 252. Thrapston (P. T. 73). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

WADHURST, par. England, hund. Loxfield Pelham, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 10,170. Real prop. £7114. Pop. 2256. Tunbridge Wells (P. T. 36). Liv. a vic. and peculiar in dioc. Canterbury.

WADJO, or WAJU, state, island Celebes, N. of the princip. of Boni. The original country of the Wadjoos is in the centre of Celebes, on the banks of an extensive fresh water lake, named Tapaca Karaja. The inhabitants have long been noted for their enterprize and intelligence, and for the extent of their commercial speculations. They have colonized and traded in almost every island of the Archipelago. Their exports are cotton cloths, gold-dust, nutmegs, Spanish dollars, birds'-nests, camphor, benzoin, and tortoise-shell. They return with opium, European broad-cloth, European and Indian cotton goods, unwrought iron, and tobacco. In A. D. 1775, this country was governed by 40 regents; from amongst these two chiefs were selected. In 1814, one of the complaints against the reigning raja of Boni was his unjust and tyrannical conduct towards the Wadjo merchants, to the total ruin of these inoffensive people, and great loss to the British government.

WADSWORTH, tnshp. England, par. Halifax, wapentake of Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 10,080. Real prop. £4425. Pop. 5198. Halifax (P. T. 197). The inhabitants are extensively employed in the manufacture of cotton and worsted goods.

WADWORTH, par. England, lower div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2930. Real prop. £3507. Pop. 690. Doncaster (P. T. 162). Liv. a disch. vic. and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York.

WAGEEOO ISLE, one of the Papuan islands, 90 m. long by 22 m. broad. Lat. 1. 0. S. Long. 131. 0. E. The island is inhabited on the seacoast by Mahomedans, and in the interior by the aborigines, who are mostly mop-headed Papuas.

WAGHEN, or WAWN, par. and tnshp. England, partly in lib. St. Peter of York, and partly in middle div. wapentake of Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 5550. Real prop. £4740. Pop. 338. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a disch. vic. and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York. Ann. val. £39.

WAGUR, dist. Hindoostan, prov. Cutch. A considerable part of the district was formerly subject to the nabobs of Rahdunpoor, but these princes falling into decay, the tribute has not been exacted. It was subdued by the British to protect the territories of their allies and dependents.

WAINFLEET, market-tn. England, Marsh div. wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £4737. Pop. 1135. London, 133 m. It comprises three pars., all in dioc. Lincoln:—All Saints, a rect.; St. Mary, a cur.; St. Thomas, a cur., now united to All Saints rect. Ann. val. £54. Market-day, Saturday. Four annual fairs. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Wesleyan Methodists.

WAITHE, par. England, wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 780. Real prop. £825. Pop. 31. Great Grimsby (P. T. 165). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £60.

WAKEFIELD, bor., mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp., England, lower div. wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, West riding. Acres, 9390. Real prop. £72,123. Pop. 24,538. London, 182 m. Livs. a vic. and cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £100. Mkt.-day, Friday, and every alternate Wednesday, for cattle and sheep. Seven annual fairs. It is a place of great antiquity, and was part of the royal demesne in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was subsequently transferred to William the Conqueror. The tn. is well built, paved, flagged, and lighted with gas, and the houses, which are chiefly of brick, are lofty and handsome. The market cross is an elegant structure of the Doric order, consisting of an open colonnade, supporting a dome; a spiral staircase leads to a spacious room, in which most of the business of the tn. is transacted. At Wakefield are the register-office for the W. riding, the office of the clerk of the peace, the paupers' lunatic asylum, a house of correction, corn exchange, a suite of public rooms, theatre, tammy hall, in imitation of the cloth hall at Leeds, and a court-house. The manufacture of woollen cloth and worsted yarn was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but these have greatly declined, and corn, coal, and wool, are now staple commodities. The trade of the town, particularly in corn, has greatly increased of late years, and warehouses for storing it have been built on a most extensive scale. The fortnight cattle markets have long been noted for their large supply, and are attended by graziers and butchers from a very considerable distance. Wakefield enjoys the privilege of sending one member to parliament, an advantage conferred upon it by the Reform Bill in 1832. The gov.

of the town is vested in a chief constable, who is appointed by the inhabitants, and sworn by the steward of the lord of the manor, at a court-leet held at the moot-hall. The quarter-sessions for the W. riding are held at the court-house, and a petty sessions for the dist. is held every Friday, by the county magistrates. The manor court, for petty causes and the recovery of debts under £5, is held by the steward once in three weeks, at the moot-hall. Here are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, Society of Friends, Roman Catholics, Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar-school was founded in 1592 by queen Elizabeth; it is endowed with property producing upwards of £300 a-year. The green-coat charity school, founded about 1707, has an income of upwards of £600 per annum. Here are almshouses and various other benefactions and bequests for the relief of the poor, amounting to more than £1500 per annum. At the s. entrance of the tn. the river Calder is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, built in the reign of Edward III., on the E. side of which is a chapel, supposed to have been founded by that monarch. Wakefield was the scene of the celebrated battle, in 1460, between Richard, duke of York, and Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., in which the former lost his life.

WAKERING, Great, par. England, hund. Rochford, co. Essex. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £4829. Pop. 834. Southend (P. T. 40). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. London. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

WAKERING, Little, par. England, hund. Rochford, co. Essex. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £3261. Pop. 297. Prittlewell (P. T. 40). Liv. a vic. in dioc. London. Potten Island, in this parish, is formed by the river Broomhill and Wakering haven.

WAKERLEY, par. England, hund. Corby, co. Northampton. Acres, 2130. Real prop. £1892. Pop. 218. Rockingham (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £100.

WALACHIA, or Wallachia, prov. N. of European Turkey. Lat. 44. 0. to 45. 58. N. Area, about 27,000 sq. m. Pop. 800,000. It is bordered on the N. by a range of mountains, separating it from Transylvania and Moldavia; and on the S. by the river Danube. The chief towns are Bucharest, Tergovista, Braclow, and Giorgiev. The principal river is the Danube, which receives many tributary streams, among which are the Alt, Dumbowitza, Jalomitza, and Sereth. The soil in the northern part of the province corresponds to the mountainous character of the country; but in the plains and valleys of the south, it is rich and fertile: yet, even in these favoured tracts, the country appears deserted. The source of this neglect and of the very scanty population, is to be sought in the insecurity of property and the dreadful oppression of government. The agricultural products consist chiefly of wheat, millet, maize, beans, and pease. Vines and fruits of various kinds are abundant, but the chief wealth of this country consists in its pasture, which feeds numerous herds of cattle and sheep. Its mineral products are salt and saltpetre. A little gold is occasionally found in the sands of the rivers. There are scarcely any manufactures. The gypsies, who form no inconsiderable part of the population, are employed in rude hardware work. The trade is in the hands of Jews, Greeks, and Armenians. The principal exports are horses cattle, sheep, hogs, wool, leather, tallow, butter, wax, honey, flax, hemp, salt, and saltpetre. In return, this prov. imports various manufactures, in particular woollens and hardware; also groceries. Walachia was unknown in authentic history, until its invasion and conquest by the Romans, in the reign of Trajan. On the decline of the empire, it alternately fell into the possession of the Greek emperors and the barbarians. In the 13th and 14th centuries it was in some degree subject to Hungary. It was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade in 1739, and remained subject to the Porte till the establishment of the independence of Greece in 1830, being governed by a hospodar or prince, who was a vassal of the empire, and held his sovereignty by a firman of the grand signior. At the breaking out of the Greek insurrection, Walachia was for a short time occupied by the Russians, but was restored to the Turks by the treaty of Adrianople in 1829.

WALACHIA, Little, district, Austria, prov. Sclavonia, extending from Pogek to the borders of Croatia. Its pastures contain numerous herds of cattle, but a large proportion of it is forest land.

WALAJANAGUR, town, Hindoostan, prov. Carnatic, on the N. side of the Palaur riv.; 65 m. Wbs. from Madras. Lat. 11. 40. N. Long. 78. 5. E. It was built by Mahomed Ali Walajah, and named after himself. It soon after fell into the hands of Hyder, who greatly oppressed it, but, on the restoration of peace, it was again fostered by the nabob. At present it is one of the neatest towns of India. A great proportion of the trade between the country above the Eastern Ghauts and the sea centres here.

WALBERSWICK, or Walderswick, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2640. Real prop. £1496. Pop. 279. South wold (P. T. 105). Liv. a cur. with that of Blythburgh, in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £26. It was formerly a considerable town, but repeated and destructive conflagrations have caused its ruin.

WALBERTON, par. England, hund. Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £2830. Pop. 616. Arundel (P. T. 55). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chichester.

WALCHEREN, island, kingd. Belgium, prov. Zealand, at the mouth of the riv. Scheldt; 12 m. long by 8 m. broad. Lat. 51. 0. N. Long. 3. 34. E. It contains three towns—Middleburg, the cap., Flushing, and Veere. This island was taken by the British in July, 1809, with a view to the destruction of the ships and arsenal at Antwerp; but untoward circumstances rendered the principal object of the expedition abortive, and the pestilential nature of the island, that season, obliged the British to relinquish every advantage they had gained.

WALCOT, par. England, wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £2169. Pop. 183. Folkingham (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £142.

WALCOT, par. England, hund. Happing, co. Norfolk. Acres, 800. Real prop. £862. Pop. 129. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £30.

WALCOT, par. England, partly in city Bath, and partly in hund. Bath Forum, co. Somerset.

Acres, 170. Pop. 26,023. Bath (P. T. 166). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Bath and Wells. See BATH.

WALCOTE, chap. England, par. Billinghay, wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3250. Real prop. £3235. Pop. 514. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WALDBURG, co. Germany, kingd. Wirtemberg, between rivers Iller and Danube. Area, 285 sq. m. Pop. 27,000. Containing several lordships.

WALDECK, PRINCIPALITY OF, district, W. of Germany. Area, 455 sq. m. Pop. 50,000. Containing two cos., Waldeck and Pyrmont.—*Waldeck, County of.* Area, 424 sq. m. Pop. 40,000. The mountainous tracts contain mines of iron, copper, and lead, quarries of marble, and mineral springs.

WALDEN, ST. PAUL'S, par. England, hund. Cashio, co. Hertford. Acres, 3420. Real prop. £2598. Pop. 1058. Welwyn (P. T. 25). Liv. a vic. in dioc. London. Ann. val. £64. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

WALDEN, SAFFRON, or CHIPPING, market-tn. and par. England, hund. Uttlesford, co. Essex. Acres, 7380. Real prop. £13,697. Pop. 4762. London, 42 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. London. Market-day, Saturday. Two annual fairs. It contains several good streets and a spacious market-place, in which is a neat town-hall; the houses are chiefly built of lath and plaster, and some of them very ancient. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the malt and barley trade, which is very considerable. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, &c. The sessions are held quarterly. A court is also held every three weeks for the recovery of debts under £10. Courts leet and baron take place at stated times, at one of which constables are appointed; and the petty sessions for this division are held once a fortnight. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The freeschool was endowed by Edward VI.; its income is £74: 140 boys and 100 girls are instructed on the national system. There are almshouses founded by Edward VI., and various other charitable bequests. Here are remains of a magnificent fabric, erected by Thomas, the first earl of Suffolk, and was considered the largest mansion in the kingdom.

WALDENBERG, tn. Germany, kingdom of Saxony; 49 m. WSW. of Dresden. Pop. 3000. Lat. 49. 11. N. Long. 9. 39. E. Here are some manufactures of woollens, linen, cotton, and earthenware.

WALDENSES, VALLEYS OF, or THE FOUR VALLEYS, dist. prov. Piedmont, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, bordering on France; 24 m. long by 10 m. broad. Pop. 20,000. It formerly consisted of the four valleys of Perusa, Lucerna, St. Martino, and Angrogna; but the last is no longer considered as belonging to the Waldenses. The inhabitants are remarkable as the first community in the W. of Europe that separated from the church of Rome.

WALDERSHARE, parish, England, hund. Eastry, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 960. Real prop. £1065. Pop. 67. Dover (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £125. Fair, Whit-Tuesday.

WALDINGFIELD, GREAT, par. England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2170. Real prop. £4438. Pop. 679. Sudbury (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WALDINGFIELD, LITTLE, par. England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1560. Real prop. £2104. Pop. 403. Sudbury (P. T. 54). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £135. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WALDOBOROUGH, tn. N. America, U. S., Lincoln co., Maine; 180 m. NE. of Boston. Pop. 3113.

WALDRINGFIELD, par. England, hund. Carleford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 850. Real prop. £764. Pop. 166. Woodbridge (P. T. 77). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

WALDRON, par. England, hund. Shiplake, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 7150. Real prop. £3737. Pop. 997. Uckfield (P. T. 43). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WALES, principality, Great Britain, occupying that portion which is situate between 51. 25. and 53. 24. N. Lat.; and 2. 41. and 4. 56. W. Long. Anciently subdivided into petty states, but now wholly incorporated with England. Extreme length, 170 m.; breadth, 60 m. Area, 8125 square m. Acres, 5,206,900. Real prop. £2,153,801. Pop. 806,186. It is divided into North and South Wales; containing 12 counties, 4 cities, 14 boroughs with contributaries, 869 pars., 4 bishoprics; and sends 29 members to parliament. The northern counties are as follow:—

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*
Flintshire	Flint.
Denbighshire	Denbigh.
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon.
Anglesey	Beaumaris.
Merionethshire	Harlech.
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery.

The southern counties are—

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*
Cardiganshire	Cardigan.
Radnorshire	Radnor.
Pembrokeshire	Pembroke.
Carmarthenshire	Carmarthen.
Brecknockshire	Brecknock.
Glamorganshire	Cardiff.

Both sections are bounded on the N. and W. by St. George's Channel or the Irish Sea; S. by the Bristol Channel; and E. by Cheshire, Salop, Hereford, and Gloucester. The general aspect of both divisions is rugged, mountainous, bold, and romantic. The principal range of mountains in North Wales is that called the Snowdonian chain, from the circumstance of the lofty mountain Snowdon occupying its centre. Commencing at Bardsey island in the S. extremity of Caernarvonshire, the line, varied at irregular intervals by peaks, extends in a NE. direction to the Bay of Conway. The Ferwyn chain occupies the E. part of Merionethshire, and branches out in Denbighshire; another line joins the Breddin chain, and extends into Shropshire, which continues in a SW. direction from Pennant to the sea coast; the extremity of the line is marked by the triple head of Cader Idris. Over this assemblage of mountains a communication is formed with the N. and S. sides of the ridge by a narrow defile. Plinlimmon and Van of Brecon are the largest mountain masses in the dreary and less picturesque regions of the S.

counties. Rich and verdant vales form a singular and striking contrast to the frowning cliffs and lofty peaks which every where enclose and shelter them. In these a fine deep soil is not unfrequently found, and abundant harvests often reaped. The number of commodious harbours are fewer than might have been expected to occur in so a great an extent of sea front; but the importance and excellence of some of them constitute a sort of equivalent. Beaumaris Bay possesses a good roadstead. Port Penrhyn, at Bangor is a small, but secure asylum. Holyhead, the station of the Irish packets, is an improved harbour. There is a safe lying and good shelter in the mouth of the Menai, s. of Carnarvon, but the entrance is obstructed by a shifting bar. The harbours of South Wales are greatly superior in extent, quality, and number, to those of the northern half of the principality. Milford is one of the noblest natural harbours in the world, consisting of as many roads, harbours, and creeks, as would contain, perhaps, all the shipping of Europe. Into the Bristol Channel open several fine estuaries, such as those of the Towy, Tawi, and Burry; and here are several excellent harbours. Swansea Bay is a scene of matchless beauty, while the little inner harbour, adjacent to the town, is entirely a work of art. The climate of Wales varies little from that of England; the southern counties and the coast district generally enjoy a mild, uniform, and genial atmosphere, but the extremes of heat and cold are less violent, and the transition from one to the other more gradual than in most other parts of Britain. Among the lakes, that of Bala, the most spacious in North Wales, extends 8 m. in length, having an average breadth of about 1 m. The lakes of Llanberis are accompanied by the most sublime scenery in Snowdonia; Llyn Gwynant, Llyn Dinas, Llyn Ogwen, Llyn Idwal, Tal-y-Llyn, Crafnant, the Nantle Pools, Llyn Cwyellyn, Llyn Conway, all in the county of Carnarvon, are the favourite haunts of the poet, painter, and tourist, and from the summit of Snowdon, and immediately encircling its base, not less than 30 lakes may be distinctly reckoned. The number of rivers is greater even than the lakes. Some of the noblest rivers of England have their sources in the Cambrian Alps. Plinlimmon is the fountain and parent of many streams; here the river Severn gushes from a well. Near to Severn Head are the springs whence the Rhydol and Wye issue; the former falls into the sea at Aberystwith, and the latter, after a lengthened, devious, and picturesque course, falls into the Bristol Channel below Chepstow. The Dee is considered to originate in the Berwyn Hills, and passing through Pimblemere, emerges at the northern extremity, and flows down the beautiful valley of Edeirnion. The Conway ranks second after the Dee in length, beauty, and utility of its course. The most important mineral production of the principality is coal, which is raised in vast quantities in the counties of Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and Brecon. It is found always in the limestone district, and wherever a tract of land is found included between two hedges or ridges of limestone rock, coal is infallibly known to lie beneath. North Wales is not so abundantly supplied with coal as the southern half of the principality, the quality generally is inferior, and the position of the fields inconveniently situated upon the remote borders of the extensive cos. No part of the British islands is so abundantly stored with every species of valuable mineral production, nor is there any country wherein such treasures can be brought into the light with less labour, or at a more contracted expense. The mines of Llanfair contain silver, lead, and copper, and are probably the most valuable in the country. The principal lead-mining districts, however, are the Whiteford Rake, Holywell level, and the productive vein in Flintshire. The most wonderful copper-mine in Great Britain is worked in Parys mountain in the isle of Anglesea. Ironstone is diffused less plentifully, perhaps, than other useful minerals over both North and South Wales, but where it is found it yields a singularly abundant return. Distinct from coal, iron, and limestone, is slate, the staple commodity and chief support of the working classes of North Wales. The largest quantities are exported from Bangor, and manufactured in the hills over Dolawen, or Llandegai. Several quarries are worked at Llanberis, and conveyed by a railway to Moel-y-Don, on the Menai, for exportation. The quarries of Llanlyffni, Cylgwyn, and others, ship their slates at Carnarvon; and at Port Madoc and Maentwrog are the loading wharfs of the slates from the different works known by the general appellation of the Festiniog quarries. Agriculture is attended to with an eagerness proportioned to the supply requisite for a large mining population; but in the valleys and on the sea-coast alone can wheat be grown; the highlands afford crops of oats, barley, and hay fitted for the herds of stunted cattle peculiar to the country. The rearing of black cattle is one of the most profitable parts of the agriculturist's occupations, and by the sale of these the farmer is chiefly enabled to pay his rent. Goats have been banished totally from the mountains of the principality, since plantations have been made upon extensive scales. Sheep are less destructive to young trees, and more valuable for their wool and as animal food; these cannot be dispensed with, though their pastures have within the last half century been much curtailed. The quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, and insects found here are common to every part of England, and have been enumerated in the topographical description of that country. The manufactures and productions of Wales are very considerable. Iron-works are established on an extensive scale at Merthyr Tydvil and Aberdare. Every species of tin and iron plate work is made, copper is manufactured into sheets, &c. brass, copper, &c., are founded at Llanelly; and half the lead and copper-ore raised finds its way into the blast furnaces of Swansea. The woollen trade is established in the 12 counties of Wales, but the best and finest webs are manufactured in North Wales. Newtown contains one of the largest factories; Welshpool is one of the best markets: the largest quantities are made in the cottages of the peasants. Cottons are manufactured in Flint and Denbighshire, principally at Northop, Sceviog, Greenfield, Denbigh, and Holywell; silk manufactures have lately been commenced. The principal agricultural exports are grain and cattle. The religion is that of the established church, but more than half the inhabitants attend other places of

worship. Wales comprehends four dioceses: St. Asaph's and Bangor, N.; St. David's and Llandaff, S.; all suffragans to the prov. of Canterbury. When Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, B. C. 54, this country was called Cambria, and inhabited by Silures, Dimetæ, and Ordovices. Upon the retirement of the Romans, intestine feuds convulsed and rent this prov. for many years, and its distraction was augmented by the frequent incursions of the Saxons. The ancient inhabitants, however, resisted the spoliators. In 843, Roderic the Great united the states into one principality, and ruled over his new kingdom, with conspicuous wisdom and justice. He was followed by a line of Welsh princes, who were continually at war among themselves. During the continuance of these domestic feuds, in the year 1091, the subjugation of Wales was boldly determined on by the enterprizing spirit of Robert Fitzhamon, a Norman baron. He succeeded first in the complete reduction of Glamorganshire, and afterwards, in conjunction with many adventurers from the same country, pushed his conquests north into all the other parts of Wales. This was the origin of a new and unusual government, named that of the lords marchers. The jurisdiction of these nobles was absolute, and the exercise of their power attended with much cruelty and despotism. From this time, the history of Wales as an independent nation hastens to a close; and at the death of Llewellyn ap Gryffydh in 1282, it may be said to have become extinct. The entire conquest of the principality was completed by Edward I, but his policy permitted the enjoyment of as much freedom as was consistent with English laws. His humane intentions were, however, frustrated by the despotic lords marchers, whose power continued until the 27th of Henry VIII. when substantial relief was afforded to this oppressed district, by a statute which established the administration of the laws upon a more solid and unimpeachable foundation, and was the original of what was called the great sessions of Wales, a system of judicature which continued in operation, until the year 1831. When Wales was partitioned into shires is not very certain, but it is supposed that Alfred the Great was the inventor of that system of territorial subdivisions. Each of the 12 counties is subdivided into cantrefs or hundreds, and these again into cwmwds or communities. They were formerly arranged into circuits distinct from those of England, having their own judges and law officers; but in 1831, the Welsh jurisdiction was totally abolished, and the counties attached to the Oxford and Western circuits, according to the convenience of position, and included henceforth in the great sessions of England and Wales. By the Reform Bill in 1832, the counties of Denbigh, Caermarthen, and Glamorgan return 2 members each to parliament, the remaining nine counties one each; and 59 boroughs and tns. are arranged into 14 districts, each district returning 1 member. The following are the districts, with the respective boroughs and towns: 1. *Beaumaris district* —Beaumaris, Almwch, Holyhead, and Llangefni. 2. *Brecon* (district of itself). 3. *Cardiff district*—Cardiff, Cowbridge, Llantrissent, Aberdare, and Llandaff. 4. *Cardigan district*—Cardigan, Aberystwith, Adpar, and Lampeter. 5. *Caermarthen dist.*—Caermarthen, and Llanelly. 6. *Caernarvon district* — Caernarvon, Conway, Cricceith, Pwllhely, Bangor, and Nevin. 7. *Denby district* — Denby, Holt, Ruthin, and Wrexham. 8. *Flint district*—Flint, Caergwyle, Caerwys, Overton, Rhudolan, Holywell, Mold, and St. Asaph. 9. *Haverfordwest district* — Haverfordwest, Fishguard, Narberth, and St. David's. 10. *Merthyr Tydvil* (new borough and district by itself). 10. *Montgomery district*— Montgomery, Llanfyllen, Llanidloes, Machynleth, Newtown, and Welshpool. 12. *Pembroke district*—Pembroke, Tenby, Wiston, and Milford. 13. *Radnor district*—Radnor, Cefn Llys, Knighton, Knucklas, Rhayder and Presteign. 14. *Swansea district*—Swansea, Aberavon, Kenfig, Loughor, and Neath.

WALES, par. England, partly in the liberty of St. Peter's of York, and partly in the upper div. of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1950. Real prop. £1321. Pop. 226. Rotherham (P. T. 160). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York.

WALES, New South, country, eastern coast of Australia, in New Holland. See Australia.

WALESBY, par. England, S. div. wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2580. Real prop. £2497. Pop. 247. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WALESBY, par. England, Hatfield div. wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £957. Pop. 340. Ollerton (P. T. 137). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £95.

WALFORD, par. England, lower div. hund. Greytree, co. Hereford. Acres, 3720. Real prop. £4686. Pop. 1155. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Hereford.

WALGRAVE, par. England, hund. Orlingbury, co. Northampton. Acres, 2040. Real prop. £3878. Pop. 575. Wellingborough (P. T. 67). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

WALHAM GREEN, chap. England, par. Fulham, Kensington div. hund. Ossulstone, co. Middlesex. Pop. with par. London, 3 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. London.

WALKERNE, par. England, hund. Broadwater, co. Hertford. Acres, 2670. Real prop. £2825. Pop. 771. Stevenage (P. T. 31). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

WALKHAMPTON, par. England, hund. Roborough, co. Devon. Acres, 5890. Real prop. £3714. Pop. 691. Tavistock (P. T. 207). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. Here is an endowed school. The Plymouth railway passes through this parish.

WALKINGHAM, par. England, North Clay div. wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £4379. Pop. 529. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also an endowed school.

WALKINGTON, par. England, partly in the Hunsley Beacon div. wapentake of Harthill, and partly in the wapentake of Howdenshire, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 3460. Real prop. £5859. Pop. 558. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WALKINSTEAD, par. England, lower div. hund. Tandridge, co. Surrey. Pop. with God-

stone. Godstone (P. T. 19). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Winchester.

WALL, tnshp. and chapelry, England, par. St. John Lee, s. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 495. Hexham (P. T. 278). Liv. a cur., and a peculiar of Hexham, in dioc. York.

WALL TOWN, tnshp. England, par. Haltwhistle, W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 96. Haltwhistle (P. T. 285). It was intersected by the Roman wall, and contained the stations, Vindolana, or Little Chesters, and Æsica, or Great Chesters; the ramparts of which, particularly the latter, are in a good state of preservation.

WALLACHIA. See WALACHIA.

WALLAZEY, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Wirrall, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 3240. Real prop. £1083. Pop. 3247. Great Neston (P. T. 194). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Chester. It is a peninsula, forming the NW. corner of the co. This place is much frequented for sea bathing, and many handsome houses and marine villas have been erected on the banks of the Mersey. A very strong fort, mounting 15 guns of the largest calibre, has been lately built on the Black Rock, at the NW. corner of the par., and further in the sea a small lighthouse has been erected. Here is an endowed free-school.

WALLDITCH, par. England, hund. Godderthorne, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Acres, 410. Real prop. £794. Pop. 164. Bridport (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Bristol.

WALLI, kingd. W. of Africa, on N. bank of riv. Gambia, having Yani on the W., and Woolli on the E.

WALLINGFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., New Haven co., Connecticut; 12 m. NNE. of New Haven. Pop. 1740.

WALLINGFORD, bor. and mkt.-tn. England, comprising four pars., hund. Moreton, but having a separate jurisdiction; co. Berks. Acres, 370. Pop. 2563. London, 46 m. Livs. All Hallows, a sinecure rect.; St. Mary-the-More, a disch. rect. (ann. val. £86); St. Leonard, a disch. rect. (ann. val. £134); and St. Peter, disch. rect. (ann. val. £62); all in the dioc. of Salisbury. Mkt.-day, Tuesday and Friday. Four ann. fairs. Returns one member to parliament. It is a place of great antiquity, and was anciently a Roman station. The tn. consists of two streets, well paved and lighted. The inhabitants are principally employed in the malt trade. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, a town-clerk, and other officers. A court of quarter sessions is held here. Debts to any amount may be recovered by a process from the town-clerk. The petty sessions for the division are held every Friday. Besides the churches there are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free school was founded and endowed by Walter Bigg, alderman of London, in 1659. An alms-house for six poor widows, was founded and endowed in 1681 by William Angien and Mary his sister. Wallingford gives the title of viscount to the earls of Banbury.

WALLINGTON, par. England, hund. Odsey, co. Hertford. Acres, 2150. Real prop. £1290. Pop. 213. Baldock (P. T. 37). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

WALLINGTON, par. England, hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £1291. Pop. 47. Downham Market (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. dioc. Norwich.

WALLINGTON, hund. England, co. Surrey. Acres, 36,470. Pop. 24,647. Containing 12 pars.

WALLOP, NETHER, par. England, hund. Thorngate, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 5920. Real prop. £6433. Pop. 900. Stockbridge (P. T. 66). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Winchester. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and also a small endowed school in which 24 children are instructed.

WALLOP, OVER, par. England, hund. Thorngate, Andover div., co. Southampton. Acres, 5920. Real prop. £3497. Pop. 478. Stockbridge (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. dioc. Winchester.

WALLS. See WAAS.

WALLS, par. Scotland, united to the ancient par. of Sandness, in Mainland, Shetland; sh. Orkney and Shetland; 11 m. long, by 9 broad. Real prop. £427. Pop. 2143. Liv. in the presb. Shetland, and syn. Orkney. Limestone, freestone, and slate abound here.

WALLSEND, par. England, E. div. Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 2560. Real prop. £54,576. Pop. 5510. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 274). Liv. a cur. dioc. Northumberland. It contains many good houses, with a spacious green in the centre, crossed by a raised causeway. Here are several yards for ship building, extensive lime-kilns, and manufactories for copperas, and earthenware. At this place vessels are continually taking in immense quantities of that excellent coal termed Wallsend, for London and other markets. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Anti-burghers.

WALLSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 1021. Doneraile (P. T. 156). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel.

WALMER, par. England (and a member of the port and tn. of Sandwich), hund. Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 730. Real prop. £4053. Pop. 1779. Deal (P. T. 74). Liv. a cur. dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £124.

WALMERSLEY, tnshp. England, par. Bury, hund. Salford, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 3090. Real prop. £5821. Pop. 3456. Bury (P. T. 195). Here is a place of worship for Independents.

WALMERSLEY, chap. England, par. Bolton, hund. Salford, co. pal. of Lancaster. Pop. with par. Great Bolton (P. T. 197). Liv. a cur. dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £60.

WALMSGATE, par. England. hund. Hill, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 920. Real prop. £796. Pop. 72. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln.

WALNEY, ISLE OF, chap. England, par. Dalton-in-Furness, hund. Lonsdale, N. of the sands, co. palat. of Lancaster. Pop. with par. Dalton (P. T. 276). Liv. a cur. dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £80. It is 10 m. long, and 1 broad, having a lighthouse on its southern extremity.

WALPOLE, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £1927. Pop. 658. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a cur. dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £60. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

WALPOLE, ST. ANDREW, par. England, Marshland div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3150. Pop. 514. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich.

WALPOLE, St. Peter, par. England, Marshland div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 5120. Real prop. £16,799. Pop. 1237. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. dioc. Norwich. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WALSALL, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, s. div. hund. Offlow, but having a separate jurisdiction; co. Stafford. Acres, 7920. Real prop. £6692. Pop. 15,066. London, 118 m. Liv. a vic. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Three ann. fairs. Member of parliament 1. It is a place of great antiquity, situated on a pleasant eminence, and watered by a small brook which falls into the river Tame. The town consists of several regular and spacious streets, is well paved, and lighted with gas; it contains many handsome houses of modern erection, also a subscription library (an elegant edifice), and a handsome, though rather ancient, town-hall. Assemblies are held at the principal hotels, one of which is a very spacious and handsome building. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of stirrups, spurs, and every kind of sadlers' ironmongery; buckles, snuffers, and various other kinds of hardware, coach harness and furniture, plated ware, locks, curb and dog chains, and other articles; a considerable trade is also carried on in malt; there are several brass and iron foundries, and in the vicinity are extensive limestone quarries. The trade is greatly facilitated by a branch of the old Birmingham canal, which comes up to the west end of the town. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, 18 councillors, a town-clerk, and other officers. A court of quarter-sessions is held here; also the hundred court for the recovery of debts under 40s., and the lord of the manor holds an annual court-leet, at which constables and other officers are chosen. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels, and places of worship for Unitarians, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Queen Mary, is open to all boys of the parish; the annual income is about £780. An English school is supported from the same fund; and 120 boys are educated. The Blue Coat charity school for the instruction of 25 children of each sex, has been incorporated with a national school, which is chiefly supported by subscriptions. Here are also several Sunday schools, belonging to the Established Church and the Dissenting Congregations; endowed almshouses for 6 aged widows; and numerous other benefactions for apprenticing children, and for the relief of the poor. Walsall enjoys the privilege of sending one member to parliament, an advantage conferred upon it by the Reform Bill, in 1832.

WALSHAM, hund. England, co. Norfolk. Acres, 26,700. Pop. 4525. Containing 12 pars.

WALSHAM, North, par. England, hund. Tunstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 4010. Real prop. £6253. Pop. 2615. London, 123 m. Liv. a vic. dioc. Norwich. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Three ann. fairs. It consists of three streets diverging from a central area, in which stands the church. A neat theatre has been lately erected, and is open for performances once in two years. A silk manufacture has been recently established, and a navigable canal passes near the town. Two court-barons are held annually, and the magistrates for the hund. meet here every week. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

WALSHAM, South, vil. and par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3300. Real prop. £3445. Pop. 575. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. St. Laurence, a rect.; St. Mary's, a disch. vic. (ann. val. £130) dioc. Norwich.

WALSHAM-IN-THE-WILLOWS, par. England, hund. Blackbourn, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2760. Real prop. £3661. Pop. 1167. Stow Market (P. T. 69). Liv. a cur, dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £39.

WALSHCROFT, hund. England, Lindsey div. co. Lincoln. Acres, 57,230. Pop. 7615. Containing 24 pars.

WALSINGHAM, Great, or Old, par. England, hund. N. Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2170. Real prop. £2728. Pop. 434. Little Walsingham (P. T. 113). Liv. a cur. dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £18.

WALSINGHAM, Little, or New, par. England, hund. N. Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 860. Real prop. £2553. Pop. 1004. London, 113 m. Liv. a donative, dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £54. One annual fair. The quarter sessions are held here by adjournment from Norwich. The hospital for lazars, founded in 1486, is now used as a bridewell. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a free grammar-school for the education of 30 boys. Walsingham gives title of baron to the De Grey family.

WALSOKEN, par. England, Marshland div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 8800. Real prop. £9892. Pop. 1856. Wisbeach (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. dioc. Norwich.

WALSTADT, Great and Little, two vils. Franconia, kingd. Bavaria, on opposite banks of the Maine; 6 m. sbw of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 3900.

WALSTON, par. Scotland, upper ward, sh. Lanark. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £1730. Pop. 429. Carnwath (P. T. 25). Liv. in the presb. Biggar, and syn. Lothian.

WALTERSTONE, par. England, hund. Ewyas Lacy, co. Hereford. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £977. Pop. 149. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a cur. dioc. St. David's.

WALTERSTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. W. Ophaly, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. not returned. Killdare (P. T. 32). Liv. a rect. dioc. Killdare, and archdioc. Dublin.

WALTHAM, hund. England, co. Essex. Acres, 25,240. Pop. 8351. Containing 5 pars.

WALTHAM, or Temple Waltham, par. England, hund. Bridge and Petham, lathe of Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 2710. Real prop. £3239. Pop. 572. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a vic. dioc. Canterbury.

WALTHAM, par. England, wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2358. Real prop. £2677. Pop. 545. Great Grimsby (P. T. 165). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

WALTHAM, tn. N. America, U. S. Middlesex co., Massachusetts, N. side of riv. Charles; 10 m. W. of Boston. Pop. 1859. It contains manufactures of woollens and paper.

WALTHAM ABBEY, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Waltham, co. Essex, situate on the riv. Lea. Acres, 11,870. Real prop. £24,886. Pop. 4104. London, 12 m. Liv. a donative and peculiar, dioc. London. Ann. val. £100. Mkt.-

day, Tuesday. Three ann. fairs. The town is spacious, but irregularly built, and consists principally of one long street. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the gunpowder mills, established by government, and in printing silk handkerchiefs; here are also a brewery, flour-mill, and two malt-kilns, and a small manufacture of pins. Courts-leet and baron are held on Whit Monday. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The remains of the ancient and magnificent abbey consist of a fine gate, with a postern, the bridge leading to it, some ruinous walls, and the church.

WALTHAM, Bishop's, co. Southampton. See Bishop's Waltham.

WALTHAM, Bright, co. Berks. See Bright Waltham.

WALTHAM, Cold, co. Sussex. See Cold Waltham.

WALTHAM CROSS, a ward, England, par. Cheshunt, hund. Hertford, co. Hertford. Pop. with par. London, 11 m. Here is a chapel, the liv. of which is a donative; and also a place of worship for Independents. Courts-leet and baron are held twice a-year.

WALTHAM, Great, or Much, par. England, hund. Chelmsford, co. Sussex. Acres, 4420. Real prop. £10,739. Pop. 2013. Chelmsford (P. T. 29). Liv. a vic. dioc. London.

WALTHAM, St. Laurence, par. England, hund. Wargrave, co. Berks. Acres, 3510. Real prop. £4401. Pop. 739. Maidenhead (P. T. 26). Liv. a vic. dioc. Salisbury. One ann. fair.

WALTHAM, Little, par. England, hund. Chelmsford, co. Sussex, situate on the Chelmer. Acres, 3330. Real prop. £3926. Pop. 674. Chelmsford (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. dioc. London. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

WALTHAM, North, par. England, hund. Overton, Kingsclere div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1970. Real prop. £1772. Pop. 458. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar, dioc. Winchester.

WALTHAM, Up, par. England, hund. Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £407. Pop. 95. Petworth (P. T. 49). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £125.

WALTHAM, White, or Abbas, par. England, hund. Beynhurst, co. Berks. Acres, 3200. Real prop. £5483. Pop. 902. Maidenhead (P. T. 26). Liv. a vic. dioc. Salisbury.

WALTHAM-ON-THE-WOLDS, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 2870. Real prop. £3757. Pop. 653. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

WALTHAMSTOW, par. England, hund. Becontree, co. Essex, situate on the riv. Lea. Acres, 3690. Real prop. £24,507. Pop. 4258. London, 6 m. Liv. a vic. dioc. London. It consists of numerous dwelling-houses and mansions detached and surrounded with trees and woodland. On the banks of the riv. are extensive copper-mills, and an oil-mill. Courts-leet and baron are held as often as requisite. Here are places of worship for Independents and Unitarians. There is an endowed free-school, also a national and an infant-school. Here are also 13 almshouses for poor men and women, and 6 for poor widows.

WALTON, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 690. Real prop. £1173. Pop. 114. Fenny Stratford (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £120.

WALTON, chap. England, par. Chesterfield, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Pop. 935. Chesterfield (P. T. 150). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WALTON, par. England, hund. Whitley, co. Somerset. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £2601. Pop. 732. Glastonbury (P. T. 124). Liv. a cur. dioc. Bath. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WALTON, par. England, hund. Colneis, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2690. Real prop. £2957. Pop. 887. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

WALTON, par. England, upper div. of the ainstey of city of York, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1316. Pop. 237. Wetherby (P. T. 194). Liv. a cur. dioc. York. Ann. val. £50. Here is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WALTON CARDIFFE, par. England, lower div. hund. Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 560. Pop. 57. Tewkesbury (P. T. 103). Liv. a cur. dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £50.

WALTON-LE-DALE, chap. England, hund. Blackburn, co. palat. of Lancaster. Acres, 4590. Real prop. £13,075. Pop. 5767. Preston (P. T. 217). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in three large cotton manufactories, and several printing establishments.

WALTON, East, par. England, Lynn div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2800. Real prop. £1483. Pop. 220. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £50.

WALTON, East, par. Great Britain, hund. Daugleddau, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 110. Real prop. £1062. Pop. 229. Haverfordwest (P. T. 251). Liv. a perpet. cur. dioc. St. David's.

WALTON, D'Eivile, par. England, Warwick div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 4740. Real prop. £4478. Pop. (with Wellesbourn Hastings) 697. Kineton (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. dioc. Worcester.

WALTON-IN-GORDANO, par. England. hund. Portbury, co. Somerset. Acres, 1220. Pop. 297. Bristol (P. T. 114). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £89.

WALTON, High and Low, par. England, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 4156. Real prop. £1325. Pop. 481. Brampton (P. T. 311). Liv. a cur. dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £100.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, par. and tnshp. England, hund. W. Derby, co. palat. of Lancaster. Acres, 22,250. Real prop. £9425. Pop. 22,575. Liverpool (P. T. 206). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £94. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower, which serves as a sea mark.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, par. England, hund. Copthorne and Effingham, co. Surrey. Acres, 2570. Real prop. £1132. Pop. 352. Epsom (P. T. 14). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Winchester.

WALTON-IN-LE-SOKEN, par. England, hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £2389. Pop. 469. Manningtree (P. T. 60). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. London. It is bounded on three sides by the sea, forming a noted promontory, called the Naze. The beach is a delightful promenade, and affords superior facili-

ties for bathing. Near the old hall is a lofty quadrangular brick tower, serving to direct vessels passing or entering the port of Harwich; and on other parts of the coast are two Martello towers.

WALTON-UPON-THAMES, par. England, hund. Elmbridge, co. Surrey. Acres, 6280. Real prop. £11,522. Pop. 2035. Weybridge (P. T. 18). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Winchester. One annual fair. Situate on the banks of the Thames, over which is a handsome bridge of considerable length. Strata of iron-ore appear in different parts of the parish. Here is a place of worship for Independents; also some endowed almshouses. Oatlands, once the property of the duke of York, is partly in this par. and partly in that of Weybridge.

WALTON-UPON-TRENT, par. England, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £6454. Pop. 408. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 125). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Here is a small endowed school.

WALTON, West, par. England, Marshland div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 4190. Real prop. £8309. Pop. 905. Wisbeach (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. dioc. Norwich.

WALTON-WEST, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhôs, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Situate upon St. Bride's Bay. Acres, 1250. Real prop. £478. Pop. 411. Haverfordwest (P. T. 251). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £141.

WALTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, par. England, hund. E. Goscote, co. Leicester. Situate near the riv. Soar. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £1971. Pop. 289. Loughborough (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

WALTON WOOD, par. England, hund. Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 3830. Real prop. £3353. Pop. 305. Huntingdon (P. T. 59). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

WALURU, tn. S. Hindoostan, prov. Mysore, near Bangalore. Here are distilleries of country rum, into which the bark of the mimosa enters as an ingredient.

WALWORTH, ham. and chap. England, par. Newington Butts, hund. Brixton, co. Surrey. Pop. with par. London, 2 m. Liv. a cur. and a peculiar, in dioc. Canterbury. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, &c. See Newington Butts.

WALWYN'S CASTLE, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhôs, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 2472. Real prop. £1520. Pop. 311. Haverfordwest (P. T. 251). Liv. a rect. dioc. St. David's.

WAMBROOK, par. England, hund. Beaminster, Bridport div., co. Dorset. Acres, 2060. Real prop. £1453. Pop. 217. Chard (P. T. 140). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury.

WAMPHRAY, par. Scotland, sh. Dumfries, situate on the Annan. Acres, 8750. Real prop. £4667. Pop. 580. Moffat (P. T. 49½). Liv. in presb. Lochmaben, and syn. Dumfries.

WANBOROUGH, par. England, hund. of Kingsbridge, co. Wilts. Acres, 4440. Real prop. £7093. Pop. 1016. Swindon (P. T. 83). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WANDEL, par. Scotland, middle ward (now united to the par. Lamington), sh. Lanark. Acres, 5000. Pop. with Lamington. Biggar (P. T. 27½).

WANDIPORE, tn. Hindoostan, prov. of Bootan. Lat. 27. 51. N. Long. 89. 57. E. It stands between the Matchieu, the Patchieu, and the Tehintchieu rivers, whose streams here unite and form the Chantchieu, which joins the Brahmaputra not far from Rangamatty. This is one of the consecrated towns of Bootan, where a considerable number of monks are established.

WANDSWORTH, parish, England, hund. Brixton, co. Surrey. Acres, 1820. Real prop. 25,544. Pop. 6879. London, 6 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Winchester. It consists chiefly of one street, occupying the declivities of two hills, on each of which are several elegant mansions. The inhabitants are employed in scarlet-dyeing, making hats and bolting-cloths, printing kerseymeres, whitening and pressing stuffs, and calico-printing; there are also three corn-mills, and mills for the preparation of iron, white lead, and linseed oil, vinegar-works, distilleries, and a large brewery. A court of requests is held here for the recovery of debts under £5, and the petty sessions for the hundred are held every Saturday. A new church has been recently erected by the commissioners under the late acts. Here are also places of worship for Baptists, Independents, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free school, founded and endowed in 1710, has been incorporated with the national schools, in which 125 boys and 100 girls are educated: 170 boys and 60 girls are educated in the school established in 1821 for children of every religious denomination. Here are several bequests for apprenticing and for the relief of the poor; and 15 watermen of this parish receive £4 per annum each. Amongst other charities, those of the benevolent alderman Smith deserve particular notice, he bequeathed very considerable sums for setting poor people to work.

WANGARA, country, Central Africa, now subject to Bornou.

WANGFORD, hund. England, co. Suffolk. Acres, 35,540. Pop. 13,605. Containing 29 pars.

WANGFORD, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2310. Real prop. £3177. Pop. 792. Southwold (P. T. 105). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £45.

WANGFORD, par. England, hund. Lackford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 3160. Real prop. £950. Pop. 53. Brandon Ferry (P. T. 78). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich. Here is a small endowed school.

WANKANEER, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat, at the junction of rivs. Muchoo and Patalia. Pop. about 20,000. Lat. 22. 27. N. Long. 70. 58. E.

WANLIP, par. England, hund. W. Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1860. Real prop. £2023. Pop. 91. Mount Sorrel (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WANLOCKHEAD, vil. Scotland, par. Sanquhar, sh. Dumfries. Pop. with par. Leadhills (P. T. 46). Situate on the s. bank of a river of the same name, in the immediate vicinity of Lothiers, a dreary range of mountains rising 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and famous for its valuable coal and lead-mines.

WANSFORD, parish, England, lib. Peterborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 600. Real prop. £792. Pop. 179. London, 88 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Peterborough.

WANSTEAD, par. England, hund. Becon-

tree, co. Essex. Acres, 1920. Real prop. £9145. Pop. 1403. London, 7 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

WANSTROW, par. England, hund. Frome, co. Somerset. Acres, 2050. Real prop. £1934. Pop. 410. Bruton (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

WANTAGE, hundred, England, co. Berks. Acres, 28,160. Pop. 7561. Containing 10 pars.

WANTAGE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Wantage, co. Berks. Acres, 7530. Real prop. £7701. Pop. 3282. London, 60 m. Liv. a vic. and a peculiar of the dean and canons of Windsor. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Four annual fairs for horses, cows, pigs, cheese, &c.; and first Saturday in every month for cheese. Situate on the borders of the vale of White Horse, on a branch of the river Ocke, and is very irregularly built. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the malt and flour trade, and the manufacture of sacking twine. A manorial court is held annually, and the petty sessions for the hundred every Saturday. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar-school, for the sons of the inhabitants, has an income of £200 a-year. Here are endowed almshouses for 12 poor persons. Wantage is celebrated as the birthplace of Alfred the Great, who was born in 849.

WANTESDEN, par. England, hund. Plomesgate, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £956. Pop. 125. Orford (P. T. 90). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £34.

WAPLEY, or Wapley, par. England, lower div. hund. of Grumbald's Ash, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £4828. Pop. (with Codrington) 253. Chipping Sodbury (P. T. 108). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Gloucester.

WAPPENBURY, par. England, Southam div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 1550. Real prop. £2120. Pop. 252. Southam (P. T. 82). Liv. a vic. in the archdeaconry of Coventry. Ann. val. £70.

WAPPENHAM, par. England, hund. King's Sutton, co. Northampton. Acres, 2980. Real prop. £2199. Pop. 568. Towcester (P. T. 60). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of Peterborough. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WAPPING, par. England, Tower div. hund. Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, situate on the N. bank of the Thames. Acres, 38. Real prop. £23,495. Pop. 3564. Liv. a rect. exempt from visitation, in dioc. London. See London.

WARADEIN, Great, or Nagy Varad, town, Hungary, on riv. Koresch; 130 m. Ebs. of Pest. Pop. 7000. Lat. 47. 2. N. Long. 21. 55. E. It is the see of a Catholic archbishop and a united Greek bishop. The cathedral, after lying many years in ruins, was rebuilt in 1778; and the archbishop's palace is a beautiful edifice. Here are also several Catholic convents and schools. In the neighbourhood are four warm mineral springs, and some quarries of marble.

WARASDIN, co. Austrian States, prov. of Croatia. Area, 720 sq. m. Pop. 134,000. It is bounded N. by river Drave, W. by Styria and Illyria, and E. by the county of Agram.

WARASDIN, Generalate of, dist. Croatia. Area, 1440 sq. m. Pop. 108,000. Separated from Hungary by riv. Drave.

WARASDIN, town, Austrian Croatia, on N. bank of riv. Drave; 132 m. S. of Vienna. Pop. 4500. Lat. 46. 18. N. Long. 16. 26. E. The chief public structure is the court-house. The town has a gymnasium and some trade. In the neighbourhood there are warm mineral springs.

WARBLETON, par. England, hund. Hawksborough, rape Hastings, co. Sussex. Real prop. £3237. Pop. 1225. Haylsham (P. T. 59). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester.

WARBLINGTON, par. England, hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, Portsdown div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2390. Real prop. £4990. Pop. 2118. Southampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester.

WARBOROUGH, par. England, hund. Ewelme, co. Oxford. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £2744. Pop. 681. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar in dioc. Oxford.

WARBOYS, par. England, hund. Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 8510. Real prop. £10,834. Pop. 1550. Ramsey (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

WARBSTOW, parish, England, hund. Lesnewth, co. Cornwall. Acres, 4180. Real prop. £1727. Pop. 481. Camelford (P. T. 228). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter.

WARBURTON, par. England, E. div. hund. Bucklow, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 3150. Real prop. £3103. Pop. 510. Warrington (P. T. 184). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester.

WARCOP, par. and ham. England, E. ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 10,020. Real prop. £5317. Pop. 680. Brough (P. T. 261). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Carlisle. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WARD, or Chapel Ward, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Castle Knock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 251. Liv. a chap. in diocs. of Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin.

WARDEN, par. England, lib. Isle of Shepey, lathe Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 220. Real prop. £262. Pop. 27. Queenborough (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £110.

WARDEN, par. and tnshp. England, NW. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 16,520. Real prop. £15,225. Pop. 2301. Hexham (P. T. 278). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Durham.

WARDEN, Old, par. England, hund. Wixamtree, co. Bedford. Acres, 3330. Real prop. £4943. Pop. 660. Biggleswade (P. T. 45). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

WARDINGTON, chap. England, par. Cropredy, hund. Banbury, co. Oxford. Acres, 2600. Real prop. £4843. Pop. 824. Banbury (P. T. 69). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Oxford.

WARDLEWORTH, tnshp. England, par. Rochdale, hund. Salford, co. pal. of Lancaster. Real prop. £9651. Pop. 9360. Rochdale (P. T. 198).

WARDLEY, par. England, soke of Oakham, co. Rutland. Acres, 1550. Real prop. £1179. Pop. 50. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

WARE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. of Braughin, co. Hertford. Acres, 4430. Real prop. £11,791. Pop. 4214. London, 21 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. London. Two annual fairs. It is a place of considerable antiquity, situated in a valley on the E. side of the riv. Lea, which is navigable to London. The town, tolerably well built and lighted, consists of one principal street above 1 m. in length, with several smaller ones intersecting it. The inhabitants are chiefl

employed in the malting trade, which is carried on to a very great extent. The market-house is supported on 16 arches, and contains an elegant assembly-room. A public library was established in 1795. The town is under the superintendence of four constables and three headboroughs. A court-baron is held annually, and the petty sessions for Ware division every alternate Tuesday. Besides the parish church, there are chapels belonging to Dissenters, a free school, and endowed almshouses.

WARE, or Wear Gifford, par. England, hund. Shebbear, co. Devon. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1911. Pop. 547. Great Torrington (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

WAREE, country, Western Africa, SE. of Benin, near riv. Formosa. The country is covered with an impenetrable forest, growing upon land which forms almost a complete marsh. The capital is situated on a beautiful island in the river, and is divided into two towns, of which the largest, and that in which the king resides, has a pop. of 5000. Much trade is carried on with the natives of Benny and New Calabar.

WAREHAM, bor. and mkt.-tn. England (comprising 3 pars.), hund. Winfrith, Blandford S. div. (but having a separate jurisdiction) co. Dorset. Acres, 4880. Real prop. £3534. Pop. 2325. London, 112 m. Liv. 3 rects. in dioc. Bristol. Mkt.-day, Saturday, besides 6 cattle-mkts. in the spring. Four ann. fairs. Member of parliament, one. It is a place of great antiquity, and existed in the time of the Britons; it was subsequently in the possession of the Saxons and Romans. The town, which is situate on an eminence between the mouths of the rivs. Frome and Piddle, consists of 4 principal and several small streets, and is approached on the N. and S. by bridges over the above rivers. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of shirt-buttons and knitting stockings. The town is governed by a mayor and 18 burgesses, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. Quarter-sessions are holden here; a court of record is held monthly for the recovery of debts, and a manorial court annually. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians; an endowed free school, and almshouses for six men and five women.

WAREHORNE, par. England, hund. Ham, lathe Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 2720. Real prop. £3157. Pop. 439. Ashford (P. T. 53). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Canterbury. Two ann. fairs.

WARENDORF, town, Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on riv. Ems; 15 m. E. of Munster. Pop. 3300.

WARESLEY, par. England, hund. Toseland, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 2150. Real prop. £2045. Pop. 241. St. Neots (P. T. 56). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

WARFIELD, par. England, hund. Wargrave, co. Berks. Acres, 3450. Real prop. £4698. Pop. 1207. Wokingham (P. T. 31). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £140.

WARGRAVE, hund. England, co. Berks. Acres, 11,220. Pop. 3369. Containing 3 pars.

WARGRAVE, par. England, hund. Wargrave, co. Berks, situate near the riv. Thames. Acres, 4260. Real prop. £6609. Pop. 1423. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

WARHAM, vil. England, (containing 3 pars.), hund. N. Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2900. Real prop. £2988. Pop. 451. Wells (P. T. 118). Liv. of All Saint's a disch. rect., and St. Mary and St. Mary Magdalen united rects., in dioc. Norwich.

WARK, par. and tnshp. England, NW. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 26,090. Pop. 861. Bellingham (P. T. 294). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Durham. Courts-leet and baron are held annually in October.

WARKLEY, par. England, hund. S. Molton, co. Devon. Acres, 3690. Real prop. £1371. Pop. 283. South Molton (P. T. 178). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

WARKTON, par. England, hund. Huxloe, co. Northampton. Acres, 1810. Real prop. £1805. Pop. 301. Kettering (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

WARKWORTH, par. England, hund. King's Sutton, co. Northampton. Acres, 2370. Real prop. £6173. Pop. 521. Banbury (P. T. 69). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Peterborough.

WARKWORTH, par. and tnshp. England, E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 15,110. Real prop. £25,648. Pop. 2478. Alnwick (P. T. 308). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Durham. Three annual fairs. Situate about 1 m. from the sea, and almost surrounded by the riv. Coquet, over which is an ancient bridge of two arches, having at the S. end a tower gateway, through which the road passes. The town consists of three streets, containing many good modern-built houses and two very commodious inns. The parish abounds with coal, freestone, limestone, and whinstone; and gems and pebbles of great value are frequently found in the bed of the river. The duke of Northumberland holds a court-leet on the first Wednesday in October, at which a boroughreeve, two moorgrieves, three constables, and other officers are annually appointed. The church is a very ancient and handsome structure, ornamented with a spire nearly 100 feet high. Here are also places of worship for Scottish Seceders and Wesleyan Methodists. Warkworth gives title of baron to Percy, duke of Northumberland.

WARLEGGON, par. England, hund. West, co. Cornwall, situate on the Fowey. Acres, 1930. Real prop. £1127. Pop. 274. Bodmin (P. T. 235). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £143.

WARLEY, tnshp. England, par. Halifax, hund. Morley, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3980. Real prop. £622. Pop. 5685. Halifax (P. T. 197). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton, worsted, and stuffs. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

WARLEY, Great, par. England, hund. of Chafford, co. Essex. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £3380. Pop. 424. Brentwood (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

WARLEY, Little, par. England, hund. of Chafford, co. Essex. Acres, 2140. Real prop. £1630. Pop. 163. Brentwood (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

WARLEY, Wigorn, tnshp. England, par. Hales Owen, lower div. hund. Halfshire, co. Worcester. Real prop. £2004. Pop. 921. Hales Owen (P. T. 117).

WARLINGHAM, par. England, upper div. hund. Tandridge, co. Surrey. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £1364. Pop. 454. Croydon (P. T. 9). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Winchester.

WARMELAND, prov. Sweden, W. Gothland; 230 m. long by 130 m. broad. Area, 6666 sq. m.

Pop. 140,000. The S. and E. parts are tolerably fertile. The chief value of the NW. parts consists in its forests and mineral productions. Silver, lead, and copper-mines are wrought with considerable success. The principal river is the Clara. Carlstadt is the capital.

WARMFIELD, par. and tnshp. England, lower div. wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, West riding. Acres, 3000. Real prop. £3230. Pop. 995. Wakefield (P. T. 182). Liv. a vic. in dioc. of York.

WARMINGHAM, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Northwich, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 4240. Real prop. £2856. Pop. 1167. Sandbach (P. T. 162). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester.

WARMINGHURST, par. England, hund. E. Easwrith, rape Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 870. Real prop. £800. Pop. 113. Steyning (P. T. 50). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chichester.

WARMINGTON, par. England, partly in the hund. Polebrook, and partly in that of Willybrook, co. Northampton. Acres, 3150. Real prop. £4981. Pop. 617. Oundle (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £141.

WARMINGTON, par. England, Burton Dasset div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £3074. Pop. (with Arlescote tnshp.) 470. Kineton (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WARMINSTER, hund. England, co. Wilts. Acres, 25,170. Pop. 10,728. Containing 10 pars.

WARMINSTER, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Wilts. Acres, 5450. Real prop. £17,381. Pop. 6115. London, 96 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Mkt.-day. Saturday. Three annual fairs. It is a place of great antiquity, and supposed to have been the Verlucio of the Romans. The town consists principally of one well-paved street, about 1 m. in length. The town-hall is a handsome building in the centre of the market-place, containing a fine suite of apartments for assemblies, public meetings, &c., and accommodation for holding the sessions. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the malt-trade, and in the manufacture of broad cloths and kerseymeres; the silk-trade has been recently introduced, and affords employment to many females and children. The market is very considerable for the sale of corn. A high constable, deputy constables, and tithingmen are annually chosen at the manorial court of the marquis of Bath. The county sessions of the peace are holden here annually in July. A court of requests, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, is held every Tuesday fortnight. Petty sessions are held monthly by the neighbouring magistrates. A new church has been recently built by subscription, aided by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners. Here are also places of worship for Baptists, Unitarians, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists; an endowed free school, a national school for children of both sexes, and a Lancasterian school for girls.

WARM SPRING, N. America, U. S., Bath co., Virginia. The waters afford the finest natural bath known in America, and are efficacious in rheumatism and some other complaints.

WARMSWORTH, par. England, lower div. wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1010. Real prop. £2471. Pop. 362. Doncaster (P. T. 162). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. York. George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, held his first meeting at this place.

WARMWELL, par. England, hund. Winfrith, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1840. Real prop. £1017. Pop. 87. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

WARNBOROUGH, South, par. England, hund. Bermonspit, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2670. Real prop. £2839. Pop. 374. Odiham (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester.

WARNDON, or Warmedon, par. England, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £2463. Pop. 171. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Worcester.

WARNETON, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on riv. Lys; 10 m. SE. of Ypres. Pop. 5300. Lat. 50. 45. N. Long. 2. 57. E. It has considerable manufactures of linen and lace, and extensive distilleries.

WARNFORD, par. England, hund. Meon Stoke, Portsdown div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2690. Real prop. £2708. Pop. 418. Bishop's Waltham (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar in dioc. Winchester. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

WARNHAM, par. England, hund. Singlecross, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 4676. Real prop. £2698. Pop. 952. Horsham (P. T. 36). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chichester.

WARPSGROVE, parish, England, hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford. Acres, 460. Real prop. £780. Pop. 36. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford.

WARREE, princip. Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor. It consists of a tract of country situated principally between the sea and the Great Western Ghaut mntns., about 40 m. in length, extending from the Portuguese settlement of Goa on the S., to the British possessions in Malwan on the N., and inland about 25 m. from the mountains. The maritime portion has been so long noted for piracy, that in old maps the tract is always designated as the "pirate coast." In 1812, with a view to the extirpation of piracy, treaties were entered into with the raja of Colapoor and the chief of Warree, when the fort and island of Malwan, with the 3 dependent forts, Puddumghur, Rajcoote, and Sirjicote, were ceded by the first, and the fort of Vingorla by the ranny of Sawunt Warree. In 1818 some disturbances having arisen, by which the British interests were affected, a detachment under general Sir William Keir was marched against Warree, the capital, which, with the fortresses of Newtee and Rairee, were compelled to surrender to the British arms.

WARREN, par. Great Britain, hund. Castle-Martin, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £732. Pop. 169. Pembroke (P. T. 264). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £49.

WARREN, tn. N. America, U. S., Bristol co., Rhode Island, on Narraganset Bay; 52 m. SSW. of Boston. Pop. 1800. It contains a bank, insurance-office, academy, printing-office, and three places of public worship. It carries on considerable trade with the West Indies, and is remarkable for ship-building.—*Warren*, co. New York. Pop. 11,795. Chief town, Caldwell.—*Warren*, co. Pennsylvania. Pop. 9128. Chief tn. Warren. It is watered by the Alleghany.—

Warren, co. Kentucky; 35 m. in length by 20 m. in breadth. Pop. 10,947. Big Barren river passes through this co. Chief town, Bowling Green.—*Warren*, co. Tennessee; 40 m. in length by 20 m. in breadth. Pop. 15,351. Chief tn. M'Minville.—*Warren*, co. Mississippi; 30 m. in length by 11 m. in breadth. Pop. 7861. Chief tn. Vicksburg.

WARRICK, or WARWICK, co. N. America, U. S., Indiana. Area, 410 sq. m. Pop. 2973.

WARRINGTON, bor., market-tn., and par., England, hund. W. Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster, situated on the Mersey. Acres, 12,260. Real prop. £29,069. Pop. 19,155. London, 184 m. Livs. a rect. and two curs. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £106. Mkt.-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, July 18; Nov. 30; ten days each, for horses, horned cattle, &c.; and every Wednesday fortnight, for cattle. It is a place of great antiquity, supposed to have been a British town, and afterwards made a Roman station in the year 79, when Agricola invaded the country. The town consists of four principal streets, running from a centre, besides many small ones; they are well-paved, and lighted with gas. Here are a public library, a mechanics' institution, a horticultural society, assembly-rooms, and a theatre. A considerable trade is carried on in cotton goods and sail cloths; and hardware, pins, and glass, are extensively manufactured. By means of the Mersey and Irwell navigation, and the Sankey canal, there is a direct communication with Manchester and the chief places of the district; and a railway from hence joins that of Manchester and Liverpool, and by different branches there is a direct communication as far as Wigan. The bor. is in the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions here twice a month; a court-leet is also held annually, at which constables and other officers are appointed; the former are held in the town-hall, a neat edifice, built by a contribution of the inhabitants in 1820. The church is a venerable old structure, of Saxon origin. The chapels are neat edifices; that of St. Paul, very recently erected by the commissioners under the late act. Here are also places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Society of Friends, Lady Huntingdon's connexion, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The free school was founded and endowed by one of the Boteler family, in 1526; the head master has a salary of £300 a-year. Here are also a richly endowed Blue-coat school, for the education of 150 boys and 50 girls; a charity school for 100 boys and 50 girls; an infant school, several large Sunday schools, and other charitable institutions. Warrington gives title to the Grey family, who are earls of Stamford and Warrington. By the Reform Bill it sends one member to parliament.

WARSAW, city, cap. of Poland, on left bank of riv. Vistula; 240 m. SSE. of Dantzic. Pop. 100,000. Lat. 52. 14. N. Long. 20. 2. E. It is divided into Old and New, exclusive of four suburbs, of which one, Praga, lies on the right bank of the river. The Old town has a few public edifices, such as the council-house, St. John's church, and a collegiate church, belonging formerly to the Jesuits. The New town contains several churches, public buildings, and barracks. Its largest edifice is the palace of the kings of the house of Saxony. The castle stands near the river, and is a large quadrangle, containing several public halls. Praga is memorable in history for the assaults made on it in the autumn of 1794, by the Russian army under Suwarrow. Of the castles in the vicinity one of the most remarkable is that once the residence of Sobieski. The floating bridge across the Vistula is 1500 ft. in length. Of the public establishments of Warsaw the principal are, schools for surgery and drawing, a lyceum or high school, a college for the sons of the Catholic nobility, and a military academy. Here is also a society for the sciences generally, and another for natural history and agriculture, a public library, and a collection of coins and medals. The removal of the court has occasioned the abandonment of the manufactures of certain articles. At present woollen stuffs, soap, tobacco, gold and silver wire are made; also carriages, harness, and carpeting. Warsaw, though an ancient town, was a place of insignificance till the annexation of Lithuania to Poland. In the beginning of 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to compel the Poles to acquiesce in the usurpation she had in view; but it was soon expelled by the citizens. The king of Prussia besieged Warsaw in July, but was compelled to raise the siege in September. It was undertaken by the Russians, who, in November, took by storm the suburb of Praga, massacred the inhabitants, and nearly reduced it to ashes. In 1796 they delivered it up to the king of Prussia. In 1806 the French occupied this place; and, by the treaty of Tilsit, the city, with this part of Poland, was given to Saxony, to be held under the title of the duchy of Warsaw. The Russians, however, overran this duchy in 1813, and took possession of the city. Warsaw was the residence of the viceroy during the short period in which Poland retained the name of kingdom, subject to the emperor of Russia, till 1833, when, after the memorable struggle of the Poles for liberty, it fell entirely under the power of Russia. See POLAND.

WARSAW, tn. N. America, U. S., Genessee co., New York; 260 m. S. of Albany. Pop. 2474.

WARSLOW, chap. England, par. Alstonefield, N. div. hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Acres, 1940. Pop. with par. Leeke (P. T. 154). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £32.

WARSOP, par. England, Hatfield div. wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 6710. Real prop. £4473. Pop. 1281. Mansfield (P. T. 138). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

WARTA, riv. Poland, rises in the palat. of Cracow, flows N. through that of Kalisch, then, taking a direction W., traverses the grand duchy of Posen, and part of Brandenburg, till it joins the Oder at Custrin.

WARTER, par. England, Bainton Beacon div. wapentake of Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 6960. Real prop. £6990. Pop. 470. Pocklington (P. T. 212). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £27.

WARTHILL, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Bulmer, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 860. Real prop. £951. Pop. 162. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York.

WARTLING, par. England, hund. Foxearl, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 4880.

Real prop. £4143. Pop. 942. Haylsham (P. T. 59). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chichester.

WARTNABY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Rothley, hund. E. Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 640. Real prop. £916. Pop. 86. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a cur. and a peculiar of Rothley.

WARTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kirkham, hund. Amounderness, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £2901. Pop. 531. Kirkham (P. T. 225). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £95.

WARTON, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Lonsdale, S. of the sands, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 10,470. Pop. 2151. Lancaster (P. T. 240). Liv. a rect. dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £80.

WARWICK, inland co. England; extreme length 50 m., breadth 35 m. Acres, 567,930. Pop. 336,610. It is divided into four hunds., one liberty, 201 pars. (exclusive of those which extend into other cos.), one city, two bors., and 14 market-towns. Members of parliament, 10. Midland circuit. Dioceses of Lichfield and Coventry, and Worcester; province of Canterbury. Bounded N. and NW. by Staffordshire, E. by the cos. of Leicester, Northampton, and Oxford, S. by Gloucester, and W. by Worcestershire and Staffordshire. Under the Romans it formed a part of the province called Flavia Cæsariensis. After the conquest of South Britain by the Anglo-Saxons, this county belonged to the kingdom of Mercia or the Middle Angles. In the civil war of the 17th century, the people of Warwickshire, in general, adhered to the cause of the parliament. Edge Hill, in this county, was the scene of the first pitched battle between the forces of Charles I. and the parliamentarians. This county forms an irregular oval, terminating in a point, both on the N. and S. The surface displays alternations of hill and dale, the height in general being inconsiderable. It is divided into two unequal portions by the river Avon. The southern, or smaller portion, which is called Feldon, is a champaign country of great fertility. The northern portion, called the Woodland, is chiefly in a high state of cultivation, but it includes tracts of wild heath and moorland. The climate is reckoned mild and salubrious. Great diversities of soil prevail in different parts. In the N. it is gravelly, in the middle clay predominates, with a substratum of limestone; and in other parts are found sandy and clayey loam, resting sometimes on freestone or limestone, and sometimes on gravel. Wheat, barley, beans, peas, potatoes, and tares, are raised in considerable quantities; and in the vale of the Avon the land is adapted for the cultivation of turnips; flax is produced in several places, but the quantity is not considerable. On the banks of the Avon are numerous meadows and pastures, in which are fed kine, chiefly of the long-horned Lancashire breed. Sheep are kept here, principally of the old Warwickshire breed. The principal rivers are the Avon, Leam, and Tame; besides which may be mentioned the smaller streams of the Anker, Arrow, Alne, Swift, and Stour. This county is divided into the hundreds of Hemlingford, including the divisions of Atherstone, Birmingham, Solihull, and Tamworth; Knightlow, with the divisions of Kenilworth, Kirby, Rugby, and Southam; Barlichway, with the divisions of Alcester, Henley, Snitterfield, and Stratford; and Kington, with the divisions of Brails, Burton-Dassett, Kington, and Warwick; besides the district of the county of Coventry. The market-towns are, Atherstone, Alcester, Coleshill, Henley-in-Arden, Kineton, Kenilworth, Leamington, Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull, Southam, Stratford-on-Avon, and Sutton-Coldfield. Four members are returned to parliament for the county, two for the city of Coventry, and two for each of the boroughs of Warwick and Birmingham.

WARWICK, bor., mkt.-tn., and county-tn. England, Warwick div. hund. Kington, but having a separate jurisdiction, co. Warwick. Acres, 5360. Pop. 9109. London, 90 m. Livs., St. Nicholas, a vic., ann. val. £125; St. Mary's, a vic., ann. val. £135: in dioc. Worcester. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Twelve ann. fairs. Sends 2 members to parliament. Its origin may be referred to the time of the Saxon heptarchy, when Warremund, a Mercian chief, either founded or rebuilt a fortress here. It appears to have been destroyed by the Danes, and restored about 913 by Ethelfleda, the daughter of king Alfred. After the Norman conquest the town was encompassed with walls, and the castle enlarged or rebuilt. In the reign of Edward I. the fortifications were repaired by Guy Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; and in the civil war, under Charles II., the castle was garrisoned for the parliament. A charter was granted to this town in the reign of Philip and Mary; and a new charter was granted in 1694 by Charles II., and confirmed, with some modifications, by William III. By the Municipal Reform Act the town is governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. This borough has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The county assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Warwick, as being the county town. The church is a modern Gothic edifice, having been rebuilt in 1780. The church, formerly collegiate, was destroyed by fire, and though the architecture displays an inconsistent mixture of the Gothic and Roman styles, it is still a magnificent edifice. Here are places of worship for Independents, Quakers, Unitarians, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar-school or college was founded here by Henry VIII., and endowed with property which had belonged to the dissolved monasteries. There are also a charity-school for 39 boys and 36 girls, endowed by Lady Greville, Lord Brooke, and Mr. Oaken; a national school for 200 children, supported by subscription; and an hospital was founded by Robert Dudley. In different parts of the town are a very considerable number of almshouses for aged women and other indigent persons. The town consists principally of two spacious and regular streets intersected by another; the houses are in general modern, and many of them are handsome specimens of architecture. On the S. side of the town stands the castle, one of the most complete and magnificent examples of the baronial architecture of the middle ages in this kingdom. It is picturesquely situated on a rock, 40 feet above the level of the river Avon. Cæsar's Tower, 147 feet in height, is considered the most ancient part of the building, and is supposed to have been erected soon after the Norman conquest. Guy's Tower, 128 feet high, was built in 1394 by Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. These towers are connected by a massive embattled wall. On the left stands the

noble castellated mansion, now the family residence of the earl of Warwick, a grand and extensive structure, which, notwithstanding modern improvements, still exhibits an air of antiquity. In the green-house is a beautiful vase of Grecian sculpture, which was found among the ruins of the villa Adriani, at Tivoli, in Italy. The town-hall is a handsome building of freestone; and among the other public edifices may be mentioned the county-hall, court-house, county-gaol, bridewell, judges' house, theatre, public library, and news-room. But little trade is carried on in this town, except that which arises from the demands of the local population; and the manufactures, which are not very important, include worsted-spinning, nail-making, and an iron and brass-foundry. The town gives the title of earl to the family of Greville.

WARWICK, par. and tnshp. England, Cumberland ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 2070. Real prop. £2894. Pop. 686. Carlisle (P. T. 301). Liv. a cur. with that of Wetheral, in the dioc. Carlisle. Situated on the W. bank of the river Eden, over which is a stone bridge. From the large earth-works, still remaining, this place is supposed to have been a Roman station.

WARWICK, tn. N. America, U. S., Kent co., Rhode Island, on W. bank of riv. Providence; 10 m. S. of Providence. Pop. 5229.—*Warwick*, tn. Orange co., New York; 54 m. NW. of New York. Pop. 5013. The tnshp. contains five places of public worship, and an academy, and has extensive iron-works.

WARWICK BRIDGE, tnshp. England, par. Wetheral, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Pop. with par. Carlisle (P. T. 301). Situate on the E. bank of the river Eden, and connected with the parish of Warwick by a stone bridge. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in extensive cotton-mills and bleaching-grounds. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

WASDALE, or NETHER WASDALE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. St. Bees, Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £695. Pop. 185. Ravenglass (P. T. 279). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £38. Here is a beautiful lake called Wast water, three miles long, half a mile broad, and 45 fathoms deep, never having been known to freeze.

WASDALE HEAD, tnshp. and chap. England, par. St. Bees, Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Pop. (with Eskdale) 354. Keswick (P. T. 291). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester.

WASHBOURNE, GREAT, par. England, upper div. hund. Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 470. Real prop. £1215. Pop. 87. Winchcombe (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £45.

WASHBOURNE, LITTLE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Overbury, middle div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Pop. 51. Tewkesbury (P. T. 103). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Worcester.

WASHBROOK, or GREAT BELSTEAD, par. England, hund. Sampford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 940. Real prop. £2309. Pop. 418. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. vic. with the rect. of Copdock, in the dioc. Norwich.

WASHFIELD, par. England, hund. West Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £3331. Pop. 453. Tiverton (P. T. 162). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

WASHFORD, PYNE, par. England, hund. Witheridge, co. Devon. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £736. Pop. 174. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Exeter.

WASHINBOROUGH, par. England, wapentake Langoe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 5190. Real prop. £2164. Pop. 1124. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Here is an endowed school; also a bequest of £70 per annum, for apprenticing poor children.

WASHINGLEY, par. England, hund. Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £1409. Pop. 81. Stilton (P. T. 75). Liv. a rect. with that of Sutton, in the dioc. Peterborough.

WASHINGTON, par. England, E. div. of Chester ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 5130. Pop. 2673. Gateshead (P. T. 272). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Durham. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WASHINGTON, par. England, hund. Steyning, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 3080. Real prop. £1847. Pop. 793. Steyning (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £150.

WASHINGTON, co. N. America, U. S., east of Maine. Pop. 21,295. Chief tns. Machias and Eastport.—*Washington*, co. centre of Vermont. Pop. 21,394. Chief tn. Montpelier.—*Washington*, co. Rhode Island. Pop. 15,414. Chief tn. South Kingston.—*Washington*, tn. Lichfield co. Connecticut; 10 m. SW. of Lichfield. Pop. 1621. It contains extensive iron-works, nail factories, and has several quarries of excellent marble. A mineral spring, iron-ore, limestone ochre, fullers' earth, and white clay, are found in this town.—*Washington*, co. New York. Pop. 42,615. Chief tns. Salem and Sandy-Hill.—*Washington*, tn. Duchess co. New York. Pop. 3036. — *Washington*, co. SW. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 42,784. Chief tn. Washington.—*Washington*, tn. Washington co. Pennsylvania; 25 m. SW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1816. It contains a court-house, a gaol, two printing-offices, a college, and various public buildings and manufacturing establishments. It is situated in a fertile, well cultivated country. Washington College was founded in 1806, and the library and philosophical apparatus are valuable.—*Washington*, co. Virginia; 50 m. long, by 17 m. broad. Pop. 15,614. Chief tn. Abington.—*Washington*, co. NW. of Columbia district. Pop. 30,858.—*Washington*, co., centre of Kentucky. Pop. 19,017. Chief tn. Springfield.—*Washington*, co. E. of Tennessee. Pop. 10,995. Chief tn. Jonesborough. A seminary, styled Washington College, has been established in this co., 8 m. SW. from Jonesborough.—*Washington*, tn. Adams co. Missouri, on St. Catherine's Creek, 20 m. from its mouth. It contains a court-house and gaol, and was 16 years the seat of government for Mississippi. Jefferson College, in this tn. was incorporated in 1802.—*Washington*, co. Indiana; 24 m. long. Pop. 13,072. Chief tn. Salem.

WASHINGTON, city and cap. N. America, U. S., on the left bank of river Potomac, and right bank of river Anacostia. Pop. 18,827. Lat. 38. 54. N. Long. 77. W. The ground on which this city stands was ceded by the state of Maryland to the United States in full sovereignty. The buildings belonging to the United States are as follow:—The capitol, a

magnificent structure of the Corinthian order, covering nearly two acres of ground. The foundation of the north wing was laid in the presence of general Washington in 1798, and that of the centre in 1818. Pennsylvania Avenue, the principal street in Washington, extends from the west front of the capitol to the President's house, about 1½ m. distant from the capitol. The general post-office, the navy-yard, the city-hall, the Columbian college are all worthy of note, the latter will accommodate 100 students. Besides these, there are 14 places of public worship; also, a city library, medical, botanical, benevolent, masonic, orphan, bible, Dorcas, missionary and tract societies; Columbian institute, &c. Adjoining the city there is a Catholic theological seminary, connected with which is a school, for the education of youth. Here are an extensive window-glass manufactory, 5 taverns, 3 banks, a fire insurance company, and 10 printing-offices, which issue several newspapers. The seat of government was removed here in the year 1800, during the presidency of John Adams. The city was incorporated by an act of congress, passed on the 3rd of May, 1802, and by a supplementary act passed in 1812, the corporation was made to consist of a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a board of common council. A new charter, granted in 1820, still further improved the freedom of electing officers.

WASHITA. See Ouachitta.

WASHLINGSTONE, hund. England, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, £12,240. Pop. 5029. Containing six parishes.

WASING, par. England, hund. Faircross, co. Berks. Acres, 610. Real prop. £750. Pop. 79. Newbury (P. T. 56). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £100.

WASLONNE, or Wasselnheim, tn. France, depart. Upper Rhine, prov. Alsace, on river Massick; 14 m. WbN. of Strasburg. Pop. 3100. It has manufactures of printed linen and coloured paper; stockings, leather, soap, and candles. It has, besides, some iron-works; and the environs contain quarries of beautiful marble.

WASPERTON, par. England, Warwick div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £2356. Pop. 292. Warwick (P. T. 90). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £123.

WASSOTAH, fortress, Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, among the western Ghauts, SSW. of Satara. There are two forts, situated on rocks nearly perpendicular, and 3000 feet high. It was besieged during the war of 1818, when, notwithstanding its great strength, it capitulated in a few days, and the commandant and garrison unexpectedly tendered their submission and gave it up to the British.

WATCHET, seaport, mkt.-tn., and tnshp. England, par. St. Decuman's, hund. Williton and Freemanors, co. Somerset. Pop. with par. London, 156 m. Situated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, and consists chiefly of four paved streets. Vessels are employed in the coasting trade, and in the importation of coal from Newport and Swansea. A small manufacture of woollen cloth and paper furnishes employment to some of the inhabitants. Two packets ply between this place and Bristol every fortnight. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

WATCHFIELD, tnshp. and chap. England, par. and hund. Shrivenham, co. Berks. Real prop. £2012. Pop. 341. Great Faringdon (P. T. 68). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salisbury.

WATERBEACH, par. England, hund. North Stow, co. Cambridge. Acres 5556. Real prop. £5623. Pop. 1146. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Ely. A charity school was founded and endowed in 1687. An almshouse for six poor widows was founded in 1628.

WATERBURY, tn. North America, U. S., New Haven co. Connecticut; 20 m. NNW. of New Haven. Pop. 3070.

WATERDEN, par. England, hund. Brothercross, co. Norfolk. Acres, 730. Real prop. £955. Pop. 24. Little Walsingham (P. T. 131). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Warham, in dioc. Norwich.

WATERFALL, par. Ireland, bar. Barretts, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Acres, 1530. Pop. 230. Cork (P. T. 166). Liv. a particle, in the dioc. Cloyne, archdioc. Cashel.

WATERFALL, par. England, s. div. hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £2142. Pop. 531. Leeke (P. T. 154). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £63. Almost surrounded by the riv. Hamps, which enters the ground at the Waterhouses, and pursues a subterraneous course of about 3 m. to Ilam. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WATERFORD, co. Ireland. Extreme length, 51 m., breadth 29 m. Acres, 395,690. Pop. 148,233. It is divided into 8 baronies, 1 city, 1 borough, 6 market-tns., and 74 pars. Members of parliament 5. Diocs. of Waterford and Lismore, and archdioc. of Cashel. Bounded N. by the cos. Killkenny and Tipperary; E. by the co. Wexford; W. by the co. Cork; and S. by the Atlantic ocean. The eastern baronies comprise a fertile champaign country, but other parts consist of bogs and hills; some of the latter attain an elevation of 2700 feet above sea level; they nevertheless afford good pasture and occasionally excellent crops. The chief rivs. are the Suir, Four-mile-water, Clandagh, Clonmell, Carrick-on-Suir, Blackwater, &c. Agriculture is in a forward and still improving condition. Dairy-farms occupy a great portion of the soil, and the butter-making engages the industrious farmer. The rearing of pigs is also a profitable employment here, from the long established market for their sale in the city of Waterford. The horses are strong, active, and well-bred, and the black cattle improved by a cross with the Leicester breed. Dutch short horses are in request upon the dairy-farms. The only mineral production of any importance is copper-ore. The civil division comprehends the bars. of Coshbride, Cosmore, Decies-within-Drum, Decies-without-Drum, Gualtier, Glenahiry, Middlethird, and Upperthird. In them the principal places of note are the city of Waterford, Lismore, anciently a city, Tallow, Cappoquin, Dungarvin, Tramore, and a part of the capital town of Clonmell. Manufactures have as yet been established but in a small portion of this county. Pigs, bacon, butter, hides, live cattle, potatoes, timber, and grain are exported from the great quay of Waterford, and from the little harbour of Dungarvon, and conveyed thence to the Bristol and other English markets. The navigation of the river Suir, from

the sea up to Clonmell contributes to promote the trade and commerce of an extensive, productive, and populous district, and the western baronies possess a partial advantage of a similar kind in the navigation of the Blackwater to the tn. of Cappoquin. Two members are returned to parliament for the county, two for the city of Waterford, and one for the borough of Dungarvon.

WATERFORD, city, Ireland, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. 28,821. Dublin, 94 m. Three annual fairs. Sends two members to parliament. The see of Waterford was established some time in the 11th century. It comprises the E. part of the county of Waterford, extends 13 m. in length and 9 m. in breadth, occupies an area of 31,300 acres of land, and includes 42 parishes. The chapter consists of a dean, chancellor, treasurer, and archdeacon. This is one of the most prosperous ports in the kingdom, and possesses singular natural advantages. Vessels of 500 tons burden can lie safely in deep water at the quay, a distance of 12 m. from the sea. Among the public buildings are the cathedral, bishop's palace, the county-hall, exchange, custom-house, gaol, theatre, thosall, barracks, public rooms, free school, &c. The Roman Catholic cathedral is a splendid edifice. Besides the places already noticed, there are three parochial churches and four Roman Catholic chapels. The foundation of the city is attributed to the Danes, and dated A. D. 879. Richard II. was crowned here A. D. 1399; and in the reign of Henry VII. the city was augmented and considerable privileges bestowed upon it. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 2 sheriffs, 18 aldermen, 19 assistants, a town-clerk, coroner, clerk of the crown and peace, mareschal, searcher, public notary, water-bailiff, sword-bearer, and 4 sergeants-at-mace. The ecclesiastical division of the co. of the city comprehends the parishes of Trinity Within, Trinity Without, St. Michael's, St. Olave's, St. Peter's, St. Stephen's, St. Patrick's, St. John's Within, St. John's Without, Kill, St. Nicholas, Killculliheen, Killbarry, and Killoteran: diocs. of Waterford and Lismore, and archdioc. of Cashel. This is a place of considerable foreign and coasting trade. Among the various objects and commodities of traffic shipped at the noble quay of this commercial city may be mentioned beef, butter, grain, hides, tallow, and pork. About 5000 hogs are slaughtered here weekly, and nearly 100,000 casks of butter annually exported. The Lumley family take the title of viscount, the Talbot family of earl, and the Poer Beresfords that of marquis, from this ancient city.

WATERFORD, tn. N. America, U. S., Saratoga co., New York, on W. bank of riv. Hudson; 10 m. N. of Albany. Pop. 1473. It contains a bank and two houses for public worship, and has an extensive trade.

WATERINGBURY, parish, England, hund. Twyford, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £3554. Pop. 1109. Maidstone (P. T. 34). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Rochester.

WATERLOO, vil. kingd. Belgium; 10 m. S. of Brussels. Pop. 1600. Celebrated for the signal victory obtained by the British under the duke of Wellington, with their allies, over the French under Bonaparte, 18th June, 1815, which terminated the military career of that emperor, as well as the contest which had for many years desolated Europe.

WATERMILLOCK, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Greystock, Leath ward, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £2825. Pop. 429. Penrith (P. T. 283). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £55.

WATER-OVERTON, chap. England, par. Aston, Birmingham div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Pop. with par. Coleshill (P. T. 104). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £75.

WATERPARK, vil. Ireland, par. Connagh, in united bars. Condons and Clongibbons, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. with par. Lismore (P. T. 136). It gives the title of baron to the family of Cavendish, who possess a beautiful seat here.

WATERPERRY, par. England, hund. Bullington, co. Oxford. Acres, 2620. Real prop. £5034. Pop. 243. Thame (P. T. 44). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £38.

WATERSTOCK, par. England, hund. Thame, co. Oxford. Acres, 660. Real prop. £1444. Pop. 142. Thame (P. T. 44). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £70.

WATERTOWN, tn. N. America, U. S., Jefferson co., New York, at the mouth of Black River; 80 m. from Utica. Pop. 4768. It contains a court-house, a gaol, a paper-mill, and is a place of deposit for the military stores of New York.

WATERVILLE, tn. N. America, U. S., Kennebeck co., Maine, W. side of riv. Kennebeck; 185 m. NNE. of Boston. Pop. 2216. It contains a bank, and has a considerable trade.

WATERVLIET, tn. N. America, U. S., Albany co., New York, W. side of riv. Hudson, S. of riv. Mohawk; 6 m. N. of Albany. Pop. 4965.

WATFORD, market-tn. and par. England, hund. Cashio, co. Hertford. Acres, 10,980. Real prop. £18,722. Pop. 5293. London, 15 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. London. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Four annual fairs. It consists of one principal street, well built and paved, and about 1 m. in length. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in three silk throwsting-mills, and the manufacture of straw-plat. A meeting of magistrates is held every Tuesday; and there is a weekly court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s. There are places of worship for Baptists, those in the connexion of the late countess of Huntingdon, and Wesleyan Methodists; an endowed free-school, almshouses for 12 poor widows, a bequest for apprenticing poor children, and various other charities.

WATFORD, par. England, hund. Guilesborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 3080. Real prop. £5984. Pop. 353. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £120. Here is an endowed school, in which about 30 children are instructed.

WATH, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake Hallikeld, co. York, North riding. Acres, 3266. Real prop. £1016. Pop. 730. Ripon (P. T. 212). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester.

WATH-UPON-DEARN, parish and tnshp. England, upper div. wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, West riding. Acres, 11,120. Real prop. £8736. Pop. 6972. Rotherham (P. T. 160). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. It contains extensive potteries, furnaces, and collieries.

WATLINGTON, par. England, hund. Clack-

close, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £3762. Pop. 500. Market Downham (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WATLINGTON, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Pirton, co. Oxford. Acres, 3440. Real prop. £4069. Pop. 1833. London, 43 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £131. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Four annual fairs. It is situated between the two high roads leading from London to Oxford, is irregularly built, and the streets are narrow. Lace-making forms the chief employment of the labouring females. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Nineteen boys are instructed in the free grammar-school, which was founded and endowed in 1664.

WATTESFIELD, par. England, hund. Blackbourn, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1790. Real prop. £2187. Pop. 592. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WATTIN, par. Scotland, sh. Caithness; 9 m. in length by 7 m. in breadth. Real prop. £3676. Pop. 1234. Wick (P. T. 279). Liv. in presb. and synod of Caithness.

WATTISHAM, par. England, hund. Cosford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £1381. Pop. 202. Bildeston (P. T. 63). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich.

WATTON, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Wayland, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £5132. Pop. 1027. London, 91 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Five annual fairs. It is noted for supplying the metropolis with large quantities of butter, called Cambridge butter. A manorial court is held annually, and petty sessions for the hundred every month.

WATTON, par. England, Bainton Beacon div. wapentake Harthill, co. York, East riding. Acres, 3720. Real prop. £5906. Pop. 345. Great Driffield (P. T. 196). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £40.

WATTON-AT-STONE, par. England, hund. Broadwater, co. Hertford. Acres, 3810. Pop. 830. Hertford (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WAVENDON, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £3621. Pop. 802. Fenny Stratford (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WAVERTON, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Broxton, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 3890. Real prop. £1923. Pop. 720. Chester (P. T. 183). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £70.

WAVERTREE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Childwall, hund. West Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £9561. Pop. 1932. Liverpool (P. T. 206). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £100.

WAVRE, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. S. Brabant; 12 m. S. of Louvain. Pop. 4100. On 18th June, 1815, Marshal Grouchy, at the head of 34,000 men, was engaged here by a body of Prussians, instead of marching to join the French army at the battle of Waterloo.

WAXHAM, par. England, hund. Happing, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £1384. Pop. 59. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WAXHOLM, tn. Sweden, on an island of the Baltic; 16 m. E. of Stockholm. Pop. 1000. Lat. 51. 29. N. Long. 18. 16. E.

WAYBOURNE, par. England, hund. Holt, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £979. Pop. 273). Holt (P. T. 119). Liv. a cur. dioc. Norwich.

WAYFORD, par. England, hund. Crewkerne, co. Somerset. Acres, 1690. Real prop. £1485. Pop. 219. Crewkerne (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

WAYLAND, hund. England, co. Norfolk. Acres, 32,610. Pop. 6824. Containing 16 pars.

WAYNE, co. N. America, U. S., NE. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 7663. Chief town, Bethany.—*Wayne*, co., Michigan. Pop. 4565. Chief tn. Detroit.

WEALD, chap. England, par. Seven Oaks, hund. Codsheath, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 3210. Pop. with par. Seven Oaks (P. T. 24). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Canterbury.

WEALD, NORTH, par. England, hund. Ongar, co. Essex. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £933. Pop. 687. Epping (P. T. 17). Liv. a vic. in dioc. London.

WEALD, SOUTH, par. England, hund. Chafford, co. Essex. Acres, 5930. Real prop. £6668. Pop. 2825. Brentwood (P. T. 18). Liv. a vic. with the cur. of Brentwood, in dioc. of London. The whole parish is entitled to send boys to the free grammar-school at Brentwood. Courts-leet and baron are occasionally held here.

WEARDALE ST. JOHN, or ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, mkt.-tn. and chap. England, par. Stanhope, NW. div. Darlington ward, co. pal. Durham. Pop. with par. London, 269 m. Liv. a cur. archdeaconry Durham. Ann. val. £84. Mkt.-day, Saturday. It derives its chief support from the neighbouring lead-mines. Here are places of worship for Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

WEARE, par. England, partly in hund. of Bempstone, and partly in that of Winterstoke, co. Somerset. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £4874. Pop. 764. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

WEARE, tn. N. America, U. S., Hillsborough co., New Hampshire; 55 m. W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 2430. It contains three houses of public worship and a cotton manufactory.

WEARMOUTH, MONK, par. and chap. England, E. div. Chester ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 5120. Real prop. £2505. Pop. 9423. Sunderland (P. T. 268). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £130. Forming the N. suburb of Sunderland, of which it may be considered a part. See SUNDERLAND. The tn. consists chiefly of two long streets running E. and W.

WEARMOUTH SHORE, tnshp. England, par. Monk Wearmouth, E. div. Chester ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 970. Real prop. £5463. Pop. 6051. Sunderland (P. T. 268).

WEASENHAM, ALL SAINTS, or SOUTH, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1758. Pop. 313. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. vic. with that of Weasenham, St. Peter, in dioc. Norwich.

WEASENHAM, ST. PETER, or NORTH, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £1714. Pop. 309. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. vic. with that of Weasenham, All Saints, in dioc. Norwich.

WEATHERSFIELD, tn. N. America, U. S., Trumbull co., Ohio, on riv. Mahoning. Pop. 1066.

WEAVERTHORPE, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 5100. Real prop. £2750. Pop. 753. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a vic. and a peculiar, dean and chapter of York.

WEBTREE, hund. England, co. Hereford. Acres, 62,360. Pop. 9059. Containing 28 pars.

WEDDINGTON, par. England, Atherstone div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Acres, 910. Real prop. £1714. Pop. 69. Nuneaton (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WEDMORE, par. England, hund. Bempstone co. Somerset. Acres, 9540. Real prop. £22,694. Pop. 3557. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bath and Wells. One annual fair. It is under the superintendence of a portreeve, annually chosen at the manorial court, with water-bailiffs, constables, and other officers. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

WEDNESBURY, mkt.-tn. and par. England, s. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 2190. Real prop. £7614. Pop. 8437. London, 117 m. Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Mkt.-day, Friday. Two ann. fairs. It is a place of great antiquity, situated near the source of the river Tame. The tn. is celebrated for its numerous and valuable manufactures, the principal of which are gun-locks, coach ironmongery, agricultural implements, locks, screws, nails, cast and wrought iron works of every description,—many of which are prepared for exportation. In the neighbourhood are numerous collieries, producing coal which, from its great heat, is well adapted for the forges; and a species of iron ore, termed blond metal, is also found here, and is chiefly used in the manufacture of axes, and other sharp instruments. On a small rivulet near the town are some corn mills, and an extensive manufactory for edge-tools. The tn. is governed by a constable, chosen at the manorial court, held annually in October. A court of requests, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, is held here occasionally. The church is an elegant structure with a handsome tower surmounted by a lofty spire. Here are places of worship for Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; also an almshouse, and an endowed school for the education of poor children.

WEDNESFIELD, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Wolverhampton, s. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 3700. Real prop. £5360. Pop. 1879. Wolverhampton (P. T. 123). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £100.

WEEDON BECK, or Weedon-on-the Street, par. England, hund. Fawsley, co. Northampton. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £3521. Pop. 1439. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Peterborough. It is remarkable for the Grand Military Depôt, a magnificent establishment, capable of receiving, besides numerous pieces of artillery, 200,000 stand of small arms, of which number two thirds are constantly deposited in it. Courts-leet and baron are held annually. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Twenty boys are clothed and educated in an endowed school.

WEEDON, Loy's, or Pinkeney, par. England, hund. Green's Norton, co. Northampton. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £2956. Pop. 528. Towcester (P. T. 60). Liv. a vic. dioc. Peterborough.

WEEFORD, par. England, s. div. hund. Offlow. co. Stafford. Acres, 4740. Real prop. £2750. Pop. 470. Lichfield (P. T. 119). Liv. a cur. and peculiar, dean and chapter of Lichfield. Ann. val. £50. Here is a large barrow called Offlow, which gives name to the hundred.

WEEK, par. England, hund. Buddlesgate, Fawley div., co. Southampton. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £1526. Pop. 182. Winchester (P. T. 62). Liv. a rect. dioc. Winchester.

WEEK, St. Mary, par. England, hund. Stratton, co. Cornwall. Acres, 5830. Real prop. £3012. Pop. 769. Stratton (P. T. 222). Liv. a rect. dioc. Exeter.

WEEKLEY, par. England, hund. Corby, co. Northampton. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £1732. Pop. 273. Kettering (P. T. 74). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £135.

WEELEY, or Wyley, par. England, hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 2170. Real prop. £3630. Pop. 573. Manningtree (P. T. 60). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. London.

WEERT, or Werrdt, tn. kingd. of Belgium, on riv. Brey; 10 m. w. of Ruremonde. Pop. 5300. Lat. 51. 17. N. Long. 5. 43. E.

WEETHLEY, par. England, Alcester div. hund. Barlichway, co. Warwick. Acres, 590. Real prop. £750. Pop. 62. Alcester (P. T. 103). Liv. a cur. dioc. Worcester.

WEETING, par. England, hund. Grimeshoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 6580. Real prop. £2424. Pop. 357. Brandon Ferry (P. T. 78). Livs. two rects. dioc. Norwich.

WEEVERHAM, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Eddisbury, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 7340. Real prop. £6076. Pop. 2321. Northwich (P. T. 173). Liv. a vic. dioc. Chester.

WEHLAU, tn. Prussia, prov. East Prussia, at the confluence of the rivs. Alle and Pregel; 28 m. ESE. of Konigsberg. Pop. 2700. Lat. 54. 36. N. Long. 21. 15. E.

WEICHSELBURG, tn. Austria, prov. Carniola, kingd. Illyria; 9 m. ESE. of Laybach. Pop. 4000. It is the centre of the wool trade of Carniola.

WEIGHTON, Market, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, partly in the lib. of St. Peter of York, and partly in Holme Beacon div. wapentake Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 7570. Real prop. £7436. Pop. 2169. London, 192 m. Liv. a disch. vic. and peculiar, dean and chapter of York. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Two ann. fairs. It is situated at the w. foot of the Wolds, near a branch of the river Foulness, has rapidly improved within a few years, and its trade is considerably increased since the construction of a canal to the Humber. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

WEILD, par. England, hund. of Fawley, Fawley div., co. Southampton. Acres, 2100. Real prop. £1601. Pop. 248. Liv. a cur. and peculiar, dioc. Winchester.

WEIMAR, Saxe, grand duchy of Germany. Area, 1450 sq. m. Pop. 200,000. It is divided into two provinces. 1 Weimar proper comprehends the duchies of Weimar and Jena, with part of the principality of Altenburg, the chief part of the circle of Neustadt, and the petty districts of Ilmenau, Oldisleben. and Alstadt, which lie scattered in Thuringia. 2. The other, Eisenach prov. comprises the duchy of that name, with some districts to the east of the Hesse-Cassel territory, acquired in 1815. The soil yields corn enough for consumption; and the pastures on the hills feed numerous flocks of sheep. The chief wealth of Eisenach is in its

forests, mines, and quarries. Hemp and flax are raised, and manufactures of linen and hardware are carried on. The grand duke is a member of the German confederation.

WEIMAR, city, Germany, cap. of preceding duchy, on riv. Ilm; 50 m. WSW. of Leipsic. Pop. 8000. Lat. 51. 2. N. Long. 11. 27. E. Its public buildings are a work-house, hospital, two Lutheran churches, the grand ducal castle, and the Belvedere, another residence of the reigning family.

WEINHEIM, tn. Germany, duchy of Baden, on riv. Weischnitz; 10 m. N. of Heidelberg. Pop. 4100. Lat. 49. 30. N. Long. 8. 40. E.

WEISSENBOURG, tn. France, depart. Lower Rhine, prov. Alsace, on riv. Lauter; 14 m. WBS. of Landau. Pop. 4100.

WEISSENBURG, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, in Franconia; 46 m. W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 3300. It has some manufactures of jewellery, pins, and needles.

WEISSENBURG, UPPER, or FELSO FEJER VARMEGYE, co. Austrian emp., prov. Transylvania, made up of several scattered tracts. Area, 640 square miles.

WEISSKIRCHEN, tn. Hungary, bannat of Temesvar; 58 m. SBE. of Temesvar. Pop. 4300. Lat. 44. 51. N. Long. 21. 26. E.

WELBORNE, par. England, hund. Forehoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 860. Real prop. £1043. Pop. 231. Wymondham (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Yaxham, dioc. Norwich.

WELBOURNE, par. England, upper div. wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3270. Real prop. £4028. Pop. 494. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

WELBURY, par. England, wapentake Birdforth, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2020. Real prop. £2793. Pop. 233. Northallerton (P. T. 225). Liv. a rect. dioc. York.

WELBY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Melton Mowbray, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 1120. Pop. 44. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln.

WELBY, par. England, wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2740. Real prop. £2310. Pop. 399. Grantham (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

WELDON, GREAT and LITTLE, par. England, hund. Corby, co. Northampton. Acres, 3680. Real prop. £5745. Pop. 778. Rockingham (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. dioc. Peterborough. The houses are built of ragstone, from extensive quarries in the vicinity. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

WELFORD, par. England, hund. Faircross, co. Berks. Acres, 5130. Real prop. £5585. Pop. 1061. Speenhamland (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. with cur. of Wickham, and peculiar of the dean of Salisbury.

WELFORD, par. England, upper div. hund. Deerhurst, co. Gloucester. Acres, 3370. Real prop. £2718. Pop. 669. Chipping Campden (P. T. 90). Liv. a rect. dioc. Gloucester.

WELFORD, or WELLESFORD, par. England, hund. Guilesborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 3650. Real prop. £5078. Pop. 1011. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a disch. vic. with that of Sibbertoft, dioc. Peterborough.

WELHAM, or WELLANDHAM, par. England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 860. Real prop. £1963. Pop. 73. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a vic. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £80.

WELL, wapentake England, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 19,540. Pop. 3194. Containing 9 pars.

WELL, par. England, Wold div. hund. Calceworth, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £1799. Pop. 76. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a disch. rect. with the vic. of Claxby, dioc. Lincoln.

WELL, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Hang East, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 5880. Real prop. £1336. Pop. 1062. Bedale (P. T. 223). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £63.

WELLAND, par. England, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 2100. Real prop. £2008. Pop. 490. Upton-upon-Severn (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Worcester.

WELLCOMBE, par. England, hund. Hartland, co. Devon. Acres, 6620. Real prop. £984. Pop. 258. Bideford (P. T. 201). Liv. an impropriation, in the dioc. of Exeter. Ann. val. £43.

WELLESBOURN HASTINGS, and WELLESBOURN MONTFORD, par. and ham. England, Warwick div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 4740. Real prop. £7777. Pop. (with Walton) 1357. Kineton (P. T. 83). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Worcester.

WELLFLEET, tn. North America, U. S., Barnstaple co., Massachusetts, on Wellfleet bay; 97 m. SE. of Boston. Pop. 2044.

WELLINGBOROUGH, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Hamfordshoe, co. Northampton. Acres, 4490. Real prop. £11,877. Pop. 4688. London, 67 m. Liv. a vic. dioc. Peterborough. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Three ann. fairs. It was a place of some consequence in the time of the Saxons; and was constituted a mkt.-tn. by a charter from king John. The tn. consists of several streets, lighted and paved, the principal of them meeting in the market-place; the houses, which are built of red sandstone, are modern and handsome. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of boots, shoes, and bobbin-lace. Manorial courts are held annually in October, and petty sessions for the division every week, by the county magistrates, who assemble at the tn.-hall, which has been lately erected. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar-school was founded and endowed in the reign of Edward VI. There are also some charities for the benefit of the poor.

WELLINGHAM, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £1066. Pop. 165. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. with those of Tittleshall and Godwick, dioc. Norwich.

WELLINGORE, par. England, upper div. wapentake of Boothby Graffo, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £4577. Pop. 752. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln.

WELLINGTON, par. England, hund. Grimsworth, co. Hereford. Acres, 2800. Real prop. £3480. Pop. 630. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £140.

WELLINGTON, mkt.-tn. and par. England, Wellington div. hund. Bradford South, co. Salop. Acres, 7950. Real prop. £22,518. Pop. 9671. London, 142 m. Liv. a vic. with the

rect. of Eyton, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Four ann. fairs. The streets are mostly narrow, but they have been recently greatly improved, and are now lighted with gas; the houses in general are well built, and of modern appearance. The trade consists chiefly of the different branches of iron manufacture, particularly that of nails; and several companies of iron-masters have establishments in the neighbourhood. The tn. is governed by a mayor and constables, and two clerks are appointed to regulate the market. A manorial court is held annually in November, at which these officers are appointed; petty sessions for the division take place weekly, and a court of record for the recovery of debts under £20, is held on specified days. The church is an elegant modern structure of freestone, supported by cast-iron pillars. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; a free-school for poor children of both sexes, a national school, and an almshouse for poor women.

WELLINGTON, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Kingsbury, co. Somerset. Acres, 4830. Real prop. £14,897. Pop. 4762. London, 148 m. Liv. a vic. and peculiar, dioc. Bath and Wells. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Two ann. fairs. The tn. is well built, and consists of several streets, the chief of which is about half a mile long. The government of the town is vested in a bailiff, and other officers, chosen annually at the manorial court. A chapel for the church of England service has been erected by the Rev. N. P. Thomas; and the Baptists, Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. In 1604 Sir John Popham founded and endowed almshouses for six poor men and six poor women. Wellington confers the title of viscount, earl, marquis, and duke, on Arthur Wellesley, the distinguished military commander, hero, and prince of Waterloo. At a short distance from the town a magnificent pillar has been erected by voluntary contributions, in commemoration of his grace's splendid victory at Waterloo, in 1815.

WELLOW, par. England, South Clay div. wapentake of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £1005. Pop. 473. Ollerton (P. T. 137). Liv. a vic. dioc. York.

WELLOW, hund. England, co. Somerset. Acres, 21,900. Pop. 8974. Containing 13 pars.

WELLOW, par. England, hund. Wellow, co. Somerset. Acres, 5560. Real prop. £6311. Pop. 960. Bath (P. T. 106). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Bath and Wells.

WELLOW, East, par. England, hund. Thorngate, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2810. Real prop. £1767. Pop. 318. Romsey (P. T. 73). Liv. a vic. dioc. Winchester.

WELLS, city and bishop's see, England, hund. Wells Forum, but having a separate jurisdiction; co. Somerset. Acres, 14,100. Pop. 6649. London, 120 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Mkt.-days, Wednesday and Saturday, and a monthly market on Saturdays for cattle, cheese, and corn. Five ann. fairs. Members of parliament, 2. It stands at the base of the Mendip Hills, near the source of the river Ax. Here Ina, king of Wessex, in 704, founded a collegiate church. In the reign of Edward the Elder it appears to have been made the seat of a bishop. In 1807 John de Villula removed the see to Bath: this circumstance gave rise to violent disputes between the people of Bath and those of Wells, each party claiming the exclusive right of having their city made the seat of the bishopric; the point in question was at length settled by the mediation of the bishop, who decided that the episcopal title should in future include both cities. A charter was granted to the city, constituting it a free borough, in the reign of Richard I. The ecclesiastical officers, exclusive of the bishop, are a dean, sub-dean, chancellor, precentor, treasurer, three archdeacons, 49 prebendaries, four priest-vicars, eight lay-vicars, and others. The cathedral church, which is situated at the E. extremity of the city, is a most magnificent cruciform edifice, chiefly in the decorated pointed style. There are, in different parts of the cathedral, a number of chapels, some of which are enclosed with handsome screens; and in an old chapel, in the N. transept, is a curious piece of machinery, called Peter Lightfoot's clock, which was brought from Glastonbury Abbey, and which exhibits an astronomical dial, and a train of figures like armed knights, moved by the clock-work, so as to form a circular procession. Here are many curious ancient monuments. On the S. side of the cathedral are the cloisters, which form a quadrangle. The episcopal palace is an ancient castellated mansion, which, with its moat, tower, and battlements, more resembles the fortress of a feudal chief, than the abode of a clerical dignitary. The civil government is vested in a corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, four aldermen, 12 councillors, town-clerk, and other officers. The corporation has the power of holding sessions half-yearly, for the trial of all except capital offences; also a court of record, for the recovery of debts unlimited in amount. The summer assizes for the county are held in the town-hall in this city, alternately with Taunton; and the quarter-sessions are likewise held here at Epiphany and Easter. Members have been returned to parliament for this place regularly ever since the reign of Edward I. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Besides the collegiate school, there is a free school, founded in 1654, by Mary Barkham, Adrian Hickes, and Philip Hodges, the present endowment of which amounts to more than £500 a-year. An hospital for 12 aged men, and the same number of women, with a chaplain, was founded in the beginning of the fifteenth century. There are also almshouses for 6 aged women, founded by Henry Llewellyn in 1614; for decayed burgesses, by Walter Brick in 1638; and for decayed wool-combers, by Archibald Harpur in 1711. Here are 4 principal streets, which derive their appellations from the 4 verderies into which the city is divided; the whole is well paved, and a handsome conduit furnishes an abundant supply of water from St. Andrew's Well. The town-hall is a convenient structure, situated on one side of the market-place, an extensive area communicating by an ancient gateway with the cathedral close. The only manufacture carried on in the city which requires notice is that of knit stockings, but in the vicinity, at Wookey and Bleadney, are paper-mills, where great quantities of paper are made of a fine quality. In that part of the city called Southover, are some relics of the priory of St.

John, originally founded in the beginning of the 13th century. Races take place annually in the vicinity of this city.

WELLS, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. West Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1554. Leighlinbridge (P. T. 37). Liv. a rect. and corps of deanery in dioc. Leighlin, and archdioc. of Dublin. Ann. val. £392.

WELLSBURG, tn. N. America, U. S., Brooke co., Virginia, on riv. Ohio, above the mouth of Buffalo creek. Pop. 1200. With some manufactories.

WELLS FORUM, hund. England, co. Somerset. Acres, 30,090. Pop. 11,420. Containing 10 pars.

WELLS-NEXT-THE-SEA, seaport and par. England, hund. North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2250. Real prop. £4471. Pop. 3624. London, 118 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. One annual fair. The chief trade is the exportation of grain and malt, and the importation of coal, deals, tiles, bark, linseed, rapeseed, tar, and wine; an oyster-fishery also furnishes employment to many persons. Here are places of worship for Independents, Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists. The free schools, for 30 boys and 30 girls, were founded and endowed by C. Ringer, Esq., of Field Dalling. Petty sessions for the hundred are held once a fortnight; courts-leet and baron are held annually by the lord of the manor, at which the steward presides.

WELNETHAM, Great, par. England, hund. Thedwestry, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £1851. Pop. 422. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WELNETHAM, Little, par. England, hund. Thedwestry, co. Suffolk. Acres, 570. Real prop. £869. Pop. 180. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WELNEY, chap. England, par. Upwell, partly in hund. Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, and partly in hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3260. Real prop. £2543. Pop. 467. March (P. T. 83). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Norwich.

WELSHPOOL, or Pool (anc. Trallwng), bor. and mkt.-tn. Great Britain, hunds. of Pool and Cawrs, co. Montgomery, N. Wales. Pop. 4533. London, 171 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. St. Asaph. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Market for flannels every alternate Thursday. Six annual fairs. It stands at a short distance from the banks of the Severn, and has the advantage of the transit of the Montgomeryshire Canal through here. Here are chapels for Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists and Baptists. It is governed by 2 bailiffs, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, recorder, and high steward. Lord Clive is proprietor of the manor, and holds a court-baron once in each year; besides which, there are also a court-leet and a borough-court, wherein debts of any amount may be sued for. The great sessions for the county of Montgomery are held here in the spring and autumn, as well as petty sessions for the hundred of Cawrs. The parish is separated into three sections for the easier collection of rates: they are called Upper, Middle, and Lower, and comprise the townships of Gyngrogfawr, Llannerchuddol, Tref-nant-fechan, and Welshtown in the lower division; the whole town of Welshpool in the middle division; and Dyserth, Strydan-fechan, Trallwn-gollen, Tyddyn-prydd, and Cyfronydd in the upper division. The chief trade consists in the sale of flannels, for which this is the best market in North Wales. Every second week a flannel market is held. Here are the county-hall, a modern structure ornamented with a portico, and flannel-hall, which is less architectural. Besides other benevolent and charitable institutions this town possesses a dispensary for the gratuitous distribution of medicines. The ancient palace of Castell Coch, built of red sandstone, occupies the summit of an eminence commanding a view over the town and the rich vale of the Severn. It was the chief residence of the princes of Powys, and now belongs to the Herberts, earls of Powys, and proprietors of vast possessions in this co. On the summit of the Freyddyn Hills, in this parish, is the ancient encampment of Caractacus, where the last struggle for British liberty was maintained. Welshpool, in conjunction with Montgomery, Llanfyllen, Llanidloes, Machynleth, and Newtown, sends one member to parliament.

WELTON, par. England, E. div. wapentake Lawres, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3690. Real prop. £3157. Pop. 516. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WELTON, par. England, hund. Fawsley, co. Northampton. Acres, 1690. Real prop. £2935. Pop. 600. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £130.

WELTON, tnshp. England, par. Ovingham, E. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 69. Hexham (P. T. 278).

WELTON, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake Howdenshire, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2880. Real prop. £3149. Pop. 805. South Cave (P. T. 192). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. York. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and a national school.

WELTON-IN-THE-MARSH, par. England, Wold div. wapentake Candleshoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2600. Real prop. £2458. Pop. 363. Spilsby (P. T. 182). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £70.

WELTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, par. England, Wold div. hund. Louth Eske, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2520. Real prop. £2373. Pop. 241. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £110.

WELWICK, par. England, S. div. wapentake Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 3310. Real prop. £5214. Pop. 401. Patrington (P. T. 192). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of York. Ann. val. £80. Here are places of worship for Society of Friends and Wesleyan Methodists.

WELWYN, par. England, hund. Broadwater, co. Hertford. Acres, 3100. Real prop. £3922. Pop. 1369. Hertford (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. In the church, over the altar, is a piece of embroidery, with a suitable inscription, by lady Betty Young, wife of Dr. Edward Young, author of "Night Thoughts," who was many years rector of this parish. Here are places of worship for the followers of lady Huntingdon and Wesleyan Methodists. Dr. Young founded and endowed a school for 16 poor boys.

WEM, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England Whitchurch div., hund. Bradford North, co. Salop. Acres, 13,830. Real prop. £24,531. Pop. 3973. London, 163 m. Liv, a rect. in dioc.

Lichfield and Coventry. Mkt.-day, Thursday, Six ann. fairs. Situated on the N. bank of the riv. Roden, and consists principally of one spacious street, called High Street, with several smaller streets and lanes, branching off in different directions. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the tanning and malting trade, which is carried on to a very great extent. The market-house is a neat brick building, with stone quoins, having a room above in which the courts leet are held. The tn. is governed by two bailiffs annually chosen at the court leet, held after Michaelmas. Their authority is however very limited. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Presbyterians. The free grammar school was founded and endowed in 1659 by Thomas Adams, Esq., afterwards lord mayor of London.

WEMBDON, par. England, hund. North Petherton, co. Somerset. Acres, 2720. Real prop. £7397. Pop. 289. Bridgewater (P. T. 39). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

WEMBURY, par. England, hund. Plympton, co. Devon. Acres, 3070. Real prop. £5533. Pop. 652. Earls Plympton (P. T. 212). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £29. An almshouse for 10 poor persons was founded and endowed in1625, by Sir Warwick Hele.

WEMBWORTH, par. England, hund. North Tawton, co. Devon. Acres, 990. Real prop. £1350. Pop. 378. Chumleigh (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

WEMYSS, par. Scotland, dist. Kirkaldy, sh. Fife; 6 m. in length, by 1½ m. in breadth. Real prop. £6805. Pop. 5001. Dysart (P. T. 14). Liv. in the presb. Kirkaldy, synod Fife. It contains the seaport tn. of West Wemyss, with the villages of East Wemyss, Birckhaven, East Coaltown, West Coaltown, Kirkland, and Methil. It affords a diversity of soil which in general is arable, and well cultivated. Coal of excellent quality is wrought, to a great extent, and shipped at West Wemyss, where there are several salt pans; limestone also abounds, and the rocks on the coast are chiefly composed of freestone. On the summit of a lofty promontory jutting into the sea, is the castle of West Wemyss, celebrated as the scene of the first interview between the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots and lord Darnley; it is still the residence of the family of Wemyss.

WEMYSS, East, vil. Scotland, par. Wemyss, dist. Kirkaldy, sh. Fife. Pop. 753. Dysart (P. T. 14).

WEMYSS, West, burgh of bar. and seaport Scotland, par. Wemyss, dist. Kirkaldy, sh. Fife. Pop. 858. Dysart (P. T. 14). On the N. side of the Firth of Forth. It has a good harbour, convenient for the exportation of coal, which abounds in the neighbourhood. The manufacture of salt is also carried on to some extent, and vitriol-works have been established; but of late years the trade of the place has greatly decayed. from the decrease in ship-building. It is governed by two baillies, a treasurer, and council, under the superiority of the family of Wemyss, of Wemyss castle.

WENDENS, Ambo, par. England, hund. Uttlesford, co. Essex. Acres, 1220. Real prop. £1576. Pop. 333. Saffron Walden (P. T. 42). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. London. Ann. val. £75.

WENDLEBURY, parish, England, hundred Ploughley, co. Oxford. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £2035. Pop. 196. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford.

WENDLING, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £1562. Pop. 347. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £36.

WENDON, Lowe, parish, England, hund. Uttlesford, co. Essex. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £673. Pop. 54. Saffron Walden (P. T. 42). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Elmdon, in dioc. London.

WENDOVER, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Aylesbury, co. Buckingham. Acres, 5250. Real prop. £4963. Pop. 2005. London, 35 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Mkt.-day. Monday. Two annual fairs. Situate at the foot of the Chiltern hills, near the entrance to the vale of Aylesbury. A branch of the Grand Junction Canal has been brought to this town. The inhabitants derive their chief support from lace-making. Wendover was a borough by prescription, but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill, in 1832. The celebrated patriot Hampden represented this borough in five successive parliaments. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight, and courts-leet and baron occasionally. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Independents, an endowed school for the instruction of 20 poor children, and a national school supported by subscription.

WENDRON, St., par. England, W. div. hund. Kerrier, co. Cornwall. Acres, 13,500. Real prop. £8870. Pop. 8073. Helstone (P. T. 272). Liv. a vic. with the cur. Helstone, in dioc. Exeter.

WENDY, par. England, hund. Armingford, co. Cambridge. Acres, 947. Real prop. £1035. Pop. 125. Royston (P. T. 37). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £42.

WENERSBORG, tn. Sweden, prov. West Gothland; 52 m. N. of Gottenburg. Lat. 58. 26. N. Long. 12. 9. E. Pop. 1500. It is near the efflux of the Gotha-Elf from the lake of Wener.

WENFOE, vil. and par. Great Britain, hund. Dinas Powys, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 2000. Pop. 432. Cardiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £350.

WENHAM, Great, or Burnt, par. England, hund. Sampford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 860. Real prop. £1394. Pop. 181. Hadleigh (P. T. 64). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WENHAM, Little, parish, England, hund. Sampford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 970. Real prop. £1507. Pop. 88. Hadleigh (P. T. 64). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Capel St. Mary, in the dioc. Norwich.

WENHASTON, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £2580. Pop. 1070. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £107.

WENLOCK, Little, par. England, libs. of the borough and hund. Wenlock, co. Salop. Acres, 2460. Real prop. £1083. Pop. 1057. Much Wenlock (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford.

WENLOCK, Much, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, hund. Wenlock, co. Salop. Acres, 8420. Real prop. £10,812. Pop. of borough 3481, of par. 2424. London, 148 m. Liv. a disch. vic. with the curs. of Burton and Brenthall in the dioc. Hereford. Mkt.-day, Monday.

Five annual fairs. Members of parliament, 2. Situate in a valley, and consists principally of two streets; the houses are in general well built; the guildhall is an ancient building of timber frame-work, supported by piazzas. In the reign of Richard II. this place was famous for its copper-mines and limestone quarries; the former are not now worked, but the latter are still extensive. This borough was the first that possessed the right of parliamentary representation by virtue of a charter from the crown. The corporation, which is very ancient, consists of a bailiff, recorder, 6 aldermen, 18 councillors, tn.-clerk, and other officers. They are empowered to hold a court of common pleas every Tuesday fortnight; a court of assize for trying criminals, with the power of life and death, now partly discontinued; a court of record, for the recovery of debts to any amount; and a court of requests, for debts under 40*s.*: manorial courts are held at Easter and Michaelmas, at the latter of which constables are appointed. The church is a venerable structure, with a square tower at the W. end, surmounted by a spire. Here are also places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, almshouses for poor widows, and a free-school, partly endowed, and further supported by subscription; 12 boys are educated on the foundation. The early importance of this tn. was derived from the establishment of a convent, about 680, by Milburg, daughter of king Merwald. The ruins, situated on the S. of the tn., are extensive, and present every variety of the most finished specimens of the latest Norman, and the early and decorated styles of English architecture.

WENNE, St., par. England, hund. Pyder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 5600. Real prop. £2963. Pop. 649. St. Columb Major (P. T. 246). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter.

WENNINGTON, par. England, hund. Chafford, co. Essex. Acres, 2010. Real prop. £2918. Pop. 127. Purfleet (P. T. 18). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

WENSLEY, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake Hang West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 13,990. Real prop. £3351. Pop. 32,266. Middleham (P. T. 232). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester. Situate on a gentle eminence near the bank of the river Ure, over which is an ancient bridge. Near this place, are the ruins of Bolton castle, built by lord Chancellor Scroop, in the reign of Richard II.

WENTERSWYK, or Winterswyk, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. Gelderland, on riv. Sling; 25 m. WSW. of Zutphen. Pop. 5700.

WENTLOOG, hund. England, co. Monmouth. Acres, 66,160. Pop. 29,476. Containing 17 pars.

WENTNOR, par. England, hund. Purslow, co. Salop. Acres, 4190. Real prop. £3026. Pop. 707. Bishop's Castle (P. T. 159). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford.

WENTWORTH, par. England, S. div. hund. Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £2232. Pop. 144. Ely (P. T. 67). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Ely.

WENTWORTH, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Wath-upon-Dearn, upper div. wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2830. Real prop. £13,354. Pop. 1394. Rotheram (P. T. 160). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £120. Here is an endowed school for teaching and clothing 50 poor children. Wentworth-house is a superb mansion, erected about the year 1750, by the first marquis of Rockingham. It contains an excellent collection of paintings.

WEOBLEY, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Stretford, co. Hereford. Acres, 3160. Real prop. £3658. Pop. 819. London, 147 m. Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Hereford. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Two annual fairs. It is a place of great antiquity, consists of one principal street, and many of the houses are well-built modern structures. The tn. is governed by 2 constables. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here; and a manorial court, for the recovery of debts under 40*s.*, is held annually in October. The free grammar school was founded by William Crother, in 1655. A national school, for children of both sexes, is supported by subscription. On the S. side of the tn. are the remains of an ancient castle, which was taken from the empress Maud, by king Stephen.

WEONARD'S, St. par. England, lower div. hund. Wormelow, co. Hereford. Acres, 4820. Real prop. £4148. Pop. 564. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Hereford. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WERDAU, tn. Germany, kingd. Saxony, on riv. Pleisse; 6 m. W. of Zwickau. Pop. 3000.

WERDENBERG, tn. Switzerland, canton St. Gall, on river Rhine; 8 m. N. of Sargans. Pop. 4000.

WEREHAM, par. England, hund. Clackclose, co Norfolk. Acres, 2700. Real prop. £2927. Pop. 575. Stoke Ferry (P. T. 88). Liv. a cur. with that of Wretton, dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £147.

WERL, tn. Prussia. prov. Westphalia; 19 m. WSW. of Lippstadt. Pop. 2300. It has several large salt-works.

WERNIGERODE, co. Prussia, prov. Saxony, in the Hartz forest. Area, 100 sq. m. Pop. 13,000.—*Wernigerode*, tn., chief place of preceding co., on riv. Zillicherbach; 12 m. WSW. of Halberstadt. Pop. 5100. Lat. 51. 50. N. Long. 10. 47. E. It is divided into the Old and New towns, and the suburb of Nessenrode; it has a considerable trade in corn and spirituous liquors, and in woollens manufactured in the town.

WERNITH, tnshp. England, par. Stockport, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £2821. Pop. 3462. Stockport (P. T. 176). The most considerable part of this tnshp. is called Gee Cross, from a cross erected by the family of Gee; it consists of a spacious street, half a mile in length. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of hats and cotton goods. A court-baron is held annually. Here is a place of worship for Unitarians, with a Sunday-school attached.

WERRA, riv. Germany, which rises in the forest of Thuringia, traverses the principality of Saxe, and part of the electorate of Hesse. At Munden it joins the Fulda; after which the united stream takes the name of the Weser.

WERRINGTON, par. England, hund. Black Torrington, co. Devon. Acres, 5070. Pop. 661. Launceston (P. T. 214). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter.

WERRINGTON, chap. England, par. Paston, lib. Peterborough, co. Northampton. Real prop. £2049. Pop. 537. Peterborough (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Peterborough.

WERTHEIM, co. Germany, in Franconia, now subject to the grand duchy of Baden. Area, 110 sq. m. Pop. 12,000. It produces corn and

wine.—*Wertheim*, town, cap. of the circle of Maine and Tauber, duchy Baden, in co. Wertheim; 20 m. W. of Wurzburg. Pop. 3200. Lat. 49. 44. N. Long. 13. 13. E. It has manufactures of leather and linen, and trade in wine and tobacco. The ancient residence of the counts of Wertheim is now in a decayed state, but the counts and princes have two modern buildings for their residence.

WESEL, or Lower Wesel, tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg, at the confluence of the rivs. Lippe and Rhine; 25 m. ESE. of Cleves. Pop. 8000. Lat. 51. 39. N. Long. 6. 37. E. The manufactures are considerable, particularly those of spirituous liquors. It is fortified with a good citadel.

WESER, riv. Germany, formed by the junction of the Werra and Fulda at Munden; it flows through the territories of Hanover, Brunswick, Prussia, Bremen, and Oldenburg; and runs into the German Ocean, between Oldenburg and Bremen.

WEST, hund. England, co. Cornwall. Acres, 92,600. Pop. 18,254. Containing 19 parishes.

WEST, ward, England, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 118,120. Pop. 7894. Containing 10 parishes.

WEST ACRE, par. England, Lynn div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3400. Real prop. £2564. Pop. 415. Swaffham (P. T. 93). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £20.

WESTBERE, par. England, hund. Blean Gate, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 810. Real prop. £1533. Pop. 219. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. dioc. Canterbury.

WESTBOROUGH, par. England, wapentake of Loveden, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 819. Real prop. £2934. Pop. 215. Grantham (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £73.

WESTBOURN AND SINGLETON, hund. England, rape Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 144,160. Pop. 30,659. Containing 12 pars.

WESTBOURN, par. England, hund. Westbourn, rape Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 4230. Real prop. £8710. Pop. 2031. Chichester (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. and vic. dioc. Chichester.

WESTBURY, par. England, hund. Buckingham, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2570. Real prop. £2009. Pop. 391. Buckingham (P. T. 55). Liv. a vic. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £121.

WESTBURY, hund. England, co. Gloucester. Acres, 22,350. Pop. 6002. Containing 6 pars.

WESTBURY, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Ford, co. Salop. Real prop. £7687. Pop. 1419. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. dioc. Hereford. Here is an endowment of £30 a year for teaching and apprenticing 24 boys and girls. Petty sessions are held here during the winter months.

WESTBURY, par. England, hund. Wells-Forum, co. Somerset. Acres, 3560. Real prop. £5189. Pop. 681. Wells (P. T. 120). Liv. a disch. vic. with the cur. of Priddy, and peculiar, dioc. Bath and Wells.

WESTBURY, hund. England, co. Wilts. Acres, 11,340. Pop. 7324. Containing one parish and borough.

WESTBURY, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, hund. Westbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 11,340. Real prop. £24,551. Pop. 7324. London, 99 m. Liv. a disch. vic. with the curs. of Bratton and Dilton, and peculiar of precentor of Salisbury. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Four ann. fairs. Member of parliament, one. The tn. is situated near Salisbury Plain, and consists of three principal streets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of broad-cloth and kerseymere; a great quantity of malt is made. The charter of incorporation was granted by Henry IV.; the municipal body consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and burgesses. Courts-leet are held in November and May. A court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, is held here and at Warminster alternately. Here are places of worship for Baptists, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. A national school, in which about 40 boys are instructed, was endowed with £1000, by John Matravers, an opulent clothier of this tn. who also left £1000 for clothing 20 poor women at Christmas.

WESTBURY-UPON-SEVERN, par. England, hund. Westbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 7930. Real prop. £9293. Pop. 2032. Newnham (P. T. 120). Liv. a vic. dioc. Gloucester. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WESTBURY-UPON-TRIM, par. England, lower div. hund. Henbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 4610. Pop. 4263. Bristol (P. T. 114.) Liv. a cur. dioc. Bristol. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WESTCHESTER, co. N. America, U. S., SE. of New York. Pop. 36,456. Chief town Bedford.—*Westchester*, tn. Westchester co., New York, on riv. East. Pop. 2362. It is watered by the Westchester creek and Bronze creek, and has manufactures of paper, snuff, paint, &c. Marble is found here.—*Westchester*, bor., cap. Chester co. Pennsylvania; 24 m. W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1500. It has four houses for public worship. The public buildings are a court-house and gaol, with the clerk's offices, academy, and market-house. Here are also a bank, a public library, athenæum, and a cabinet of natural science. A rail-road from this place communicates with the Columbia rail-road.

WEST CLIFFE, par. England, hund. Bewsborough, lathe St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres. 1090. Pop. 82. Dover (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £34.

WESTCOTT, par. England, upper div. hund. Slaughter, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £1134. Pop. 188. Stow-on-the-Wold (P. T. 86). Liv. a rect. dioc. Gloucester.

WEST DERBY, hund. England, co. palat. of Lancaster. Acres, 228,600. Pop. 170,062. Containing 15 parishes.

WEST-EASWRITH, hund. England, rape Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 132,800. Pop. 31,064. Containing 10 parishes.

WESTENHANGER, or Ostenhanger, manor, England, par. Standford, hund. Street, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. Pop. with par. Hythe (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. dioc. Canterbury.

WESTERAS, tn. Sweden, cap. late prov. Westmanland, at the influx of riv. Swarto into lake Malar; 48 m. WNW. of Stockholm. Pop. 3000. Lat. 59. 36. N. Long. 16. 31. E.

WESTERAS, prov. Sweden. Area, 2800 sq. m. Pop. 85,000. It comprises the western part of Westmanland, and NW. part of Upland.

WESTERDALE, par. England, E. div. lib. Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 8750.

Real prop. £1653. Pop. 281. Guisborough (P. T. 245). Liv. a cur. dioc. York.

WESTERFIELD, par. England, hund. Bosmere and Claydon, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1880. Real prop. £1538. Pop. 327. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

WESTERHAM, hund. England, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 169,510. Pop. 73,942. Containing two pars.

WESTERHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Westerham, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 5740. Real prop. £6311. Pop. 1985. London, 21 m. Liv. a vic. with the cur. of Edenbridge, dioc. Rochester. Market-day, Wednesday. Two ann. fairs. Situated on the declivity of an eminence, near the west border of the county, intersected by the river Darent, which rises in the neighbourhood: near the centre is a large obelisk, used as a market-house. This town is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held for the hundred, for the recovery of debts under £5. The church is a spacious, ancient, and venerable structure, containing a fine cenotaph to the memory of the celebrated General Wolfe, who was born in this town, January 2d, 1727. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists.

WESTERLEIGH, parish, England, hund. Puckle-Church, co. Gloucester. Acres, 3840. Real prop. £10,889. Pop. 1709. Chipping Sodbury (P. T. 108). Liv. a cur. dioc. Gloucester. Here are two endowed schools, in which 10 boys and 10 girls are educated.

WESTERLY, tn. N. America, U. S. Washington co., Rhode Island, E. side of riv. Pawcatuck; 18 m. W. of Charleston. Pop. 1903. There are 2 banks, 2 academies, and a woollen cloth factory.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See Hebrides.

WESTERN ISLANDS, a name sometimes given to the Azores. See Azores.

WESTERWYK, seaport-tn. Sweden, prov. Smaland, on a bay of the Baltic; 68 m. N. of Calmar. Pop. 3000. Lat. 57. 44. N. Long. 16. 40. E. It has manufactures of woollen, and a trade in wood, iron, and naval stores.

WESTFIELD, par. England, hund. Mitford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 400. Real prop. £577. Pop. 127. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Whinburgh, dioc. Norwich.

WESTFIELD, par. England, hund. Baldstow, rape Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 4600. Real prop. £3390. Pop. 938. Battle (P. T. 56). Liv. a vic. dioc. Chichester.

WESTFIELD, tn. N. America, U. S. Hampden co., Massachusetts; 93 m. WSW. of Boston. Pop. 2941. It has a Congregational meeting-house, a respectable and flourishing academy, and some manufactures.

WESTGATE, hund. England, lathe St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 8890. Pop. 4917. Containing 5 parishes.

WESTGATE, tnshp. England, par. St. John, W. div. Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 210. Pop. 2996. Newcastle (P. T. 274).

WEST GRINSTEAD, hund. England, rape Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 17,960. Pop. 8180. Containing four parishes.

WESTHALL, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2960. Real prop. £2300. Pop. 442. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich.

WESTHAM, par. England, hund. Lowey, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 3870. Real prop. £5623. Pop. 752. Hailsham (P. T. 59). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chichester.

WESTHORPE, par. England, hund. Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1790. Real prop. £1706. Pop. 263. Stow Market (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

WEST INDIES. See Indies, West.

WESTLETON, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2590. Real prop. £2987. Pop. 884. Yoxford (P. T. 94). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Norwich.

WESTLEY, or Westley Waterless, par. England, hund. Radfield, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £1010. Pop. 158. Newmarket (P. T. 61). Liv. a rect. dioc. Ely.

WESTLEY, par. England, hund. Thingoe, co. Suffolk. Acres, 680. Real prop. £974. Pop. 132. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. with that of Fornham All Saints, dioc. Norwich.

WEST-LINTON, or Levington, tnshp. England, par. Kirk Linton, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £3257. Pop. 629. Longtown (P. T. 309).

WESTMANLAND, or Westmania, prov. Sweden. Area, 5000 sq. m. Pop. 110,000. It is bounded by Gestricia, Dalecarlia, Upland, Nericia, Sudermanland, and Warmeland. It is watered by several rivers, and contains a number of lakes. The iron mines of Westmanland are, except those of Dannemora, the most productive in Sweden. Silver and lead are also procured in considerable quantities. This prov. with Upland, now forms the new province of Westeras.

WESTMEATH, co. Ireland, prov. Leinster. Extreme length, 42 m.; breadth, 34 m. Acres, 371,979. Pop. 136,872. It is divided into 13 bars. 1 bor., 6 mkt.-tns., and 67 pars. Members of parliament, 3. Diocese of Meath and Ardagh; archdiocese of Armagh. Bounded N. by the county of Cavan, E. by Meath, alias East Meath, W. by Longford, and S. by King's County. The surface is somewhat hilly, interspersed with bog, and with numerous depositions of water; but contains a proportion of arable and pasture land, exceeding considerably the consumption of its population. Few counties are better watered. The noble river Shannon separates it from the province of Connaught, the other rivers are the Inny, Dele, and Brosna; the lakes are the great pride and ornament of Westmeath, they are Dereveragh, Lene, Iron, Lough Owel, Lough Ennel, and Lough Reagh, a great inland sea, adorned with wooded islands, and now navigated by steamers, besides several others of less note. The baronies are named Demifore, Moygeesh, Corkerry, Moyashell and Magheredernon, Delvin, Farbill, Rathconrath, Killkenny West, Brawney, Clonlonan, Moycashel, and Fertullagh. The chief towns are Athlone, Clonmellon, Castletown, Delvin, Castle-Pollard, Kinnegad, Mullingar, Killbeggan, Street, Rathowen, Ballymore, and Moyvore. The linen manufacture, cutting, sale, transport of turf, woollen manufacture, and agricultural pursuits form the employment of the population. Two members are returned to parliament for the county, and one for the borough of Athlone. The family of Nugent enjoy the dignity of marquis of Westmeath.

WEST MEDINA, lib. England, co. Southampton. Acres, 86,810. Pop. 35,431. Containing 16 parishes.

WESTMESTON, par. England, hund. Street, rape Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 2090. Real prop. £1566. Pop. 494. Lewes (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. with the cur. of East Chiltington, dioc. Chichester.

WESTMORESTOWN, par. Ireland, bar. Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. with Leixlip. Leixlip (P. T. 10). Liv. a vic. dioc. and archdioc. Dublin.

WEST-MILL, par. England, hund. Braughin, co. Hertford. Acres, 2130. Real prop. £2741. Pop. 418. Buntingford (P. T. 31). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lincoln.

WESTMINSTER, hund. England, co. Gloucester. Acres, 14,140. Pop. 4140. Containing 11 pars.

WESTMINSTER, city, England, co. Middlesex. See article LONDON.

WESTMORELAND, co. England. Extreme length 40 m., breadth 32 m. Acres, 485,990. Pop. 55,041. It is divided into 4 wards, 32 pars., 1 bor., and 5 mkt.-tns. Members of parliament four. Northern circuit. Dioceses of Carlisle and Chester. Province of York. Bounded N. by Cumberland, E. by Durham and Yorkshire, S. by the latter county and Lancashire, and W. by Lancashire and Cumberland. Under the dominion of the Romans this part of the country was included in the province of Maxima Cæsariensis, and after their retreat this county formed a part of the kingdom of Strathclyde, or Cumbria, and subsequently of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumberland. It is of a very irregular shape. The surface consists of lofty mountains, naked hills, and black barren moors, which here, as well as in Cumberland, are frequently called fells; between the mountains are pleasant and fertile valleys, watered by rivers, among the most extensive of which are the Vale of the Eden. Among the principal mountain heights are Helvellyn and Bowfell, on the confines of Cumberland; Rydalhead, near Ambleside; and the High Street, so called from an ancient road which passes along its summit. This county is distinguished for the number and picturesque beauties of its lakes, among which the most important are Winander Mere, Ulles Water, Grass Mere, Hawes Water, Elter Water, Broad Water, and Rydal Water. Winander Mere, situate on the western border of the county, is about 10½ miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth, covering a space of 2574 acres. Ulles Water is about 9 miles in length, and 2 in its broadest part, the depth varying from 35 to 36 fathoms. In this lake are found plenty of perch and eels, and some char, as well as a peculiar kind of trout, called gray trout, some of which weigh 30 pounds. The principal rivers are the Eden, Eamont, Lowther or Loder, Lune, and Kent. The land which is under tillage, is principally appropriated to the growth of oats, but barley and wheat are also raised, as well as turnips and potatoes, the latter especially in the neighbourhood of Kendal. Some of the mountains afford good pasturage for sheep, and on the lower heights graze herds of black cattle. On the moors are bred great numbers of geese, and the hills abound with grouse, and hence they are the great resort of sportsmen during the shooting season. Among the mineral productions of the county are lead, copper, coal, marble, slate, gypsum, freestone, and limestone. Lead is found in the mines of Dunfell, Dufton, and other places. Quarries of marble have been opened near the river Kent, about three miles south of Kendal, near Ambleside, and elsewhere. Westmoreland is divided politically into the baronies of Kendal and Westmoreland, the former of which contains the wards of Kendal and Lonsdale; and the latter, sometimes termed the Barony of Appleby, comprises the East and West wards. The only borough is Kendal, but Appleby is the county town. The market-towns are Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Stephen, and Milnthorp, which is also a seaport, and Orton. Among the seats of the nobility and gentry in this county may be mentioned Lowther Castle, belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale; Appleby Castle, to the Earl of Thanet, hereditary high sheriff of the county; Sizergh Hall, to Thomas Strickland, Esq.; and Leven's Hall to the Hon. Colonel Howard. Westmoreland gives the title of earl to the family of Fane.

WESTMORELAND, tn. N. America, U. S., Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on riv. Connecticut; 65 m. WSW. of Concord. Pop. 1647. It contains meeting-houses for Baptists and Congregationalists.—*Westmoreland*, co., SW. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 38,400. Chief tn. Greensburg. —*Westmoreland*, co., NE. of Virginia. Pop. 8411.

WESTOE, bor., tnshp., and chap. England, par. Jarrow, E. div. Chester ward, co. palat. of Durham. Acres, 1590. Real prop. £12,194. Pop. 9682. South Shields (P. T. 278). Liv. a cur. dioc. Durham. It forms a suburb to South Shields; the market-place and many of the principal streets of which are in this tnshp. In conjunction with South Shields it enjoys the privilege of sending one member to parliament, an advantage conferred upon it by the Reform Bill in 1832.

WESTON, par. England, hund. Broadwater, co. Hertford. Acres, 4530. Real prop. £4447. Pop. 1046. Stevenage (P. T. 31). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln.

WESTON, par. England, wapentake Elloe, parts Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2550. Real prop. £4079. Pop. 567. Spalding (P. T. 96). Liv. a vic. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £90.

WESTON, par. England, hund. Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2670. Real prop. £2293. Pop. 406. Reepham (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

WESTON, par. England, hund. Bath Forum, co. Somerset, situate on the Avon. Acres, 2230. Real prop. £9940. Pop. 2560. Bath (P. T. 106). Liv. a vic. dioc. Bath and Wells.

WESTON, par. England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 720. Real prop. £1592. Pop. 233. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

WESTON, par. and tnshp. England, upper div. wapentake of Claro, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 4460. Real prop. £1153. Pop. 521. Otley (P. T. 205). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. York.

WESTON, ALCONBURY, par. England, hund. Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1540. Real prop. £2156. Pop. 441. Huntingdon (P. T. 59). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

WESTON-UPON-AVON, par. England, upper div. hund. Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1540. Real prop. £1833. Pop. 108. Chippen Campden (P. T. 90). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £80.

WESTON, BAMPFYLDE, par. England, hund. Catsash, co. Somerset. Acres, 620. Real prop.

£1303. Pop. 123. Castle Cary (P. T. 113). Liv. a rect. dioc. Bath and Wells.

WESTON BEGGARD, par. England, hund. Radlow, co. Hereford. Acres, 1110. Real prop. £1308. Pop. 281. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £128.

WESTON, Birt, par. England, hund. Longtree, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2120. Real prop. £1906. Pop. 138. Tetbury (P. T. 99). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Gloucester.

WESTON-IN-THE-CLAY, par. England, N. div. wapentake Thurgarton, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1690. Pop. 395. Tuxford (P. T. 137). Liv. a rect. dioc. York.

WESTON, Cold, par. England, hund. Munslow, co. Salop. Acres, 670. Real prop. £304. Pop. 25. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £100.

WESTON, Colville, par. England, hund. Radfield, co. Cambridge. Acres, 2943. Real prop. £2442. Pop. 444. Linton (P. T. 48). Liv. a rect. dioc. Ely.

WESTON, Coney, par. England, hund. Blackbourn, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £1685. Pop. 255. East Harling (P. T. 89). Liv a disch. rect. with that of Barningham, dioc. Norwich.

WESTON-SUB-EDGE, par. England, upper div. hund. Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2200. Real prop. £3053. Pop. 367. Chipping Campden (P. T. 90). Liv. a rect. dioc. Gloucester.

WESTON, Favell, par. England, hund. Spelhoe, co. Northampton. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £2261. Pop. 443. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. dioc. Peterborough.

WESTON-IN-GORDANO, par. England, hund. Portbury, co. Somerset. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £1293. Pop. 124. Bristol (P. T. 114). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £15.

WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN, par. England, hund. Ploughley, co. Oxford. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £3139. Pop. 494. Bicester (P. T. 54). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £125.

WESTONING, or Weston Inge, par. England, hund. Manshead, co. Bedford. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £2018. Pop. 627. Ampthill (P. T. 45). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Lincoln. Ann. val. £124.

WESTON, King's, par. England, hund. Catsash, co. Somerset. Acres, 1220. Pop. 122. Somerton (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Bath and Wells.

WESTON-UNDER-LIZARD, par. England, W. div. hund. Cuttlestone, co. Stafford. Acres, 2640. Real prop. £2919. Pop. 257. Shiffaal (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, par. England, hund. Winterstoke, co. Somerset. Acres, 2190. Real prop. £1930. Pop. 1310. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Bath and Wells. It contains commodious inns and lodging-houses, and good baths. It has greatly increased in size of late years, and a convenient market-house has been erected. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the sprat and herring fishery.

WESTON, Market, par. England, hund. Blackbourn, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £1363. Pop. 312. East Harling (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Norwich.

WESTON, Old, par. England, hund. Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £1487. Pop. 356. Kimbolton (P. T. 63). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln.

WESTON, Patrick, par. England, hund. Odiham. Basingstoke div., co. Southampton. Acres, 1540. Real prop. £863. Pop. 210. Odiham (P. T. 40). Liv. a cur. dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £20.

WESTON-UNDER-PENYARD, par. England, lower div. hund. Greytree, co. Hereford. Acres, 3220. Real prop. £5067. Pop. 639. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a rect. dioc. Hereford.

WESTON, Peverell, or Penny Cross, chap. England, par. St. Andrew, hund. Roborough, co. Devon. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £5932. Pop. 274. Plymouth (P. T. 216). Liv. a cur. dioc. Exeter.

WESTON-UNDER-RED-CASTLE, chap. England, par. Hodnet, Drayton div., hund. Bradford North, co. Salop. Real prop. £1797. Pop. 328. Wem (P. T. 163). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WESTON, South, par. England, hund. Pirton, co. Oxford. Acres, 570. Real prop. £841. Pop. 118. Tetsworth (P. T. 42). Liv. a rect. dioc. Oxford.

WESTON-UPON-TRENT, parish, England, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £3688. Pop. 387. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WESTON-UPON-TRENT, par. England. S. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £2186. Pop. 608. Stafford (P. T. 141). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £52.

WESTON TURVILLE, par. England, hund. Aylesbury, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2450. Real prop. £3676. Pop. 637. Wendover (P. T. 35). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WESTON UNDERWOOD, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £2739. Pop. 441. Olney (P. T. 55). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £50. The poet Cowper resided here for several years during the latter part of his life.

WESTON-UNDER-WEATHERLY, parish. England, Southam div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £1893. Pop. 208. Warwick (P. T. 90). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £70.

WESTON-UPON-WELLAND, par. England, hund. Corby, co. Northampton. Acres, 1040. Real prop. £1527. Pop. 208. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a vic. with that of Sutton Basset, in dioc. Peterborough.

WESTON-IN-ZOYLAND, parish, England, hund. Whitley, co. Somerset. Acres, 2180. Real prop. £6302. Pop. 937. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

WESTOVER, lib. England, New Forest, W. div, co. Southampton. Acres, 65,870. Pop. 733. Containing one parish.

WESTOW, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2700. Real prop. £1653. Pop. 606. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York.

WESTPALSTOWN, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Balruddery, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 280. Balbriggan (P. T. 19). Liv. a vic. dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin.

WESTPHALIA, formerly a circle of Germany. Area, 27,000 sq. m. Pop. 2,500,000. It contained, previous to the new modelling of 1802,

the bishoprics of Munster, Liege, Baden, and Osnabruck; the duchies of Oldenburg, Cleves, Juliers, and Berg; the principalities of East Friesland, Moers, Minden, Verden, and Nassau; 7 abbeys, 29 domains or lordships, and the free towns of Cologne, Aix la Chapelle, and Dortmund. At the peace of Luneville, all the parts of Westphalia on the W. of the Rhine were ceded to France; and in 1806, when the Confederation of the Rhine was formed, the circle itself was suppressed. In 1808 the French emperor erected the remainder into a kingdom, in favour of his brother Jerome, and added to it the electorates of Hesse-Cassel and Hanover. Cassel was the capital. After the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, this new kingdom was overrun by the allies, and the government overthrown. The whole territory now belongs to Prussia, Hanover, and Oldenburg.

WESTPHALIA, duchy W. of Germany. Area, 1700 sq. m. Pop. 150,000. It has on the E. the circle of the Upper Rhine, and on the three other sides that of Westphalia. It now forms part of the Prussian province of Westphalia, and government of Arensberg. Its south division is rich in forests and mines. Westphalia hams are exported principally from this quarter.

WESTPHALIA, prov. of Prussia. Area, 8300 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000. Lat. 50. 43. to 52. 30. N. It is divided into the three govs. of Munster, Minden, and Arensberg. The corn produced is hardly equal to the consumption, but flax is raised in great quantities; and the breeding of cattle is carried on to a great extent. The mountainous districts contain mines of iron, lead, copper, and coal. There are also extensive salt works. The manufactures of the prov. are linen, hardware, leather, glass, paper, and cotton.

WESTPOINT, tn. N. America, U. S., Orange co., New York, W. bank of riv. Hudson; 58 m. above New York. The United States Military Academy at this place, was established by Congress in 1802, for the instruction of young men destined for the army.

WESTPORT, seaport, mkt., fair, and post-tn. Ireland, par. Oughaval, bar. Morisk, co. Mayo, prov. Connaught. Pop. 4448. Dublin, 170 m. Four ann. fairs. It is a prosperous place, is rapidly advancing in commercial character, and from this port are shipped annually, linen-cloth, butter, pork, and corn. An extensive distillery is in constant work here; and this is one of the permanent military stations.

WESTPORT, par. England, hund. Malmsbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £2969. Pop. 1286. Malmsbury (P. T. 96). Liv. a vic. with the curs. of Brokenborough and Charlton, dioc. Salisbury.

WESTPORT, tn. N. America, U. S. Bristol co., Massachusetts, on Buzzard's Bay; 60 m. S. of Boston. Pop. 2773; with some trade.

WESTRAY, one of the Orkney islands, Scotland, comprising the united pars. of St. Mary and Cross Kirk, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Real prop. £1160. Pop. 2125. Kirkwall (P. T. 20). Liv. in presb. of North Isles, synod Orkney. Peats, sandstone, and sandstone-flag, are everywhere abundant. Though the coast is indented by several bays, the only safe harbour is that termed Pier o'Well. The fisheries are very productive; lobsters are plentiful; and about 300 tons of kelp are annually manufactured. Picts' huts, tumuli, large graves, encircled with stone, with various other relics of antiquity, are met with here.

WESTRUTHER, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Berwick; 5 m. in length, by 4 m. in breadth. Real prop. £4683. Pop. 830. Greenlaw (P. T. 36). Liv. in presb. of Launder and synod Merse and Teviotdale. The village has considerably increased of late years, by the erection of a number of new houses, each having a garden and two or more acres of land attached.

WESTWARD, par. England, Allerdale ward below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 13,120. Pop. 1253. Wigton (P. T. 303). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £58. Here are excellent quarries of limestone, red freestone, and slates, and also seams of cannel and other coal. About 1½ m. N. of the church, and 1 m. S. of Wigtown, on the Roman road from the city of Carlisle to Ellenborough, is Old Carlisle, the site of an extensive Roman station, still covered with ruins and foundations of innumerable buildings. There are also vestiges of several intrenchments in this par., and others of a circular form.

WESTWELL, par. England, hund. Calehill, lathe Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 5130. Real prop. £4542. Pop. 861. Charing (P. T. 47). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Canterbury.

WESTWELL, par. England, hund. Bampton, co. Oxford. Acres, 890. Real prop. £1309. Pop. 162. Burford (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. dioc. Oxford.

WESTWICK, par. England, hund. Tunstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £850. Pop. 210. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £130.

WESTWOOD, par. England, hund. Elstub and Everley, co. Wilts. Acres, 950. Real prop. £1327. Pop. 390. Bradford (P. T. 100). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salisbury.

WETHERAL, par. and tnshp. England, Cumberland ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 10,620. Real prop. £9966. Pop. 4149. Carlisle (P. T. 301). Liv. a cur. with that of Warwick, in dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £58. Situated on the banks of the Eden, and containing quarries of red freestone and alabaster. Poor children are instructed by means of a small bequest. Here are remains of a priory of Benedictine monks, consisting of a tower gateway, with a fine elliptical arch.

WETHERBY, mkt.-tn. and chap. England, par. Spofforth, upper div. wapentake Claro, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2040. Real prop. £3727. Pop. 1321. London, 194 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Four ann. fairs. Situate on the river Wharfe, here crossed by a stone bridge. The tn. which is well built, consists chiefly of one long street, behind which is the market-place. A little above the bridge the river forms a beautiful cascade, by falling over a high dam, erected for the purpose of enabling several mills to grind corn, press oil, and rasp logwood, for the use of clothiers and dyers. The quarter sessions for the West riding are held here at Christmas. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents. During the civil wars this town was garrisoned for the parliament, and successfully repulsed two attacks made upon it by Sir Thomas Glenham.

WETHERDEN, par. England, hund. Stow, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2060. Real prop. £2304. Pop. 487. Stow Market (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WETHERINGSET, par. England, hund. Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 3980. Real prop. £4696. Pop. (with Brokford) 1001. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WETHERLEY, hund. England, co. Cambridge. Acres, 18,559. Pop. 4412. Containing 11 parishes.

WETHERSFIELD, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 4250. Real prop. £5971. Pop. 1698. Braintree (P. T. 40). Liv. a vic. in dioc. London. There is a place of worship for Independents; an endowed school for teaching and partly clothing twenty boys, and another for teaching, partly clothing, and finding books for twenty girls.

WETHERSFIELD, town, N. America, U. S. Hartford co., Connecticut, on W. bank of river Connecticut; 4 m. S. of Hartford. Pop. 3862. It contains 3 parishes, and is famous for raising great quantities of onions.

WETTENHALL, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Over, hund. Eddisbury, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 1790. Real prop. £2019. Pop. 272. Nantwich (P. T. 164). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £120.

WETTEREN, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on riv. Scheldt; 7 m. E. of Ghent. Pop. 7400. Lat. 51. 1. N. Long. 3. 54. E. It has manufactures of linen, lace, and woollens; and carries on a considerable trade.

WETTIN, tn. Prussia, duchy of Magdeburg, prov. Saxony, on riv. Saale; 29 m. WNW. of Leipsic. Pop. 2700. Lat. 51. 35. N. Long. 11. 52. E.

WETTON, par. England, S. div. hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Acres, 2600. Real prop. £2484. Pop. 497. Ashbourn (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £41. On Ecton Hill are extensive lead and copper mines, which afford employment to a number of the inhabitants. Here is a remarkable cavern called Thor's Cave.

WETWANG, par. and tnshp. England, partly in lib. of St. Peter of York, and partly in wapentake of Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 5740. Real prop. £2573. Pop. 621. Great Driffield (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. vic. and peculiar, dean and chapter of York.

WETZLAR, tn. Prussia, gov. Treves, prov. Lower Rhine, in a circle of the same name, on riv. Lahn; 25 m. N. of Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 4300. Lat. 50. 33. N. Long. 8. 28. E. It was the seat of the chamber or court of appeal of the empire, from 1693 to 1806, when it was abolished. The only public establishments are a classical school, and an institution for teaching mechanical arts.

WEVELGHEM, tn. kingd. Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on riv. Nederbeeke. Pop. 3100. With a manufacture of dimities.

WEXFORD, co. Ireland, prov. Leinster, extreme length, 56 m.; breadth, 32 m. Acres, 401,413. Pop. 182,713. It is divided into 8 bars., 2 bors., 5 mkt.-tns., and 148 pars. Members of parliament, 4. Dioceses of Ferns, Dublin and Glendalough; archdiocese of Dublin. It occupies the SE. angle of the island, is immediately opposite to S. Wales, from which it is separated by St. George's Channel. Bounded E. and S. by the sea, W. by the haven of Waterford and the rivs. Barrow and Suir, and on the N. and NE. it is detached from the adjacent counties of Carlow and Wicklow by stupendous mountains, in which only two passes occur, one by the sea side at Arklow, the other, called Scollough Gap, opening into the county of Carlow. The surface is generally dotted with insulated hills, some of which attain considerable altitudes, and are composed of secondary strata, chiefly schistose argillite. The rivers are the Barrow, Slaney, and Bann. On the S. are the harbours of Bannow, where earl Strongbow first landed, Lough Harbour, a shallow inlet, Grenore Bay, Wexford Haven, and the little artificial harbour of Courtown. Agriculture is in an improved state; the extensive shore affords sea-sand and weed, both forming an admirable manure, and in this district beans and barley are raised in alternate crops for years. Grain of every description, tares, rape, turnips, and potatoes are raised through the county generally, and find an exit at the quays of Enniscorthy and Wexford. At a place, called Bunastown, lead-ore was discovered, and copper-ore at Kinlogue, near Wexford; limestone is found in several places. The bars. are Ballaghkeen, Bargie, Bantry, Forth, Gore, Scarewalsh, Shelburne, and Shelmalier. Wexford is the assize town, and the capital of the county. Enniscorthy is a place of some trade, for the promotion of which it is well circumstanced. New Ross, on the Barrow, is a prosperous place, and a borough town. Gorey, Clonmines, Taghmore, ancient boroughs, are now insignificant villages. Ferns, the residence of the bishop, is a mean town; but Newtown Barry is one of the most pleasing villages in the province of Munster. The manufactures consist of iron, linen, and woollen. The exports are chiefly agricultural productions. Fish is a very important source of employment, the great fishing banks on the eastern coast lying immediately off this county. There are two members returned to parliament for the county, one for the town of Wexford, and one for the town of New Ross.

WEXFORD, tn. Ireland, comprehending the pars. of St. Therius, St. Mary's, St. Michael's, St. Patrick's, St. Selskan, and St. Tulloge, in bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster; situate upon the riv. Slaney. Pop. 10,673. Dublin, 94 m. Five ann. fairs. It is the county town, returns a member to parliament, is irregularly built, with narrow and inconvenient streets, but is, notwithstanding, the best and most populous town in the county. Amongst the public buildings are two churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, two meeting houses for Dissenters, the county gaol, court-house, market-house, barracks, infirmary, fever hospital, and lunatic asylum. The river is crossed by a wooden bridge, 2100 feet in length, and the quay is extensive and convenient. The Danes are acknowledged to have been the founders of this town. The harbour is obstructed by a bar, and its entrance defended by two forts: Fort Margaret, on the N. side, and Fort Roselair on the S. On the 4th of May, 1170, the English wrested the town from the Danish occupants, after a spirited siege of four days. Cromwell besieged this place in 1649, and having obtained admission through the treachery of James Stafford, put the garrison, consisting of 2000 soldiers, with Sir Edward Butler the governor, inhumanly to death. The corporation is composed of a mayor, mayor of the staple, recorder, 2 bailiffs, and a town-clerk. The chief trade consists in the export of malt,

barley, wheat, oats, butter, beef, hides, and tallow. The woollen manufacture is extensively carried on in the suburbs. Here are two reading or news rooms, a diocesan school of 36 boarders and 47 day scholars; a Lancasterian school of 207 children, and a convent school of 230 girls. Wexford gives the title of earl to the ancient and noble family of Talbot, earls of Shrewsbury in England.

WEXHAM, par. England, hund. Stoke, co. Buckingham. Acres, 670. Real prop. £1145. Pop. 181. Slough (P. T. 20). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WEXIO or KRONOBORG, prov. Sweden, s. of Smaland. Area 3480 sq. m. Pop. 90,000.

WEYBREAD, par. England, hund. Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £3268. Pop. 708. Harleston (P. T. 99). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £90.

WEYBRIDGE, par. England, hund. Elmbridge, co. Surrey. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £4162. Pop. 930. Guildford (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester. In the neighbourhood are many elegant seats, the principal of which is Oatlands, the country residence of his royal highness the late duke of York. Here is a place of worship for Baptists; and also an endowed school, in which 12 poor children are instructed.

WEYHILL, par. England, hund. Andover, Andover div., co. Southampton. Acres, 1920. Pop. 429. Andover (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. dioc. Winchester. Situate on the border of Salisbury plain, and celebrated for the great fair held in the neighbourhood, on the first day of which more than 140,000 sheep have been sold.

WEYMOUTH, seaport, bor. and mkt.-tn. England, hund. Calliford-Tree, div. Dorchester, but having a separate jurisdiction; co. Dorset. Acres, 1510. Pop. 7655. London, 128 m. Liv. a cur. annexed to rect. of Wyke Regis. Mkt.-day, Tuesday. Members of parliament, with Melcombe Regis, 2. This place is situate on the bank of the river Wey, near its mouth, opposite to Melcombe Regis, with which it is united by a handsome stone bridge. It is noted in Doomsday-book, under the appellation of Wai or Waia; but it existed at an earlier period, as it is mentioned in a charter granted by king Athelstan to the abbey of Milton in 938. Weymouth was constituted one borough with Melcombe Regis by a charter of queen Elizabeth, which was confirmed by act of parliament in the 15th year of James I. but this charter being forfeited, through the neglect of the corporation, in 1803, a new one was granted by George III. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, 18 councillors, a town clerk, and other officers. Here are quarterly courts of session for the trial of all except capital offences; and a court of record is held weekly, for the recovery of debts unlimited in amount. This town has returned two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward II. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyan Methodists. Two national schools have been established at Weymouth, and one on the Lancasterian plan. The town is delightfully situated on the s. side of the harbour, at the foot of a considerable eminence; the streets chiefly extend along the sea shore, near which stand the most fashionable residences, including many handsome, and some splendid buildings, especially on the esplanade, which is one of the finest walks in England, being more than half-a-mile in length, and about 30 feet in breadth. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are supplied with water, under the direction of an incorporated company. Here are assembly rooms, a theatre, and other places of public amusement, with several well conducted circulating libraries. There is also an edifice, called the Royal Lodge, erected for the residence of George III. and his family during their occasional visits to Weymouth. The harbour is admirably adapted for bathing; the sands, which are very firm and smooth, declining so gradually into the sea, that the water is only knee deep 300 feet from the shore. Coal, timber, wine, spirits, and rice are imported; and among the exports are pipeclay, Roman cement, bricks, tiles, slates, Portland stone, deals, corn, and flour. Ship-building is carried on here, and likewise rope and sail-making. Three steam-packets start twice a week for Jersey, Guernsey, and the neighbouring islands; and a cutter, for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise, sails weekly. Races take place in the vicinity of the town annually in the month of August. Weymouth gives the title of viscount to the marquis of Bath.

WHADDON, par. England, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 3730. Real prop. £2653. Pop. 889. Stoney Stratford (P. T. 52). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £126. Whaddon Hall was once the seat of Arthur, Lord Grey, who in 1568 was honoured by a visit from queen Elizabeth.

WHADDON, par. England, hund. Armingford, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1324. Real prop. £1701. Pop. 339. Royston (P. T. 37). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £107.

WHADDON, par. England, middle div. hund. Dudstone and King's Barton, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £1204. Pop. 152. Gloucester (P. T. 104). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £33.

WHADDON, par. England, hund. Melksham, co. Wilts. Acres, 580. Real prop. £439. Pop. 58. Trowbridge (P. T. 99). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £134.

WHALESBONE, hundred, England, rape Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 126,240. Pop. 24,299. Containing two parishes.

WHALEY, tnshp. England, par. Taxall, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £1606. Pop. (with Yeardsley) 403. Stockport (P. T. 176).

WHALEY ABBEY. See BALLYKINE.

WHALLEY, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Blackburn, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 180,140. Pop. 97,868. Of tnshp. acres, 1890. Real prop. £2627. Pop. 1151. Clitheroe (P. T. 217). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £115. This extensive parish contains 49 chapelries and tnshps. and is about 30 miles long, and 15 broad, though but little more than half its ancient extent, which included the present parishes of Blackburn, Chipping, Mitton, Ribchester, Rochdale, and Slaidburn, which have been separated from it at different times. Here are manufactures of cotton, rope, and nails. The church is a spacious structure, in the early Gothic style of architecture, of which the chancel is a very fine specimen. Here is also a place of worship for

Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school, founded by queen Elizabeth, was rebuilt by subscription in 1725; this school, in conjunction with those of Burnley and Middletown, has an interest in 13 scholarships, founded in Brasennose College, Oxford, by Dr. Nowell, in 1572. A national school was erected by subscription in 1819. Whalley is chiefly celebrated for the ruins of its ancient abbey; the remains, which are still considerable, present specimens of the early decorated, and later styles of Gothic architecture.

WHALTON, par. and tnshp. England, W. div. Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 6169. Real prop. £9985. Pop. 548. Morpeth (P. T. 288). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Durham. It is pleasantly situate on the rivers Blythe and Howburn, is well built, and contains many commodious houses. Here is an endowed school for the instruction of poor children.

WHAMPOA, seaport-tn. China, on an island in the river of Canton, 2 m. below Canton. Lat. 23. 6. N. Here large ships anchor and carry on their communication with Canton by boats.

WHAPLODE, par. England, wapentake Elloe, parts Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 10,270. Real prop. £9312. Pop. 1998. Holbeach (P. T. 107). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

WHAPLODE DROVE, par. England, wapentake Elloe, parts Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2830. Real prop. £1715. Pop. 580. Crowland (P. T. 87). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln.

WHARRAM, Percy, par. England, wapentake Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 8480. Pop. 330. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann val. £52.

WHARRAM-IN-THE-STREET, par. England, wapentake Buckrose, co. York, E. riding, Acres, 2080. Real prop. £1922. Pop. 150. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a disch. vic. and peculiar, dean and chapter of York. Ann. val. £70.

WHATCOTT, par. England, Brailes div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £1156. Pop. 219. Shipston-upon-Stour (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester.

WHATFIELD, or Wheatfield, par. England, hund. Cosford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1540. Real prop. £1932. Pop. 377. Bildeston (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WHATLEY, par. England, hund. Frome, co. Somerset. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £2642. Pop. 386. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells. It abounds with freestone, beneath which is limestone rock to a considerable depth; fossil shells are embedded in the former, and are also found in great abundance over the entire surface.

WHATLINGTON, par. England, hund. Battle, rape Hastings, co. Sussex. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £936. Pop. 286. Battle (P. T. 56). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £140.

WHATTON, Long, par. England, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2050. Real prop. £1606. Pop. 855. Loughborough (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WHATTON-UPON-SMITE, par. England, N. div. wapentake Bingham, co. Nottingham. Acres, 3100. Real prop. £2960. Pop. 677. Bingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. The church consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel; with a tower at the angle formed by the N. aisle and chancel: it contains the effigy of a knight templar in armour.

WHEATACRE, All Saints, par. England, hund. Clavering, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £1606. Pop. 186. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. with the cur. of Barnley and vic. of Mutford, dioc. Norwich.

WHEATACRE BURGH, St. Peter, par. England, hund. Clavering, co. Norfolk. Pop. 388. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WHEATENHURST, parish, England, lower div. hund. Whitston, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1760. Real prop. £2048. Pop. 423. Stroud (P. T. 101). Liv. a disch. cur. dioc. Gloucester. Ann val. £104.

WHEATFIELD, parish, England, hund. Pirton, co. Oxford. Acres, 540. Real prop. £1084. Pop. 105. Tetsworth (P. T. 42). Liv. a rect. dioc. Oxford.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD, par. England, hund. Dacorum, co. Hertford. Acres, 5140. Real prop. £7315. Pop. 1666. Welwyn (P. T. 25). Liv. a rect. with the cur. of Harpenden, dioc. Lincoln. The church is a curious and ancient cruciform structure, with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire. Here is also a place of worship for independents.

WHEATHILL, par. England, hund. Stottesden, co. Salop. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £1439. Pop. 123. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford.

WHEATHILL, par. England, hund. Whitley, co. Somerset. Acres, 330. Real prop. £895. Pop. 56. Castle Cary (P. T. 113). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £120.

WHEATLEY, chap. England, par. Cuddesden, hund. Bullington, co. Oxford. Acres, 970. Real prop. £2295. Pop. 976. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £113.

WHEATLEY, North, par. England, North Clay div. wapentake Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 2010. Real prop. £2538. Pop. 435. East Retford (P. T. 145). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £105.

WHEATLEY, South, par. England, North Clay div. wapentake Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 600. Real prop. £864. Pop. 35. East Retford (P. T. 145). Liv. a disch. rect. peculiar Southwell. Ann. val. £120.

WHEATON, Aston, chap. England, par. Lapley, W. div. hund. Cuttlestone, co. Stafford. Acres, 2070. Pop. 1042. Penkridge (P. T. 131). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WHEELING, tn. N. America, U. S. Ohio co., Virginia, on riv. Ohio; 57 m. SW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 5221. It contains a court-house, gaol, church, and nail factory.

WHELDRAKE, par. England, wapentake Ouse and Derwent, co. York, East riding. Acres, 5010. Real prop. £4507. Pop. 691. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

WHENBY, par. England, wapentake Bulmer, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £1665. Pop. 115. Easingwold (P. T. 213). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £120.

WHEPSTEAD, par. England, hund. Thingoe, co. Suffolk. Acres, 3450. Real prop. £3421. Pop. 618. Bury St. Edmund's (P. T. 71). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WHERSTEAD, par. England, hund. Samford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2370. Real prop. £2758. Pop. 235. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £130.

WHERWELL, par. England, hund. Wherwell, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 4640. Real prop. £3479. Pop. (with Westover) 686. Andover (P. T. 63). Liv. a vic. with the curs. of Bullington and Tufton, dioc. Winchester. A Benedictine nunnery was founded and endowed here, about 986, by Elfrida, queen dowager, in expiation of the murder of her first consort Athelwold, and her stepson Edward the Martyr: in this nunnery she spent the latter part of her life, and was buried within its walls.

WHETSTONE, par. England, hund. Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Acres, 1680. Real prop. £3161. Pop. 903. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln.

WHICHAM, par. England, Allerdale ward, above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 5660. Real prop. £2464. Pop. 285. Ravenglass (P. T. 279). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Chester.

WHICHBURY, or WHITBURY, par. England, hund. Cawden and Cadworth, co. Wilts. Acres, 1850. Real prop. £1200. Pop. 183. Fordingbridge (P. T. 92). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Winchester.

WHICHFORD, par. England, Brailes div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 3100. Real prop. £2832. Pop. 638. Shipston-upon-Stour (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WHICKHAM, par. and tnshp. England, W. div. Chester ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 5730. Real prop. £12,109. Pop. 3848. Gateshead (P. T. 272). Liv. a rect. dioc. Durham. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence about one mile s. of the Tyne, and contains many well-built houses, and extensive coal mines. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and an endowed charity school.

WHIDAH, country, Western Africa, on the Slave Coast of Guinea, extending about 30 m. along the Atlantic, and 25 m. inland. The people, in their manners, have been compared to the Chinese; the same persevering industry, ceremonious civility, and thievish inclinations in trade, prevail in both countries. Here are oxen, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, turkeys, ducks, and hens; also elephants, buffaloes, tigers, &c. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c. The trade consists chiefly of elephants' teeth, wax, and honey; and the principal manufactures are cloths, umbrellas, baskets, white and blue paper, &c. In 1727 the king of Dahomey reduced this country to the state of a dependent province: Xavier, or Sabi, is the capital. The British maintained long a fort there; but since the prohibition of the trade in slaves, it has ceased to be of any importance.

WHILE, joint par. with Puddlestone, England, hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £1303. Pop. (with Puddlestone) 268. Leominster (P. T. 137). Liv. a disch. rect. with the vic. of Puddlestone, dioc. Hereford.

WHILTON, par. England, hund. Nobottle Grove, co. Northampton. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £1876. Pop. 397. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. dioc. Peterborough. Here is an endowed school, in which 80 children are instructed.

WHIMPLE, par. England, hund. Cliston, co. Devon. Acres, 2090. Real prop. £3814. Pop. 739. Ottery St. Mary (P. T. 161). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

WHINBURGH, par. England, hund. Mitford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £1784. Pop. 219. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Westfield, dioc. Norwich.

WHIPPINGHAM, par. England, East Medina liberty, Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Acres, 4390. Real prop. £8063. Pop. 2229. Newport (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester.

WHIPSNADE, par. England, hund. Manshead, co. Bedford. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £915. Pop. 204. Dunstable (P. T. 33). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £125.

WHISBY, chap. England, par. Doddington, lower div. wapentake Boothby Graffo, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £651. Pop. 58. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

WHISSENDINE, par. England, hund. Alstoe, co. Rutland. Acres, 3870. Real prop. £6043. Pop. 800. Oakham (P. T. 95). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £144.

WHISSONSETT, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £1376. Pop. 628. Fakenham (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WHISTON, tnshp. England, par. Prescot, hund. W. Derby, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 1760. Real prop. £8407. Pop. 1468. Prescot (P. T. 198). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the extensive collieries here.

WHISTON, par. England, hund. Wymersley, co. Northampton. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £1229. Pop. 64. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Situated on the river Nene, and abounding with limestone. The church consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a lofty and elegant tower, crowned with rich pinnacles. Here are the remains of a moated building, said to have been the residence of king John.

WHISTON, par. England, upper div. wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3190. Real prop. £5884. Pop. 927. Rotherham (P. T. 160). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

WHISTONS, tithing, England, par. Claines, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Real prop. £3807. Pop. 2518. Worcester (P. T. 111).

WHITACRE, NETHER, parish, England, Atherstone div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £2540. Pop. 413. Coleshill (P. T. 104). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WHITACRE, OVER, par. England, Atherstone div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £1881. Pop. 288. Coleshill (P. T. 104). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £140.

WHITBECK, par. England, Allerdale ward, above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 3910. Real prop. £1848. Pop. 234. Ravenglass (P. T. 272). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £85. Situate between the mountain of Black-Combe and the sea. In the former is a cavity several hundred yards in diameter, supposed to be the crater of a volcano; the inside is lined with a vitrified and crystallized matter, having at the bottom a spring of clear water. The hospital was built by the parishioners in 1632, and endowed with a rent charge of £24 per annum,

by Henry Parke, a native of this place. Here are the remains of three druidical temples.

WHITBOURNE, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 2700. Real prop. £4156. Pop. 899. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford.

WHITBURN, par. England, E. div. Chester ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 4350. Real prop. £7225. Pop. 1001. Sunderland (P. T. 268). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Durham. It contains some handsome residences, and several respectable lodging-houses. Limestone is quarried to a great extent, and conveyed up the river Tyne into Yorkshire; coal is also obtained, though at a great depth.

WHITBURN, par. and vil. or post-tn. Scotland, on the high road from Edinburgh, by Hamilton, to Glasgow, sh. Linlithgow. Pop. 2075. Edinburgh, 21 m. Liv. in presb. of Linlithgow, and synod Lothian and Tweeddale.

WHITBY, bor., seaport, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, lib. Whitby Strand, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 14.620 Real prop. £8659. Pop. 11,725. London, 236 m. Liv. a cur. and peculiar of Hexham. Ann. val. £50. Mkt.-day, Saturday. Two ann. fairs. Member of parliament, one. It is a place of great antiquity, and owes its origin to an abbey founded here in the seventh century, by Oswy, king of Northumberland. The town is situated on the shore of the German Ocean, and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the river Eske, which forms the harbour. It consists of several streets, well paved, and lighted with gas, but narrow and steep. In 1826, a handsome stone building of three stories was erected (by contributions) on the north pier, occupied by baths, a library, and museum. A botanic garden was established in 1812. A handsome news-room was also erected by subscription in 1814, in Haggersgate; and a tradesmen's news-room established on the opposite side of the river. The town hall is a substantial building of the Tuscan order. In the vicinity, which is romantic and beautiful, are many elegant mansions. For several centuries Whitby was nothing more than a small fishing-town, and the origin of its commercial consequence may be attributed to the discovery of the alum-mines in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth. Early in the seventeenth century these mines were worked, and two great branches of trade are now opened, one for supplying the alum-works with coal, and the other for the export of the alum to distant parts. Ship-building was introduced about thirty years after, and great improvements were made in the harbour, by removing rocks and other obstructions. The west pier is 620 yards long, terminating with a circular head, which has been principally rebuilt during the last few years; the east pier is 215 yards long, likewise terminating in the same manner; there are also two inner piers to break the force of the waves in stormy weather. Over the river Eske, is a drawbridge so constructed as to admit ships of 600 tons, which is capacious and secure, and adjoining which are spacious dock-yards, and commodious dry docks. The number of vessels belonging to the port is about 259, being an aggregate burden of 41,953 tons. During the late war seven large dock-yards were in active operation, and ship-building was the principal trade of the town; at present only four of them are partially employed, and the prosperity of the town, and the amount of its population, have consequently decreased. The manufacture of sail-cloth, which is in great repute, though still considerable, is, from the decline of the port, much decreased. The foreign exports are inconsiderable; the principal imports are timber, wooden wares, hemp and flax from the Baltic. The principal article sent coastwise is freestone; the chief articles brought coastwise are groceries, salt, and coal. The custom-house is a commodious building; a small office for the governor of the pilots has been erected on the pier; and there are four marine associations for mutual insurance. Whitby is a station for the preventive coast-guard. The town is under the superintendence of the magistrates of the N. riding, who meet every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. A court for the recovery of small debts is held every third Monday, and a court-leet annually at Michaelmas. Whitby enjoys the privilege of sending one member to parliament, an advantage conferred upon it by the Reform Bill, in 1832. The church stands on the summit and near the verge of a high cliff, and is approached by 190 stone steps. Here are places of worship for Methodists, the Society of Friends, Presbyterians, Unitarians and Roman Catholics; Lancasterian schools for boys and girls; a dispensary, a seamans' hospital, and numerous small benefactions for the relief of the poor. The neighbourhood abounds with petrifactions and natural curiosities, which have frequently been investigated by scientific men.

WHITBY STRAND, wapentake, England, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 43,320. Pop. 13,963. Containing three parishes.

WHITCHURCH, par. England, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £3107. Pop. 928. Aylesbury (P. T. 38). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £96.

WHITCHURCH, par. England, hund. Roborough, co. Devon. Acres, 6450. Real prop. £4227. Pop. 791. Tavistock (P. T. 207). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. Tavistock races are held annually on Whitchurch Down.

WHITCHURCH, par. Great Britain, hund. Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres. 2500. Real prop. £3400. Pop. 1184. Caerdiff (P. T. 160). Liv. a chap. The Merthyr canal passes through this parish; and here are extensive tin-plate works.

WHITCHURCH, par. England, lower div. hund. Wormelow, co. Hereford. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £3792. Pop. 885. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A court-leet is occasionally held here.

WHITCHURCH, par. England, hund. Langtree, co. Oxford. Acres, 2070. Real prop. £2805. Pop. 745. Reading (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WHITCHURCH, or Eglwys-Wen, parish, Great Britain, hund. Cemmaes, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 2000. Real prop. £1773. Pop. 1028. Cardigan (P. T. 239). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. St. David's.

WHITCHURCH, or Tre-Croes, par. Great Britain, hundred Dewisland, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Real prop. £1773. Pop. 1028. Haverfordwest (P. T. 251). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £79.

WHITCHURCH, or Blanchminster, mkt.-tn. and par. England, Whitchurch div. hund. Brad-

ford North, co. Salop. Acres, 15,380. Real prop. £28,779. Pop. 5819. London, 163 m. Liv. a rect. with that of Marbury, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Mkt.-day, Friday. Four ann. fairs. The town contains some neat streets of well-built houses. In the neighbourhood are three fine lakes, called Osmere, Blackmere, and Brown Moss-water; and several brooks, one of which, called Red Brook, is the boundary between England and Wales; and another separates this county from that of Chester. The inhabitants are principally employed in the malt and hop trade, and in the manufacture of shoes. Near the town are several lime-kilns and brick-ovens, and an establishment for making oak acid. A high steward is appointed by the lord of the manor; he superintends the public business, and presides at courts-leet and baron, held in October at the town-hall, where the rolls and archives of the lordship are deposited. Besides the parish church, there are chapels belonging to Dissenters, a free school, and endowed alms-houses.

WHITCHURCH, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Evingar, Kingsclere div. co. Southampton. Acres, 7330. Real prop. £6217. Pop. 1673. London, 56 m. Liv. a rect. and peculiar, dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £118. Market-day, Friday. Four ann. fairs. The town is small, and irregularly built; it has a trifling silk trade. It is nominally governed by a mayor and a bailiff, chosen annually at the court-leet held by the lord of the manor, but they do not exercise any authority. The church contains a theological library, bequeathed by the Rev. W. Wood. Here are also places of worship for Methodists and Baptists. The interest of a bequest, by Richard Woollaston, in 1688, amounting to £80, is applied to the purchase of clothing and bedding for the poor.

WHITCHURCH, par. England, Kington div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 2090. Real prop. £3028. Pop. 261. Stratford-upon-Avon (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £125.

WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM, hund. England, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Acres, 22,610. Pop. 3793. Containing eleven parishes.

WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM, parish, England, hundred Whitchurch Canonicorum, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Acres, 5420. Real prop. £4472. Pop. 1399. Bridport (P. T. 135). Liv. a vic. with the cur. of Stanton, dioc. Bristol.

WHITCOMBE, par. England, hund. Colliford Tree, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 540. Real prop. £570. Pop. 64. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £13.

WHITE, co. N. America, U. S. Illinois. Area, 800 sq. m. Pop. 6091. Chief town, Carmi. —*White* co. Tennessee, 40 m. long. by 19 broad. Pop. 9962. Chief town, Sparta.

WHITE CHAPEL, chap. England, parish Kirkham, hund. Amounderness, co. pal. Lancaster. Pop. with par. Garstang (P. T. 229). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £93.

WHITE-CHURCH, par. Ireland, partly in libs. of city of Cork, and partly in bar. Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Pop. 2856. Cork (P. T. 166). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Cloyne, archdioc. Cashel. Ann. val. £784.

WHITECHURCH, par. Ireland, half bar. Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1705. Dublin, 5 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, archdioc. Dublin.

WHITECHURCH, par. Ireland, bar. Iverk, co. Killkenny, prov. Leinster. Acres, 1894. Pop. (with Owning) 2342. Carrick-on-Suir (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Ossory, archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £221.

WHITECHURCH, par. Ireland, united bars. of Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. Munster. Pop. 1218. Cahir (P. T. 112). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Lismore, archdioc. Cashel. There is a woollen factory established in this parish.

WHITECHURCH, vil. and par. Ireland, bar. Decies without Drum, co. Waterford, prov. Munster. Pop. 3176. Dungarvon (P. T. 122). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lismore, archdioc. Cashel. One ann. fair.

WHITECHURCH, par. Ireland, partly in bar. of Baintry, and partly in that of Shelburn, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 2553. New Ross (P. T. 82). Liv. a rect. with that of Killmahea, dioc. Ferns, archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £348.

WHITECHURCH-GLIN, par. Ireland, bar. Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster. Pop. 1738. Taghmore (P. T. 103). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Ferns, archdioc. Dublin.

WHITE CREEK, tn. N. America, U. S. Washington co. New York; 36 m. NE. of Albany. Pop. 2448.

WHITEFORD, par. Great Britain, hund. Coleshill, co. Flint, N. Wales. Acres, 800. Real prop. £4000. Pop. 3333. Holywell (P. T. 203). Liv. a rect. and vic. the former a sinecure, dioc. St. Asaph. It abounds in lead and copper ore, zinc, calamine, chert, limestone, and coal.

WHITEGATE, or New Church, par. England, hund. Eddisbury, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 7090. Pop. 909. Northwich (P. T. 173). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £90.

WHITEHALL, tn. N. America, U. S. Washington co., New York, at the mouth of a creek flowing into Lake Champlain; 70 m. N. of Albany. Pop. 2888.

WHITEHAVEN, bor. seaport, and market-town, England, par. St. Bee's, Allerdale ward, above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £42,898. Pop. 11,393. London, 294 m. Livs. perpetual curs. that of St. Nicholas, ann. val. £140.; St. James's, ann. val. £108; Trinity, ann. val. £92: dioc. Chester. Market-days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. One ann. fair. In the reign of Elizabeth this place was only a small fishing village, containing six houses. For its subsequent improvement and prosperity it was indebted to the Killigrew family, and their successors the Lowthers. In the reign of queen Anne, two acts of parliament were passed conferring great advantages on this port, and in consequence of which the harbour was much improved. Under the act of the 7th of Anne, the government of the town, port, and harbour was vested in 21 trustees. The constables of the town are nominated by the trustees, and appointed by the magistrates of the vicinity. Courts-leet are held annually, and courts-baron monthly, under the authority of the earl of Lonsdale, as lord of the manor; petty sessions are also held before the magistrates Thursdays and Saturdays. Whitehaven enjoys the privilege of sending one member of parliament, an advantage conferred upon it by the Reform Bill in 1832. The Roman Catholics have a chapel in the town, and Baptists, Society of Friends, Presbyterians, and Independent

Methodists, have their respective places of worship. Near St. James's church is a marine school, for 60 boys, erected on ground given by the earl of Lonsdale, at the expense of that nobleman, and endowed with £2000 by Matthew Riper. A national school was erected in 1824, in which are educated 500 children of both sexes; and a building, erected in 1817 for a Sunday school, is occupied during the week as an infant school. In 1830, a spacious building in Howgill-street was appropriated as an infirmary. The town comprises a number of extensive and handsome streets, crossing each other at right angles; these are well paved, and lighted with gas. The entrance to Whitehaven from the N. is under an archway, with an ornamented entablature displaying the arms of the Lowther family. Near the town is the castle belonging to the earl of Lonsdale. The public buildings not previously mentioned are the theatre, subscription library, and news-rooms, the philosophical society's room, harmonic society's concert room, the apartments for mechanics' institute and library, custom-house, excise office, harbour-master's office, and market-place. In the W. Strand are cold, hot, and shower salt water baths. The harbour retains 9 ft. of water at the lowest ebb, and has 20 ft. of water at spring tide. It is divided by several piers built of stone. On the pier called the Old Quay is a lighthouse, erected in the reign of Charles II. and on the one called New Quay is another lighthouse with revolving lights. The commerce is very extensive; the exports are coal, which is the most important article of trade, lime, freestone, alabaster, and grain, with manufactured goods; the imports are linen and flax from Ireland, wine from Portugal and Spain, dried fruits from the Levant, and various articles from the Baltic, America, and West Indies. The chief manufactures are linen, sail-cloth, checks, ginghams, sheeting, thread, twine, colours, paper, soap, candles, tobacco-pipes, anchors, and nails; here are iron and brass foundries, and breweries. Ships are also built for the American, West Indian, and coasting trade, as well as many for the East Indies. Steam-boats pass regularly from this port to Liverpool, Carlisle, Dublin, and Scotland. The jurisdiction of Whitehaven extends from Maryport, on the N. to the river Duddon, on the S., including the lesser ports of Workington, Harrington, Ravenglass, and Millome. The coal-mines are inferior to none in the kingdom except those of Newcastle and Sunderland. Races are held occasionally in the vicinity of Whitehaven.

WHITEHILLS, vil. Scotland, par. Boyndie, sh. Banff. Pop. with par. Banff (P. T. 165). Several boats belong to this place, and are employed in the fisheries, particularly for cod and ling, of which great quantities are annually dried and exported.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, or WHITE HILLS, range of mountains, N. America, 20 m. long by 10 m. broad. Lat. 44. 15. N. Long. 71. 20. W. These mountains are covered with snow nine or ten months in the year, and derive their name from their white appearance. They are seen man ymiles out at sea. The limit of forest trees is at the height of 4428 feet.

WHITE PARISH, par. England, hund. Frustfield, co. Wilts. Acres, 6280. Real prop. £6438. Pop. (with Earldoms) 1254. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £100.

WHITE RIVER, riv. North America, U. S., Indiana, SE. branch of riv. Wabash. It is formed by two branches, both rising near the W. boundary of Ohio, which, flowing about 70 m., unite and join the Wabash, between Knox and Gibson cos., at Lat. 30. 27. N.—*White River*, riv. Arkansas and Mississippi, which rises in two branches. They unite in Arkansas, and the stream falls into Mississippi riv. 30 m. above the mouth of Arkansas, after a course of about 350 miles.

WHITESBOROUGH, vil. N. America, U. S., Oneida co., New York; 4 m. NW. of Utica. It contains a handsome court-house, gaol, academy, and two churches.

WHITE SEA (Russian Bielse More), gulf of Northern Ocean, penetrating into Russia 300 or 400 m. Lat. 63. 45. to 68. 25. N. Long. 32. to 46. E.

WHITE STANTON, par. England, hund. South Petherton, co. Somerset. Acres, 1850. Pop. 313. Chard (P. T. 140). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

WHITESTONE, par. England, hund. Wonford, co. Devon. Acres, 3960. Real prop. £4200. Pop. 643. Exeter (P. T. 164). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter. Here are an endowed school and almshouses for five poor people.

WHITESTONE, hund. England, co. Somerset. Acres, 33,150. Pop. 12,412. Containing 12 parishes.

WHITESTOWN, tn. North America, U. S., Oneida co., New York, on riv. Mohawk. Pop. 4410.

WHITEWAY, hund. England, Cerne subdiv. co. Dorset. Acres, 13,190. Pop. 2546. Containing seven parishes.

WHITE-WELL-IN-BOWLAND, chap. England, par. Whalley, W. div. wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Pop. with par. Clitheroe (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £82.

WHITFIELD, tnshp. England, par. Glossop, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Pop. 1734. Chapel-en-le-Frith (P. T. 167).

WHITFIELD, par. England, hund. Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £1033. Pop. 199. Dover (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. vic. dioc. Canterbury.

WHITFIELD, par. England, hund. King's Sutton, co. Northampton. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £1590. Pop. 328. Brackley (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

WHITFIELD, par. England, W. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 8180. Real prop. £4789. Pop. 388. Hexham (P. T. 278). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Durham.

WHITGIFT, par. and tnshp. England, lower div. wapentake of Osgoldcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 7180. Real prop. £1683. Pop. 2252. Howden (P. T. 180). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York.

WHITHORN, burgh, seaport, mkt.-tn., and par. Scotland, sh. Wigtown. Real prop. £11,698. Pop. 2415. Edinburgh, 116 m. Liv. in presb. Wigtown, syn. of Galloway. Member of parliament, one. It consists of one principal street. In the centre of the place stands the town-hall, a commodious edifice, surmounted by turrets and a spire, with a good peal of bells. This burgh is governed by a provost, two baillies, and 15 councillors; and, in union with those of

Wigtown, New Galloway, and Stranraer, sends one member to parliament. Tanning of leather is extensively carried on, and the manufacture of cotton has been established with success. Whithorn is of high antiquity, having been a considerable Roman station (the Leucophibia, or Candida Casa of Bede), the metropolis of the Novantes, and the seat of one of the four Northumbrian bishops. At this place is stationed one of the king's revenue-cutters, and regular passage-vessels sail hence to Dublin, Liverpool, Greenock, the Isle of Man, Whitehaven, and other ports in the neighbourhood. There are extensive quarries of slate, and of a beautiful variegated marble.

WHITKIRK, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Haddington; 6 m. long by 4 m. broad. Real prop. £11,426. Pop. 1109. North Berwick (P. T. 22). Liv. in presb. Dunbar, and synod Lothian and Tweeddale.

WHITKIRK, par. England, lower div. wapentake of Skyrack, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 6430. Pop. 2564. Leeds (P. T. 189). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £120.

WHITLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Tynemouth, E. div. Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Real prop. £1800. Pop. 632. Tynemouth (P. T. 277). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in extensive coal-mines and excellent limestone quarries.

WHITLEY, hund. England, co. Somerset. Acres, 49,640. Pop. 12,794. Containing 20 parishes.

WHITLEY, tnshp. England, par. Thornhill, lower div. wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 910. Real prop. £3116. Pop. 1012. Wakefield (P. T. 182).

WHITLEY, Lower, chap. England, par. Great Budworth, W. div. hund. Bucklow, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 880. Real prop. £1678. Pop. 237. Northwick (P. T. 173). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester.

WHITMORE, par. England, N. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 3350. Real prop. £2433. Pop. 281. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WHITNASH, par. England, Kenilworth div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £7559. Pop. 260. Warwick (P. T. 90). Liv. a rect. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WHITNEY, par. England, hund. Huntington, co. Hereford. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £1913. Pop. 254. Hay (P. T. 156). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Hereford.

WHITSOME, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Berwick; 4½ m. in length, and 2½ m. in breadth. Real prop. £7264. Pop. 664. Coldstream (P. T. 46). Liv. in presb. of Chirnside, and synod Merse and Tiviotdale.

WHITSTABLE, hund. England, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 10,670. Pop. 3425. Containing three parishes.

WHITSTABLE, par. England, hund. Whitstable, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 3460. Real prop. £5904. Pop. 1926. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £148. On the seashore are several copperas-houses; there are also some saltworks. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the oyster fisheries, and other maritime occupations. A court is held annually in February, for the due regulation of the trade. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

WHITSTON, par. England, lower div. hund. Caldicot, co. Monmouth. Acres, 800. Real prop. £1901. Pop. 106. Newport (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Llandaff.

WHITSTONE, par. England, hund. Stratton, co. Cornwall. Acres, 4080. Real prop. £1832. Pop. 481. Stratton (P. T. 222). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Exeter.

WHITSTONE, hund. England, co. Gloucester. Containing 16 parishes.

WHITTINGHAM, par. and vil. Scotland, sh. Haddington, 11m. in length, by 4 in breadth. Acres, 9267. Real prop. £8623. Pop. 715. Haddington (P. T. 16). Liv. in presb. of Dunbar, and synod Lothian and Tweeddale.

WHITTINGHAM, par. and tnshp. England, N. div. Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 16,120. Real prop. £18,765. Pop. 1790. Alnwick (P. T. 308). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Durham.

WHITTINGTON, par. England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 2640. Real prop. £3538. Pop. 740. Chesterfield (P. T. 150). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of earthenware. On Whittington Moor is a public-house, called the Resolution House, from the adjournment to it of a select meeting of friends to liberty and the protestant religion, held on the moor in 1688, and attended by the earl (afterwards duke) of Devonshire, the earl of Derby (afterwards Duke of Leeds), Lord Delamere, and Sir John Darcy, eldest son of the earl of Holderness.

WHITTINGTON, par. England, hund. Bradley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £1623. Pop. 247. Cheltenham (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. and peculiar.

WHITTINGTON, par. England, hund. Lonsdale, s. of the sands, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 4360. Real prop. £5203. Pop. 542. Kirkby Lonsdale (P. T. 253). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester.

WHITTINGTON, par. England, hund. Oswestry, co. Salop. Acres, 8220. Real prop. £12,984. Pop. 1788. Oswestry (P. T. 171). Liv. a rect in dioc. St. Asaph. A court-leet and baron is held here annually.

WHITTINGTON, par. England, N. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 3320. Real prop. £4118. Pop. 773. Tamworth (P. T. 114). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £144.

WHITTINGTON, chap. England, par. St. Peter, city Worcester, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Pop. 279. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Worcester.

WHITTLE-LE-WOODS, township, England, par. and hund. Leyland, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £5291. Pop. 2015. Chorley (P. T. 208). Here are several valuable millstone quarries. A church has been lately erected by the commissioners under the late acts of parliament. Here is an endowed school.

WHITTLEBURY, parish, England, hundred Green's Norton, co. Northampton. Acres, 2870. Real prop. £1902. Pop. 670. Towcester (P. T. 60). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Peterborough.

WHITTLESEY, vil. England, N. div. hund. Whitchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 25,430. Real prop. £30,681. Pop. 6019. Peterborough (P. T. 81). Livs. disch. vics. in dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £122. A public library and news-rooms have been lately established by sub-

scription. Courts-leet and baron are held twice a year, and a court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40 shillings, on the third Friday in every month. Besides the parish churches there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists: also two endowed schools.

WHITTLESFORD, hund. England, co. Cambridge. Acres, 10,928. Pop. 2980. Containing five parishes.

WHITTLESFORD, par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1915. Real prop. £2976. Pop. 524. Linton (P. T. 48). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £150.

WHITTON, par. England, N. div. wapentake Manley, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £1328. Pop. 245. Barton-upon-Humber (P. T. 167). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £75.

WHITTON, tnshp. England, par. Rothbury, W. div. Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 104. Alnwick (P. T. 308).

WHITTON, par. Great Britain, hund. Cefn-Llys, co. Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £784. Pop. 131. Presteign (P. T. 151). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. St. David's.

WHITTON, par. England, lib. Ipswich, co. Suffolk. Real prop. £2117. Pop. 346. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WHITTONSTALL, chap. England, par. Bywell St. Peter, S. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Real prop. £3081. Pop. 175. Hexham (P. T. 278). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £45.

WHITWELL, par. England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 4880. Real prop. £2976. Pop. 1007. Chesterfield (P. T. 150). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WHITWELL, par. England, hund. Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1530. Pop. 483. Reepham (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. vic. with the rect. of Lyng, dioc. Norwich.

WHITWELL, par. England, hund. Alstoe, co. Rutland. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £886. Pop. 124. Oakham (P. T. '95). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £150.

WHITWELL, par. England, East Medina lib., Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Acres, 1920. Real prop. £2572. Pop. 556. Newport (P. T. 89). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester.

WHITWICK, par. England, hundred West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 6220. Real prop. £2133. Pop. 3368. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a disch. vic. with the curs. of Swanningtone and Thringstone, dioc. Lincoln.

WHITWORTH, par. and tnshp. England, SE. div. Darlington ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 3250. Real prop. £1442. Pop. 341. Bishop Auckland (P. T. 248). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham.

WHITWORTH, chap. England, par. Rochdale, hund. Salford, co. pal. Lancaster. Pop. with par. Rochdale (P. T. 198). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £96.

WHIXHALL, chap. England, par. Prees, Whitchurch div. hund. Bradford North, co. Salop. Pop. 957. Wem (P. T. 163). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £92.

WHIXLEY, par. and tnshp. England, upper div. wapentake Claro, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3470. Real prop. £3358. Pop. 968. Aldborough (P. T. 207). Liv. a vic. dioc. Chester.

WHIXOE, par. England, hund. Risbridge, co. Suffolk. Acres, 600. Real prop. £712. Pop. 146. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WHORLTON, chap. England, par. Gainford, SW. div. Darlington ward, co. pal. of Durham. Acres, 1760. Real prop. £1723. Pop. 311. Barnard Castle (P. T. 246). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £135. Limestone abounds here.

WHORLTON, par. and tnshp. England, W. div. lib. Langbaurgh, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 8200. Real prop. £3757. Pop. 915. Stokesley (P. T. 237). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £52.

WHORWELSDOWN, hund. England, co. Wilts. Acres, 18,440. Pop. 5989. Containing five parishes.

WIBORG. See WYBORG.

WIBSEY, chap. England, par. Bradford, wapentake Morley, co. York, W. riding. Pop. with par. Bradford (P. T. 196). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York.

WIBTOFT, chap. England, par. Claybrook, Kirby div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 1010. Pop. 104. Hinckley (P. T. 99). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

WICHAMPTON or WITCHAMPTON, par. England, hund. Cranborne, Shaston div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1993. Pop. 478. Wimborne Minster (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

WICHENFORD, par. England, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 3270. Real prop. £3117. Pop. 355. Worcester. (P. T. 111). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Worcester.

WICHLING, par. England, hund. Eyhorne, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1310. Real prop. £570. Pop. 128. Charing (P. T. 47). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Canterbury.

WICHNOR, chap. England, par. Tatenhill, N. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 1610. Real prop. £2873. Pop. 157. Lichfield (P. T. 119). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £26.

WICK, burgh, seaport, mkt.-tn., and parish Scotland, sh. Caithness; 20 m. in length by 10 in breadth. Real prop. £8070. Pop. 9850. Edinburgh, 279 m. Liv. in presb. Caithness and synod Caithness and Sutherland. Market-day, Friday. Member of parliament, one. The tn. is situated on the left bank of the river Wick, the estuary of which forms a good harbour, and is crossed, where its channel is 156 feet wide, by a substantial bridge of three arches, leading to the newly erected and increasing suburb of Pultney, which see. It contains several handsome buildings and a tolbooth, which is used as the county gaol. The harbour has also been rendered more convenient than when in its natural state, through the exertions of the British Fishery Society, at whose expense, and by the aid of a parliamentary grant of £7500, commodious piers, quays, and docks, have been constructed. Wick was erected into a royal burgh, in 1589, by charter of James VI.; it is governed by a provost and two baillies, seven councillors, a treasurer, and a dean of guild. This burgh is united with those of Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Tain, in sending one member to parliament. Staxigoe, Broadhaven, and Louisburgh are the most secure harbours for the fishing busses; and the lofty, rocky, and well known promontory, termed Noss Head, is

sometimes descried by mariners at an incredible distance. Limestone is abundant. A considerable quantity of kelp is made along the shore; and at Nybster and Soorelett salt is manufactured.

WICK, par. Great Britain, hund. Agmore, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £2022. Pop. 349. Bridgend (P. T. 181). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Llandaff.

WICK or WYCH, chap. England, upper div. hund. Pershore, co. Worcester. Acres, 1970. Real prop. £3339. Pop. 280. Pershore (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £96.

WICK, CHAMPFLOWER, chap. England, par. and hund. Bruton, co. Somerset. Pop. 93. Bruton (P. T. 109). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £42.

WICK, ST. LAWRENCE, par. England, hundred Winterstoke, co. Somerset. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £4066. Pop. 281. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

WICKEN, par. England, hund. Staplehoe, co. Cambridge. Acres, 3351. Real prop. £357. Pop. 892. Newmarket (P. T. 61). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £70.

WICKEN, par. England, hund. Cleley, co. Northampton. Acres, 4690. Real prop. £3595. Pop. 536. Stoney Stratford (P. T. 52). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

WICKEN, BONHUNT, par. England, hundred Uttlesford, co. Essex. Acres, 390. Real prop. £1029. Pop. 134. Saffron Walden (P. T. 42). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

WICKENBY, par. England, W. div. wapentake Wraggoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £2005. Pop. 137. Wragby (P. T. 144). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WICKERSLEY, parish, England, upper div. wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1917. Pop. 627. Rotherham (P. T. 160). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

WICKES, or WIX, par. England, hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 2850. Real prop. £5208. Pop. 832. Manningtree (P. T. 60). Liv. a donative, dioc. London.

WICKFORD, par. England, hund. Barstable, co. Essex. Acres, 2300. Real prop. £2426. Pop. 402. Billericay (P. T. 23). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

WICKHAM, chap. England, par. Welford, hund. Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks. Pop. with par. Speenhamland (P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salisbury.

WICKHAM, chap. England, par. Spalding, wapentake Elloe, parts Holland, co. Lincoln. Pop. with par. Spalding (P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. with that of Spalding, dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £30.

WICKHAM, par. England, hund. Titchfield, Portsdown div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1930. Real prop. £4578. Pop. 1106. Bishop's Waltham (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. dioc. Winchester.

WICKHAM, BISHOP'S, par. England, hund. Thurstable, co. Essex. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £1914. Pop. 549. Witham (P. T. 38). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

WICKHAM, BREAUX, par. England, hund. Downhamford, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £3367. Pop. 486. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Canterbury.

WICKHAM, BROOK, par. England, hund. Risbridge, co. Suffolk. Acres, 3700. Real prop. £4204. Pop. 1400. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £132.

WICKHAM, EAST, par. England, hund. Lessness, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 21,070. Real prop. £1995. Pop. 399. Crayford (P. T. 13). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Rochester.

WICKHAM, MARKET, par. England, hund. Wilford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 730. Real prop. £3014. Pop. 1202. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich. The spiritual courts for the archdeaconry of Suffolk are held here. The church stands upon a hill, commanding a very extensive prospect, including no less than 50 churches; the spire steeple is used as a sea-mark. Here is also a place of worship for Independents, and an endowed school.

WICKHAM, ST. PAUL'S, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £1340. Pop. 388. Castle Hedingham (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. and a peculiar, in the dioc. London.

WICKHAM, SKEYTH, par. England, hund. Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1410. Real prop. £2293. Pop. 556. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £130.

WICKHAM, WEST, par. England, hund. Chilford, co. Cambridge. Acres, 2937. Real prop. £3193. Pop. 529. Linton (P. T. 48). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Ely.

WICKHAM, WEST, par. England, hund. Ruxley, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 2540. Real prop. £3957. Pop. 614. Bromley (P. T. 10). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Rochester. The church was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. the windows of the chancel are beautifully ornamented with stained glass. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a national school for 40 children of each sex, supported by subscription.

WICKHAMFORD, par. England, upper div. hund. Blackenhurst, co. Worcester. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1711. Pop. 136. Evesham (P. T. 99). Liv. a disch. cur. in the dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £65. The neighbourhood abounds with limestone.

WICKHAMPTON, parish, England, hund. Walsham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2180. Real prop. £1635. Pop. 122. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WICKLEWOOD, par. England, hund. Forehoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £2375. Pop. 787. Wymondham (P. T. 100). Liv. in the rect. of St. Andrew with disch. vic. All Saints, in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £131.

WICKLOW, co. Ireland, prov. Leinster. Extreme length, 40 m.; breadth, 33 m. Acres, 388,696. Pop. 121,557. It is divided into 7 bars., 8 mkt.-tns., and 62 pars. Members of parliament, 2. Diocs. Dublin and Glendalough, Leighlin, and Ferns, archdioc. Dublin. It is bounded N. by the co. Dublin; W. by the cos. Carlow and Kildare; S. by Wexford; and E. by St. George's Channel. The great range of granite mountains which commences on the coast of Dublin Bay, and passes in a SW. direction into the co. of Kilkenny, may be said to culminate in the co. of Wicklow, which is altogether a gigantic and mountainous region. The loftiest of the whole range is called Lugnaquilla, which attains an elevation of 3070 feet above the level of the sea. Thonalegee, Kippune, Douce, Co-

maderry. Sliebh Gadoe, and some others, exceed 2000 feet in height. Much bog is interspersed, and naked rocks protrude continually, as well as in vast masses. Little of the surface, therefore, is habitable or productive; and if it were not for the intervention of so many fertile and fascinating valleys, with their accompaniment of fountains and wood, the whole county would be a desert. The chief lakes are Lough Tay or Luggela, Loughs Dan, Bray, &c. The principal rivers are the Slaney, the Liffy, the Vartrey, the Avonbeg, and Avonmore. There is a considerable quantity of bacon made here for the Dublin market, and Wicklow hams are much esteemed by dealers. The mineral productions are silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, tin, tungsten, manganese, arsenic, and antimony. The civil division comprehends the baronies of Arklow, Ballynacor, Newcastle, Rathdown, Shillelagh, Talbotstown-Lower, and Talbotstown-Upper. The principal places of note are Wicklow, the shire town; Arklow, a seaport; Tinahely, Newtown, Market-Kenedy, Bray, Carnew, Blessington, Donard, Dunlavan, Holywood, and Baltinglass. Fine flannels are manufactured very generally.

WICKLOW, tn. Ireland, partly in par. Ennisboheen, bar. Arklow, and partly that of Rathnow, bar. of Newcastle, co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster. Pop. 2472. Dublin, 32 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough, archdioc. Dublin. Ann. val. £1600. Four annual fairs. It is situated at the mouth of the river Leitrim, adjacent to the little harbour of Wicklow, and is the sh. town. The streets are devoid of regularity or cheerfulness, nor do the public buildings lay claim to any remarkable notice. Here are the county gaol and court-house, a handsome church, Roman Catholic chapel, infantry barracks, and two good inns and posting-houses. The assizes and petty sessions are held here. Some little trade exists in the import of coals, and other necessaries, and an export of timber; Wicklow ale is much in request. Race meetings are held annually upon a ground called the Murrough. The harbour is small and shallow, admitting small craft only. On Wicklow Head are erected two lighthouses. The family of Howard derive the title of earl from this town.

WICKMERE, par. England, hund. South Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 820. Real prop. £1145. Pop. 319. Aylsham (P. T. 118). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Wolterton in dioc. Norwich.

WICKWAR, mkt.-tn. and par. England, upper div. hund. Grumbald's Ash, co. Gloucester. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £4347. Pop. 972. London, 111 m. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Gloucester. Mkt.-day, Monday. Two annual fairs. The town, by virtue of an ancient charter, is governed by a mayor and several aldermen; and a manorial court is held annually in October. The church is a large edifice, with a fine lofty tower. Here are also places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; and a free school, founded and endowed by Alexander Hosea, in 1683. The income is £100 a-year.

WIDCOMBE, par. England. hund. Bath Forum, co. Somerset. Acres, 1700. Real prop. £18,546. Pop. (with Lincombe), 8784. Bath (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Bath and Wells.

WIDDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR, parish, England, hund. Haytor, co. Devon. Acres, 11,300. Real prop. £5243. Pop. 959. Ashburton (P. T. 192). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. Tin is found in the neighbourhood.

WIDDINGTON, par. England, hund. Uttlesford, co. Essex. Acres, 1870. Real prop. £2158. Pop. 386. Thaxted (P. T. 44). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

WIDEFORD, par. England, hund. Braughin, co. Hertford. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £1434. Pop. 506. Ware (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

WIDFORD, par. England, hund. Chelmsford, co. Essex. Acres, 780. Real prop. £1252. Pop. 157. Chelmsford (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

WIDFORD, par. England, partly in lower div. hund. Slaughter, co. Gloucester, and partly hund. Chadlington, co. Oxford; cos. Gloucester and Oxford. Acres, 870. Pop. 51. Burford (P. T. 72). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Gloucester.

WIDIALL, or Withiall, par. England, hund. Edwinstree, co. Hertford. Acres, 1140. Real prop. £1701. Pop. 243. Buntingford (P. T. 31). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. London.

WIDLEY, par. England, hund. Portsdown, Portsdown div. co. Southampton. Acres, 950. Real prop. £2347. Pop. 512. Fareham (P. T. 73). Liv. a rect. with that of Wymering, in dioc. Winchester.

WIDMER POOLE, par. England, s. div. of wapentake Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham. Acres, 2190. Real prop. £2123. Pop. 180. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. York.

WIDRINGTON, chapelry, England, E. div. Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 4510. Real prop. £5181. Pop. 395. Morpeth (P. T. 288). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £56.

WIDWORTHY, par. England, hund. Colyton, co. Devon. Acres, 2840. Real prop. £2643. Pop. 278. Honiton (P. T. 148). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

WIED, duchy, W. of Germany, subject partly to Prussia and partly to Nassau, along the right bank of the riv. Rhine. Area, 170 sq. m. Pop. 24,000.

WIELICZKA, tn. Austrian Poland, circle of Bochnia, prov. Galicia; 7 m. SE. of Cracow. Pop. 2200.

WIENERWALD (Forest of Vienna), forest of Austrian empire, prov. Lower Austria, which gives name to the two circles of the Upper and Lower Wienerwald. The area of the latter is 1730 sq. m. Pop. 463,000. The circle above the Wienerwald has an area of 2000 sq. m. Pop. 200,000. Its chief tn. is St. Polten.

WIENS, or Wrens, par. Scotland, sh. Perth. Real prop. £4199. Pop. 1209. Aberfeldy (P. T. 77½). Liv. in presb. Dunkeld, synod Perth and Stirling. Here are four parish schools handsomely endowed.

WIESELBERG, or Mosony, co. Hungary. Area, 740 sq. m. Pop. 54,000. — *Wieselberg*, or *Mosony*, chief tn. of preceding co., on a branch of river Danube; 21 m. SSE. of Presburg. Pop. 2500. Lat. 47. 51. N. Long. 17. 15. E.

WIESEN, Circle of the, dist. Germany, grand duchy Baden. Pop. 117,000. It contains the S. part of the Brisgau, and the whole

dist. of Sausenburg; it is divided into 11 bailiwics.

WIGAN, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, hund. West Derby, but having a separate jurisdiction; co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 27,610. Real prop. £33,320. Pop. of par. 44,486. Pop. of bor. 20,774. London, 200 m. Livs. a rect. and perpetual cur. in dioc. Chester. Market-days, Monday and Friday. Three annual fairs. Members of parliament, 2. The town consists chiefly of old houses, arranged in narrow streets, but there are many of modern erection also; they are all well paved, and lighted with gas. A mechanics' institute, a library, and a savings' bank have been successfully established here. Extensive manufactories are carried on in cotton and linen goods, and hardwares; on the banks of the river are several corn-mills. Cannel coal abounds in the neighbourhood, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal passing here, affords every facility for its export, as well as that of the manufactured goods, to various parts of the kingdom. The town is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, 30 councillors, and other officers. The corporation have the power of trying civil actions, and all offences not capital; and petty sessions for the hundred are holden here. The town-hall, a neat substantial building, was erected in 1720, by the earl of Barrymore and Sir Roger Bradshaigh, then members for the borough. Wigan first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; after which the privilege was neglected, and not renewed until the time of Edward VI. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, a free school, a blue-coat and national school united, and a school of industry; besides a number of Sunday-schools.

WIGBOROUGH, Great, par. England, hund. Winstree, co. Essex. Acres, 2700. Real prop. £3340. Pop. 434. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a rect. with that of Salcott, in the dioc. London.

WIGBOROUGH, Little, par. England, hund. Winstree, co. Essex. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £1295. Pop. 123. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. London.

WIGENHALL, St. German, par. England, Lynn div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 930. Real prop. £2433. Pop. 552. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

WIGENHALL, St. Mary, par. England, Marshland div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £4264. Pop. 206. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £60.

WIGENHALL, St. Mary Magdalen, par. England, Marshland div., hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3620. Real prop. £5896. Pop. 576. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich.

WIGENHALL, St. Peter, par. England, Lynn div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2090. Real prop. £1409. Pop. 114. Lynn Regis (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £130.

WIGGENHOLT, par. England, hund. West Easwrith, rape Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 740. Real prop. £733. Pop. 37. Arundel (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. with that of Greatham, in the dioc. Chichester.

WIGGINTON, par. England, hund. Dacorum, co. Hertford. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £1110. Pop. 536. Tring (P. T. 31). Liv. a cur. with that of Tring in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £16.

WIGGINTON, par. England, hund. Bloxham, co. Oxford. Acres, 1780. Real prop. £2806. Pop. 327. Deddington (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford.

WIGGINTON, chap. England, par. Tamworth, s. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 3470. Real prop. £6425. Pop. 737. Tamworth (P. T. 114). Liv. a cur. with that of Tamworth, in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £29.

WIGGINTON, par. England, wapentake Bulmer, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 2040. Real prop. £2612. Pop. 359. York (P. T. 196). Liv. a rect. and peculiar of the dean and chapter York.

WIGHILL, par. England, upper div. ainstey of city York, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £3410. Pop. 276. Tadcaster (P. T. 190). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £130.

WIGHT, Isle of, island, England, co. Hants. Extreme length 23 m., breadth 13 m. Acres, 86,810. Pop. 35,431. It is divided into two libs., one bor., six mkt.-tns., and 52 pars. Members of parliament, 3. Western circuit. Diocese of Winchester; province of Canterbury. Situate in the English Channel, separated from the opposite coast of Hampshire by a strait, formerly styled the Solent Sea, and more recently the Sound, or the West Channel. It is about 21 m. in length, and 13 m. in breadth, and is nearly divided into equal parts by the river Mede, or Medina, which, rising in the southern angle, enters at the northern, into the Channel, opposite the mouth of Southampton bay. This island is called Vecta, or Vectis, in the writings of the Roman historians, who inform us that it was conquered by Vespasian, in the reign of the emperor Claudius, but the only remains of Roman antiquity which the island has afforded consists of a few coins. In the beginning of the fifth century it was conquered by the Saxons under their chiefs Stuff and Withgar; the latter of whom gave his name to the fortress of Carisbrooke, of which he was probably the founder. The Isle of Wight afterwards was annexed to the kingdom of Wessex; but in 787 it was captured by the Danes. King John retired hither to make preparations for renewing the war with his barons, after they had compelled him to sign Magna Charta. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. the Isle of Wight was held by the parliament; and in 1647 the king, after his flight from Hampton Court, was for some time a prisoner in Carisbrooke castle. The lordship of this island belonged, in the reign of Henry VI., to Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; though that monarch, in 1445, gave the title of king of the Isle of Wight to Henry de Beauchamp, afterwards duke of Warwick, on whose death the superiority of the island reverted to the crown. The government of the island is now intrusted to a governor and lieutenant-governor, appointed by the king. It is divided into the liberties of East Medina and West Medina, so called from the principal river Medina, which separates it into two nearly equal portions, and falls into the sea at Cowes. Besides this, there are small rivers

called the Yar, the Wootton, and the Ear. The soil is very fruitful, producing wheat, barley, oats, peas, and beans. The downs, extending across the island from east to west through the centre, afford good pasturage for sheep; and cows for the dairy are kept in the lower grounds, chiefly of the Devonshire and Alderney breeds, the latter of which are found very profitable. The cliffs on the western coast are the resort of a multitude of sea-fowl. Among the mineral productions are chalk, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, fullers'-earth, white sand, yellow and red ochre, and coal, the last in small quantities. On the coast are the harbours of Cowes, Hithe, South Yarmouth, and Brading; these and other places are much resorted to in the summer for sea-bathing. At the W. end of the island are the rocks called, from their shape, the Needles. Crabs, lobsters, shrimps, and prawns, are large and abundant. Samphire grows on the cliffs and rocks, and is collected by the inhabitants for sale. The Isle of Wight (for the purposes of the Reform Act) is a county of itself, separate from the county of Southampton, and returns one knight of the shire to serve in parliament; the borough of Newport sends two.

WIGHTON, par. England, hund. N. Greenhoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2860. Real prop. £2299. Pop. 542. Little Walsingham (P. T. 114). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £120.

WIGMORE, hund. England, co. Hereford. Acres, 48,070. Pop. 5723. Containing 18 pars.

WIGMORE, par. England, hund. of the same name, co. Hereford. Acres, 3290. Real prop. £2184. Pop. 476. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £80. It abounds with limestone, and is supposed to contain some coal. A court-leet is held occasionally. The interesting ruins of Wigmore castle are situated on a commanding eminence, irregularly intersected by ravines, covered with underwood, and surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains: when this structure was founded is unknown; but it is certainly of very early origin, having been repaired by Edward the Elder.

WIGSTON MAGNA, par. England, hund. Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Acres, 2780. Real prop. £6123. Pop. 2174. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings. Here is a place of worship for Independents. Here are also a lunatic asylum, and an almshouse for six poor widows, and the same number of widowers.

WIGSTON PARVA, chap. England, par. Claybrooke, hund. Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Real prop. £678. Pop. 69. Lutterworth (P. T. 89). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

WIGTOFT, par. England, wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3300. Real prop. £4699. Pop. 697. Boston (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. with that of Quadring, dioc. Lincoln. Here is an endowed free school.

WIGTON, mkt.-tn., par., and tnshp. England, Cumberland ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 11,800. Real prop. £8745. Pop. 6501. London, 303 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Carlisle. Mkt.-days, Tuesday and Friday. Five annual fairs. It is a commodious and well-built town, consisting principally of one spacious street, with a narrower one extending transversely at one end of it, and contains a public subscription and a circulating library. The manufacture of checks, fustians, muslins, and ginghams is extensively carried on; a large establishment for calico-printing and dyeing; and several breweries, tanneries, &c. form the chief employment of the inhabitants. The petty sessions are held here once a month; and a court-leet and baron annually in September, when constables are appointed. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar-school was founded in 1730. Near the town is a school for sixty boys, founded in 1825, by the Society of Friends. The Sunday school is capable of receiving 500 children; there are also several others supported by Dissenters. An hospital for six widows of Protestant clergymen was founded and endowed in 1725, by the Rev. John Tomlinson.

WIGTOWN, maritime co. (sometimes called Upper and West Galloway) Scotland. Extreme length 30 m. breadth 12 m. Acres, 238,721. Pop. 36,258. It is divided into three royal burghs and 17 pars. Members of parliament, two. It is bounded on the E. by the stewartry of Kircudbright and Wigtown-bay; W. by Loch Ryan and by the North Channel; N. by the shire of Ayr; and S. by Luce Bay and the Irish Sea. The coast, which is bold and rocky, is deeply indented by Loch Ryan and the bay of Luce, which form a peninsula, termed the Rhyns of Galloway, whose southernmost promontory, now known as the Point of Mull, is celebrated as the Novantum Chersonesus of the ancients, and is the most south-westerly land of Scotland, its Lat. being 54. 89. Long. 1. 45. W. from Edinburgh. It projects many miles into the sea, and is perforated with caverns. The interior and northern extremity of the shire is comparatively barren, and fit only for the pasturage of cattle and sheep. The principal rivers are the Cree, which forms the eastern boundary, the Luce, and the Bladenoch. The most considerable towns are the three royal burghs, Wigtown, Whithorn, and Stranraer, Port Patrick, one of the Irish mail and packet stations, and Newton Stewart, on the river Cree, where the great roads from London and Edinburgh to Port Patrick unite. The latter place is noted for its flourishing carpet and cotton manufactures, and its extensive tanneries. Cavin, Garliestown, Glenluce, and Isle Whithorn, are populous villages; and the most elegant mansions are Castle Kennedy, Castle Stewart, Culhorn, Dunskey, Galloway House, Glasserton, Lochnaw Castle, Merton Castle, and Physgill.

WIGTOWN, burgh, seaport, mkt.-tn., and par. Scotland, cap. of the sh. Wigtown. Acres, 5500. Real prop. £6499. Pop. 2337. Edinburgh 105 m. Liv. in presb. Wigtown, synod Galloway. Six ann. fairs. The town occupies the declivity of a hill, on the western side of a large bay of the same name, which here receives the river Bladenoch, and forms a good harbour. This is a port of the custom-house, whose jurisdiction comprehends every creek from the mouth of the river Cree, around the coast of Wigtownshire, to the Mull of Galloway. A considerable quantity of grain is annually exported, and coals are imported from Liverpool and Whitehaven. There is a salmon-fishery in the river. The tn. is governed by a provost, two baillies, and fifteen councillors, and unites with Whithorn, Stranraer, and New

Galloway in sending one member to parliament. There is a grammar-school. The land is mostly enclosed, and improvements in agriculture are rapidly advancing to maturity.

WILBARSTON, par. England, hund. Corby, co. Northampton. Acres, 2800. Real prop. £3029. Pop. 681. Market Harborough (P. T. 83). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Peterborough.

WILBERFOSS, par. and tnshp. England, Wilton Beacon div. wapentake Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2870. Real prop. £1424. Pop. 580. Packlington (P. T. 212). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £42.

WILBERTON, par. England, s. div. hund. Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 2610. Real prop. £3310. Pop. 471. Ely (P. T. 67). Liv. a cur. dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £50.

WILBRAHAM, Great, par. England, hund. Staine, co. Cambridge. Acres, 2800. Real prop. £2880. Pop. 510. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £150.

WILBRAHAM, Little, par. England, hund. Staine, co. Cambridge. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £2041. Pop. 315. Cambridge (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Ely.

WILBY, par. England, hund. Shropham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1130. Real prop. £1861. Pop. 123. East Harling (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Hargham, dioc. Norwich.

WILBY, par. England, hund. Hampfordshoe, co. Northampton. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £3727. Pop. 386. Wellingborough (P. T. 67). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

WILBY, par. England, hund. Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2110. Real prop. £2535. Pop. 649. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WILCOT, par. England, hund. Swanborough, co. Wilts. Acres, 2460. Real prop. £4119. Pop. 677. Pewsey (P. T. 76). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £116.

WILCOTE, tnshp. England, par. Coggs, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 270. Pop. 10. Witney (P. T. 65). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £62.

WILDEN, par. England, hund. Barford, co. Bedford. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £2233. Pop. 411. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is an endowed school.

WILFORD, par. England, N. div. wapentake Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £3395. Pop. 602. Nottingham. (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

WILFORD, hundred, England, co. Suffolk. Acres, 30,180. Pop. 7433. Containing 17 parishes.

WILHAMSTED or Wilshamstead, par. England, hund. Redborne Stoke, co. Bedford. Acres, 3020. Real prop. £3902. Pop. 753. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £82. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a small endowed charity school.

WILKES, co. N. America, U. S. Georgia, 22 m. in length and breadth. Pop. 14,237. Chief tn. Washington.—*Wilkes*, co. NW. of N. Carolina. Pop. 11,942. Chief tn. Wilkesborough.

WILKESBARRE, formerly Wyoming, tn. N. America, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, SE. of riv. Susquehannah; 119 m. NW. of Philadelphia. Pop. 2223. It contains a court-house, gaol, church, bank, and academy.

WILKESBY, par. England, soke Horncastle, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 670. Real prop. £541. Pop. 67. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £110.

WILLAND, par. England, hund. Halberton, co. Devon. Acres, 1020. Real prop. £1423. Pop. 321. Collumpton (P. T. 160). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £111.

WILLEN or Wyllien, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 450. Real prop. £823. Pop. 98. Newport Pagnell (P. T. 50). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £120.

WILLENHALL, par. England, s. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £5508. Pop. 5834. Walsall (P. T. 118). Liv. a cur. with that of Wolverhampton, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. It contains extensive collieries and iron-stone mines, and is crossed by the Wyrley and Essington Canal. The manufacture of iron was first established here in the reign of Elizabeth; it is now celebrated for its trade in locks, which is very extensive; many other articles of hardware are also made, particularly curry-combs, gridirons, screws, &c. Courts-leet and baron are held annually; and a court of requests on three Mondays in every alternate month, for the recovery of debts under £5. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

WILLERBY, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake Dickering, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 4180. Real prop. £3098. Pop. 356.

WILLERICK, or Wilbrick, par. England, lower div. hundred Caldicot, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £368. Pop. 33. Caerleon (P. T. 144). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Llanmarton, dioc. Llandaff.

WILLERSLEY, par. England, upper div. hund. Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1410. Real prop. £1843. Pop. 327. Chipping Campden (P. T. 90). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester.

WILLERSLEY, par. England, hund. Stretford, co. Hereford. Pop. 13. Weobley (P. T. 147). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £33.

WILLESBOROUGH, parish, England, hund. Chart and Longbridge, lathe Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £2358. Pop. 472. Ashford (P. T. 53). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £128.

WILLESDEN or Wilsdon, par. England, Kensington div. hund. Ossulstone, co. Middlesex. Acres, 4190. Real prop. £15,462. Pop. 1876. London, 5 m. Liv. a vic. with the cur. of W. Twyford, dioc. London.

WILLESLEY, parish, England, hund. Repton and Gresley, co. Derby. Acres, 910. Real prop. £1199. Pop. 63. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £55.

WILLEY, hund. England, co. Bedford. Acres, 40,460. Pop. 8627. Containing eighteen parishes.

WILLEY, par. England, hund. Wenlock, co. Salop. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1639. Pop. 159. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. rect. dioc. Hereford.

WILLEY, par. England, Kirby, div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 970. Real prop. £1029. Pop. 96. Rugby (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WILLIAM, Fort, fortress, and sea-port, Scotland, par. Kilmallie, sh. Inverness. Pop. with par. Edinburgh, 127 m. Two ann. fairs. Lat. 56. 49. N. Long. 5. 6. from Greenwich. The fort was originally constructed of earth, by the celebrated Monk in the time of Cromwell. A general post-office is established at this place; there are also a good gaol and freemasons' lodge. The markets and fairs are well attended, and the port is much frequented by coasting vessels.

WILLIAMSBURGH, vil. North America, U. S. James co. Virginia; 32 m. Bbs. of Richmond. It contains a handsome court-house, gaol, academy, and two churches.

WILLIAMSTADT, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. N. Brabant, on an arm of the sea called Hollards-diep; 12 m. sw. of Dort. Pop. 1300. It was built in 1584, by order of William I. prince of Orange.

WILLIAMSTON, par. Great Britain, hund. Narberth, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Pop. 470. Tenby (P. T. 261). Liv. a chap. in dioc. St. David's.

WILLIAMSTOWN, tn. North America, U. S. Berkshire co., Massachusetts; 135 m. w. of Boston. Pop. 2137. Lat. 42. 38. N. Long. 73. 15. W. Williams College, at this place, founded in 1793, is a respectable and flourishing institution.

WILLIEN, par. England, hund. Broadwater, co. Hertford. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £2584. Pop. 313. Witchin (P. T. 34). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

WILLINGALE, Doe, or De Ou, par. England, hund. Dunmow, co. Essex. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £2371. Pop. 466. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. with that of Shellow Bowels, dioc. London.

WILLINGALE, Spain, or De Ispania, par. England, hundred Dunmow, co Essex. Acres, 890. Real prop. £1389. Pop. 239. Chipping Ongar (P. T. 21). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

WILLINGDON, hund. England, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 1172. Pop. 1522. Containing five parishes.

WILLINGDON, par. England, hund. Willingdon, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 3500. Real prop. £4812. Pop. 603. East Bourne (P. T. 61). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chichester.

WILLINGHAM, par. England, hund. Papworth, co. Cambridge. Acres, 4440. Real prop. £3069. Pop. 1403. St. Ives (P. T. 277). Liv. a rect. exempt from visitation, in dioc. Ely. Many of the inhabitants are employed in making cheese, and about 1200 milch cows are usually kept here. Here is a place of worship for Baptists, an endowed charity school, and an almshouse for four poor widows.

WILLINGHAM, chap. England, par. Carlton, hundred Radfield, co. Cambridge. Pop. 387. Newmarket (P. T. 61). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Ely.

WILLINGHAM, par. England, E. div. wapentake Well, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2170. Real prop. £2178. Pop. 392. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WILLINGHAM, par. England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 610. Real prop. £965. Pop. 158. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of North Cove, dioc. Norwich.

WILLINGHAM, Cherry, par. England, E. div. wapentake Laures, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 980. Real prop. £1719. Pop. 102. Lincoln (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £97.

WILLINGHAM, North, par. England, E. div. wapentake Walshcroft, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1990. Real prop. £2206. Pop. 223. Market Rasen (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £50.

WILLINGHAM, South, par. England, E. div. wapentake Wraggoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £2119. Pop. 212. Wragby (P. T. 144). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WILLINGTON, par. England, hund. Wixamtree, co. Bedford. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £1993. Pop. 332. Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

WILLINGTON, par. England, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £1715. Pop. 402. Burton-upon-Trent (P. T. 125). Liv. a disch. vic. with the cur. of Repton, dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £60. The poor have the privilege of sending their children to Findern school, in par. of Mickleover.

WILLINGTON or Wellington, tnshp. England, par. Wall's End, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. with par. North Shields (P. T. 279). It contains extensive collieries, a fine quarry, several coal staiths, a patent ropery, and a steam corn-mill.

WILLISHAM, par. England, hund. Bosmere and Claydon, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £1049. Pop. 224. Needham (P. T. 74). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £29.

WILLITON, chap. England, par. St. Decuman, hund. Williton and Freemanors, co. Somerset. Pop. with par. Dunster (P. T. 162). Liv. a cur. and peculiar, dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £80.

WILLITON AND FREEMANORS, hund. England, co. Somerset. Acres, 114,870. Pop. 14,717. Containing 31 parishes.

WILLOUGHBY, par. England, Wold div. hund. Calceworth, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4280. Real prop. £4893. Pop. 557. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £105. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a school with a small endowment.

WILLOUGHBY, par. England, Rugby div. hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 2290. Real prop. £3399. Pop. 376. Dunchurch (P. T. 80). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and thatched; and sulphureous and saline springs have within a few years been discovered, the qualities of which are similar to those of Harrowgate: bathing places, a pump-room for drinking the waters, and cottages for the accommodation of visiters, have been erected on the spot; the waters are found efficacious in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases. Here is a place of worship for primitive Methodists, a school for boys and girls, founded in 1816, and other charitable institutions of a minor description. Willoughby was, in the reign of Henry I., a royal demesne.

WILLOUGHBY, Scott, par. England, wapentake Aveland, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 640. Pop. 24. Falkingham (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WILLOUGHBY, Silk, par. England, wapen-

take Oswardhurn, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2290. Real prop. £2400. Pop. 272. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Lincoln.

WILLOUGHBY, WATERLESS, or WATER LEYS, par. England, hund. Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. Acres, 850. Real prop. £2009. Pop. 327. Lutterworth (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. with the vic. of Peatling Magna, in dioc. Lincoln.

WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, parish, England, s. div. wapentake Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham. Acres, 2080. Real prop. £2691. Pop. 465. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £84. In the centre of the village stands a cross, the shaft of which consists of one stone, 15 feet high, resting on a basement of four steps.

WILLOUGHTON, par. England, W. div. wapentake Aslacoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2460. Real prop. £3313. Pop. 477. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. vic. in medieties, in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £143.

WILLYBROOK, hund. England, co. Northampton. Acres, 27,490. Pop. 5790. Containing 14 parishes.

WILMINGTON, par. England, hund. Oxton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 1760. Real prop. £3229. Pop. 724. Dartford (P. T. 15). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Rochester.

WILMINGTON, par. England, hund. Longbridge, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 1820. Real prop. £1499. Pop. 328. Haylsham (P. T. 59). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £96. A Benedictine priory was founded here in the time of William Rufus. Wilmington gives the title of baron to the marquis of Northampton.

WILMINGTON, city, North America, U. S., Newcastle co., Delaware; 28 m. SW. of Philadelphia. Pop. 6628. Lat. 39. 43. N. Long. 77. 34. W. It contains a town-hall, 2 market-houses, 3 banks, an almshouse, arsenal, and 13 houses of public worship. The staple article of export is flour. Here is a bridge over the Brandywine, and one over the Christiana creek, connecting it on each side with the surrounding country. Within 10 m. of Wilmington, there are at least 100 manufactures, rendering it the largest manufacturing district in the Atlantic states S. of Philadelphia. The principal articles manufactured are flour, cotton, wool, paper, iron-castings, and powder. The Brandywine chalybeate springs are within 5 m., situated in a highly romantic and rural country. Wilmington carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia.—*Wilmington*, tn. cap. New Hanover co., N. Carolina, E. of Cape Fear riv.; 416 m. from Washington. Pop. 2700. Lat. 34. 11. N. Long. 78. 10. W. It contains a court-house, gaol, academy, 2 banks, a printing-office, Episcopal and Presbyterian church. The harbour admits vessels of 300 tons, but the entrance is rendered dangerous by a large shoal.—*Wilmington*, tn. cap. Clinton co., Ohio; 54 m. NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 607.

WILMSLOW, or WIMBOLDSLEY, par. England, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 7200. Pop. 4296. Macclesfield (P. T. 167). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and a school with a small endowment. Courts-leet and baron are held here.

WILNA, gov. NW. of European Russia, containing N. part of Lithuania. Area, 2300 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000. Lat. 53. 40. to 56. 15. N. The tns. are small and thinly scattered. The inhabitants are employed in tillage, grazing, or hunting. The trade is carried on by the Jews. The principal rivers are the Niemen, Vilia, the Pripez, and the Narew.—*Wilna*, city, Russia, in Lithuania, chief tn. of preceding government; 195 m. E. of Konigsberg. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 54. 41. N. Long. 25. 17. E. It occupies some eminences near the riv. Vilia. The trade consists in the export of corn, hemp, flax, honey, wax, and other products of the surrounding country. It is the see of a Greek metropolitan and a Catholic bishop. Its university, established in 1570, was new modelled by the Russian government in 1803. Connected with the establishment is an observatory and several libraries. There are in Wilna also a gymnasium, a seminary for the education of Catholic clergy, another for those of the Greek church, and an institution for youths of good family.

WILNE, GREAT, par. England, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £3215. Pop. (with Shardlow) 1091. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WILNE, LITTLE, chap. England, par. Sawley, hund. Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby. Real prop. £2938. Pop. (with Draycot) 1074. Derby (P. T. 126). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WILNECOTE, chap. England, par. Tamworth, and Tamworth div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Real prop. £2394. Pop. (with Doathill) 688. Tamworth (P. T. 114). Liv. a perpetual cur. with that of Tamworth, in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £40. In the vicinity are collieries and limekilns, which give employment to many of the inhabitants.

WILSDEN, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Bradford, wapentake Morley, co. York, West riding. Acres, 2450. Real prop. £2927. Pop. 2252. Keighley (P. T. 206). Liv. a donative cur. in the dioc. York. The chapel was built in 1823, by the parliamentary commissioners. Here are also places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The cotton and linen manufactures in this neighbourhood give employment to considerable numbers of people, as also does the spinning of cotton and worsted.

WILSFORD, or WIVELSFORD, par. England, wapentake Winnibrigs and Threo, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2860. Real prop. £2473. Pop. 393. Sleaford (P. T. 115). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WILSFORD, par. England, hund. Swanborough, co. Wilts. Acres, 1660. Real prop. £1778. Pop. 512. Pewsey (P. T. 76). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Salisbury.

WILSFORD, par. England, hund. Underditch, co. Wilts. Acres, 1460. Real prop. £1012. Pop. 119. Amesbury (P. T. 77). Liv. a vic. with that of Woodford, in dioc. Salisbury.

WILSON, co. North America, U. S., West Tennessee, S. of Cumberland riv. Pop. 25,447. Chief tn. Lebanon.

WILSTHORPE, chap. England, par. Gretford, wapentake Ness, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 710. Real prop. £1158. Pop. 69. Market Deeping (P. T. 89). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lincoln.

WILTON, par. England, hund. Grimshoe, co.

Norfolk. Acres, 7400. Pop. (with Hockwold) 878. Brandon Ferry (P. T. 78). Liv. a disch. vic, with that of Hockwold, in the dioc. of Norwich.

WILTON, par. and vil. Scotland, district Hawick, sh. Roxburgh. Acres, 5000. Real prop. £5921. Pop. 1866, Hawick (P. T. 47). Liv. in presb. Jedburgh, and synod Merse and Teviotdale. It is noted for its manufactures of carpeting, inkle, and hose; a number of carding-mills have been established within the last 20 years. Here are several marl-pits and quarries of limestone.

WILTON, parish, England, hundred Taunton Dean, co. Somerset. Acres, 730. Real prop. £2697. Pop. 795. Taunton (P. T. 141). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £95.

WILTON, bor. and parish, England, hund. Branch and Dole, but having a separate jurisdiction; co. Wilts. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £3422. Pop. 1997. London, 84 m. Liv. a rect. with that of Ditchhampton, and the vic. of Bulbridge, in dioc. Salisbury. Two ann. fairs. Member of parliament, 1. The town, consisting principally of one street, is of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been the Caer Guelon, or chief seat of the British prince Cariolius, and subsequently the capital of the West Saxon dominions. In 871, a most sanguinary battle was fought here between king Alfred and the Danes, in which the former was successful. In the year 1003, this town was burnt by Sweyn, king of Denmark, who laid waste all the western cos. of England. It soon, however, recovered its pre-eminence among the West Saxon towns, but, being surprised by the forces of the empress Matilda, under the command of the earl of Gloucester, the king was obliged to flee, and the town was again given up to pillage, and set fire to by the conquerors. In 1579, this town was visited by queen Elizabeth, and in 1603, the court resided here for a short time. Wilton has been much noted for the manufacture of carpets, which was introduced by a former earl of Pembroke, who brought over workmen from France for that purpose, and it was the first place in England where this manufacture commenced. Though not carried on to the same extent as formerly, it has latterly been increasing, and there are at present two manufactories, containing about 80 looms, and employing about 350 persons; flannels and fancy woollens once formed a considerable branch of manufacture, but it has greatly declined. Wilton is governed by a mayor, recorder, high steward, five aldermen, and an unlimited number of burgesses, with a town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. The mayor and recorder are justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction. This borough has returned members to parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I. Early in the 10th century, this town became the seat of the diocese of Wilts, and continued so during the lives of seven successive bishops. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. At the free school, founded in 1706, twenty boys are educated and clothed, and an apprentice fee of £8 or £10 given with each. Mr. Robert Sumpton, who was a great benefactor to this school, also bequeathed the interest of £1000, to be given annually as a marriage portion to four young women, and £2000, for the benefit of five poor men and as many women, who receive £6 per annum each.

WILTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kirk Leatham, liberty Langbaurgh, E. div. co. York, N. riding. Acres, 5070. Real prop. £5836. Pop. 411. Guisborough (P. T. 245). Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £114. At the W. end of the village is Wilton Castle, lately built on the ancient baronial castle of the Bulmer family.

WILTSHIRE, inland co. England; extreme length, 54 m.; breadth, 34 m. Acres, 869,620. Pop. 240,156. It is divided into 29 hunds., 1 city, 8 bors., and 20 mkt.-tns. Members of parliament, 18. Western circuit. Diocese of Salisbury. Prov. of Canterbury. It is bounded on the N. by Gloucestershire; E. by Berkshire and Hampshire; S. by Dorsetshire; and W. by Somersetshire and Gloucestershire. When the Romans invaded Britain, this part of the island appears to have been inhabited by the Belgæ, a powerful people, who had emigrated from the continent at a later period than most of the other British tribes. Within its boundaries were some important stations of that people; it was intersected by some of their great roads. Among the ancient roads may be mentioned the Fosseway, Julia Strata, and Ridgeway. During the Saxon heptarchy, this county was included in the kingdom of Wessex; and within its limits several battles were fought between the ancient British inhabitants and the Saxon invaders. During the intestine disputes of the Anglo-Saxons, Wiltshire became the seat of warfare. In the seventh century, a contest for power occurred between the kings of Wessex and Mercia, and a sanguinary engagement took place, at Great Bedwin. In 823, Egbert, king of Wessex, gained a victory over the Mercians at Wilton; king Alfred was defeated, after a severely contested battle, by the Danes at Wilton, in 871; and his famous victory over these invaders in 878 is stated to have been achieved at Ethandune, but the situation of this place has been the subject of various conjectures. In 1003, Sweyn, king of Denmark, ravaged the southern part of this county, plundered and destroyed the towns of Wilton and Sarum, and in 1017, Edmund Ironside vanquished the Danes on the south-western borders of the county, and subsequently defeated their king, Canute, at Sherston, westward of Malmsbury, which became the object of contest in his wars with the empress Matilda and her son, Henry; the latter of whom, in 1152, having landed in England to assert his claim to the crown, besieged and took the town and castle of Malmsbury. During the civil war, the royalists were defeated at Lansdowne, near Bath. This county consists of two grand divisions, from their relative position designated North Wiltshire and South Wiltshire, which are separated by the Kennet and the Lower Avon, and the canal which unites those rivers. North Wiltshire consists principally of a fertile district, with an undulating surface, extending from the base of the Cotswold Hills on the N., to the border of Salisbury Plain. This tract affords abundance of rich pasture for cattle, kept chiefly for the dairy. A great part of the land in North Wiltshire is appropriated to the dairy and feeding cattle for the table, much also is under tillage. The chief crops are wheat, peas, and beans, turnips, vetches, and potatoes. The dairies are

famous for the produce of cheese. The greater part of South Wiltshire is included in the district called Salisbury Plain, the general character and productions of which have been noticed in a separate article. The principal rivers are the Lower Avon, the Kennet, the Upper Avon, the Wily, and the Nadder. This county anciently contained the royal forests of Bradon, Blackmore, or Melksham, Pewsham or Chippenham, Savernake, Paunshill, and Melshell; all of which have been disafforested or alienated from the crown. The only forest remaining in the state of woodland is that of Savernake, SE. of Marlborough, about 16 m. in circuit, now the property of the earl of Aylesbury. There are no mineral productions in this county, deserving of particular notice, excepting freestone, of which a fine variety is found. Wiltshire was formerly one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture. Trowbridge was the centre of the district, in which vast quantities were made of superfine broad cloth and kerseymeres, but these fabrics have been rivalled in Yorkshire, and the trade here has consequently declined. The flannel and woollen goods, for which Salisbury was once famed, are now made but in small quantities; but the city is still noted for its cutlery. At Wilton, manufactures of kerseymere, carpets, &c. are carried on; at Mere, dowlas, ticking, &c. are made; at Aldbourne, cotton goods. The county is famous for strong beer, great quantities of which are sold in London. The hunds. are Malmesbury, Chippenham, Bradford, Melksham, Calne, Potterne and Cannings, Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, Kingsbridge, Elstub and Everley, North Damerham, Ramsbury, Selkley, Kinwardstone, Whorwelsdown, Westbury, Swanbury, South Damerham, Warminster, Heytesbury, Amesbury, Mere, Downton, Chalk, Dunworth, Branch and Dole, Cawden and Cadworth, Underditch, Alderbury, and Fruitfield. This county contains the city of Salisbury, the boroughs of Calne, Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Malmsbury, Marlborough, Wilton, and Westbury, all of which are likewise market-tns.; the other mkt.-tns. are Amesbury, Bradford, Great Bedwin, Highworth, Hindon, Market Lavington, Melksham, Mere, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, and Wootton Bassett. Four members are returned to parliament for the co., two for the city of Salisbury, two for each of the boroughs of Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, and Marlborough, and one for each of the bors. of Calne, Malmsbury, Westbury, and Wilton. This co. gives the title of earl to the marquis of Winchester.

WILY, par. England, hund. Branch and Dole, co. Wilts. Acres, 4910. Real prop. £3767. Pop. (with Deptford), 476. Hindon (P. T. 94). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

WIMBLEDON, par. England, hund. Brixton, co. Surrey. Acres, 3700. Real prop. £16,802. Pop. 2195. London, 9 m. Liv. a rect. and peculiar, dean and chapter of Worcester. Ann. val. £150. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and a national school, supported by contributions. Many of the inhabitants are employed in calico-printing and japan works, the mills of the English copper company, &c. In this parish is Wimbledon Park, comprising 1200 acres, and on Wimbledon Common are many handsome residences. In this parish, for many years, resided the celebrated John Horne Tooke, author of "The Diversions of Purley;" here also he died, March 19th, 1811, in his 77th year.

WIMBLINGTON, ham. England, par. Doddington, hund. Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 7020. Real prop. £9761. Pop. 965. March (P. T. 83).

WIMBORNE ALL SAINTS, or UPWIMBORNE CARENTHAM, par. England, hund. Cranborne, Shaston div. co. Dorset. Cranborne (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. with that of Wimborne St. Giles, in the dioc. Bristol.

WIMBORNE ST. GILES, hund. England, Shaston div. co. Dorset. Acres, 3090. Pop. 402. Containing the parish of the same name.

WIMBORNE ST. GILES, or UPWIMBORNE MALMAYNES, par. England, hund. Wimborne St. Giles, Shaston div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1800. Real prop. £2166. Pop. 384. Cranborne (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. with that of Wimborne All Saints, in the dioc. Bristol.

WIMBORNE-MINSTER, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Bradbury, Shaston div. co. Dorset. Acres, 11,880. Real prop. £12,358. Pop. 4009. London, 100 m. Liv. a rect. and royal peculiar. Mkt.-day, Friday. Three ann. fairs. It is a place of great antiquity, and was formerly in much ecclesiastical repute. The church was formerly collegiate, and until within the last few years had the cathedral service performed on Saturday, and all holy-days; the style of architecture is the Saxon of an early date. King Ethelred, the duke and duchess of Somerset, the grandfather and mother of Henry VII., and branches of many other ancient families, were interred within this edifice. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Baptists, have also places of worship in this town. A free grammar-school, originally founded by the countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., in 1497, was, in 1563, refounded by Elizabeth, and called by her name; it is open to all who apply without distinction, and under the management of twelve governors. Here are two small hospitals founded, for poor aged persons. A visitation court annually, and the petty sessions for the Wimborne division of the hundred are held here. Wimborne-Minster is said to be the birthplace of Matthew Prior, the poet and statesman, who was educated in the grammar-school.

WIMBOTSHAM, par. England, hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 3390. Real prop. £1993. Pop. 476. Downham Market (P. T. 84). Liv. a disch. rect. with the vic. of Stow Bardolph, in dioc. Norwich.

WIMBUSH, par. England, hund. Uttlesford, co. Essex. Acres, 4690. Real prop. £5058. Pop. (with Thunderley), 991. Saffron Walden (P. T. 42). Liv. a rect. and vic. with that of Thunderley, in the dioc. of Lincoln.

WIMESWOULD, par. England, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 4220. Real prop. £4559. Pop. 1276. Loughborough (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

WIMPOLE, par. England, hund. Wetherly, co. Cambridge. Acres, 2428. Real prop. £1934. Pop. 583. Caxton (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Ely.

WINCANTON, or WINCAUNTON, market-tn. and par. England, hund. Norton Ferris, co. Somerset, situate on the riv. Cale. Acres, 3860. Real prop. £9105. Pop. 2123. London, 108 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val.

£76. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Two annual fairs. It is a place of great antiquity, and was anciently called Wyndcaleton. The town consists of four regular streets, and contains some well-built houses. At the W. end of the town, on the road to Castle Cary, is a handsome stone bridge over the Cale. In 1747 Wincanton suffered severely from an accidental fire, to which calamity its regular and uniform appearance may be attributed. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of linen and bed-ticking, which was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has greatly declined of late years; a branch of the silk trade has recently been introduced. The market is well supplied with corn, cattle, butter, and cheese. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and is divided into two parts, called the borough and tithing; two constables for the former, and a tithing for the latter, are annually chosen at the manorial court; a court-leet for the hundred is also held annually. Here are places of worship for Independents; also various charitable bequests for the benefit of the poor.

WINCEBY, par. England, hund. Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 890. Real prop. £650. Pop. 65. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £129.

WINCH, East, par. England, Lynn div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2380. Real prop. £2132. Pop. 466. Lynn (P. T. 96). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

WINCH, West, par. England, Lynn div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £2100. Pop. 394. Lynn (P. T. 96). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WINCHCOMBE, or Winchelcombe, mkt.-tn. and par. England, lower div. hund. Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 5700. Real prop. £1344. Pop. 2514. London, 99 m. Liv. a disch. vic. with the curs. of Greet and Gretton, in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £61. The town consists principally of three streets, extending in a line from E. to W., with others branching from them; the houses are in general low, and of stone. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of paper and silk, for the former of which there are two large mills, and one for the latter; there is also a tan-yard on a modern scale; cotton stockings and pins are also manufactured; and the parochial poor are employed in agricultural operations and the spinning of linen and woollen. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar-school, which was founded and endowed by Henry VIII. in 1522, has been incorporated with a grammar-school subsequently founded by lady Frances Chandos; and about 34 boys are educated. Here are also an endowed school for teaching children to read, and almshouses for six poor families, besides various charitable bequests for the distribution of bread, clothing, and money to the poor.

WINCHELSEA, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Guestling, rape of Hastings, but having a separate jurisdiction, co. Sussex. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £2230. Pop. 772. London, 64 m. Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £130. The town occupies a space of nearly 2 m. in circumference, divided into squares and streets intersecting each other at right angles. No trade or particular branch of manufacture is now carried on, and the market has nearly fallen into disuse. The government of the town is vested in a mayor and twelve jurats, who are justices of peace within the ancient town and its liberties. Winchelsea gives the title of earl to the Finch family.

WINCHENDON, Nether, par. England, hund. Ashenden, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1520. Real prop. £2519. Pop. 294. Aylesbury (P. T. 38). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £80.

WINCHENDON, Upper, parish, England, hund. Ashenden, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £1981. Pop. 223. Aylesbury (P. T. 38). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £33.

WINCHESTER, city, England, hund. Buddlesgate, Fawley div., but having a separate jurisdiction, co. Southampton. Acres, 2250. Pop. 9212. London, 62 m. Liv. of St. Bartholomew, a vic., ann. val. £70; St. Laurence, a rect., ann. val. £28; St. Maurice, a rect. with those of St. Mary Calendre, St. Peter Colebrook, St. George, and St. Mary Wood, ann. val. £104: liv. of St. Thomas, a rect. with that of St. Clement, ann. val. £110; that of St. Faith, a sinecure rect.; that of St. John, a parochial chap., ann. val. £55; that of St. Michael, a rect., ann. val. £135; that of St. Peter Chishill, a rect., ann. val. £75; that of St. Swithin, a vic., ann. val. £30. Mkt.-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Four annual fairs. Members of parliament, 2. It appears to have been founded at a period of remote antiquity, and was called by the Britons Caer Gwent, or White City, from its being built on a chalky soil; the Romans styled it Venta Belgarum; the Saxons gave it the name of Wintanceastre, now altered into Winchester. In the course of the first century previous to the Christian era this part of the island was invaded, and its original inhabitants were reduced to slavery, by a powerful tribe of emigrants from Belgic Gaul, who made this place their metropolis; they were conquered by the Romans, in the reign of the emperor Claudius, when it became one of the principal Roman stations, and fortifications were raised here, traces of which still remain. At a subsequent period the British prince, Vortigern, made Winchester his metropolis; and, after the conquest of this part of the island by Cerdric and his successors, it became the capital of the kingdom of the West Saxons. A memorial of its ancient superiority remains in the national denomination of measures of quantity, as Winchester ells and Winchester quarts, the use of which has but recently been replaced by imperial measures. During the invasions of England by the Danes, Winchester was repeatedly the scene of their ravages. The disgraceful massacre of the Danes by order of Ethelred II., in 1002, is said to have commenced here. After the Norman conquest, Winchester was frequently the residence of the sovereign, and here took place the coronation of William Rufus. This city had at this period a royal mint, treasury, and public record office, a grand palace, and a strong castle, erected by William I. In the reign of Stephen it was the scene of hostilities between his partisans and those of the empress Matilda. King John held a parliament or great council at Winchester in 1203, and his son Henry, afterwards Henry III., was born here. At the beginning of the civil war under Charles I. the parliamentary general, Sir William Waller, took possession of the castle,

but towards the end of 1643 it was recaptured, and garrisoned by the royalists, who held it till after the battle of Naseby, when it was taken and demolished. This city was devastated by the plague in the years 941, 1348, and, finally, in 1668; and in the western suburbs has been erected an obelisk, with an inscription to commemorate those calamitous visitations. A charter of privileges was granted to Winchester by Henry II. in 1184, under which the heads of the corporation claim, by the tenure of grand sergeantry, the superintendence of the royal kitchen and laundry at the coronation of our sovereigns. The government of the city is vested in a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, 18 councillors, and other officers. Members have been returned to parliament from this city ever since the reign of Edward I. Here are held the assizes and quarter sessions. It is the seat of a bishopric, which includes Hampshire and Surrey. The cathedral establishment was overturned by the Danes, and on its restoration became an episcopal college of secular clerks; but bishop Ethelwold replaced them by a body of Benedictine monks. The ecclesiastical officers are a dean, 12 prebendaries, two archdeacons, a chancellor, the master of the hospital of St. Cross, the precentor of St. Mary Southampton, and the registrar; all of whose benefices are in the patronage of the bishop, except the deanery, which is in the patronage of the king; there are six minor canonries in the patronage of the dean and chapter. The cathedral church, which is situated near the middle of the city, was anciently dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Swithin, but in the reign of Henry VIII. it was re-dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity. It is a cruciform edifice, with a low square tower in the centre, the upper part of which is richly ornamented. The transepts chiefly display the Norman architecture, as also the tower; the W. front is in the decorated Gothic, having a finely ornamented triple doorway. Among the tombs and monuments are the chapels of cardinal Beaufort and bishop Waynfleet, the tomb of William Rufus, that of bishop Peter Mews, and the lord treasurer Weston, earl of Portland. The church of St. Maurice was anciently the chapel of a priory; that of St. Michael is a handsome modern edifice in the pointed style. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists, besides a Roman Catholic chapel. Among the institutions of this city is the college founded by William Wykeham. A grammar-school appears to have existed at an early period. In 1387 Wykeham erected the college designed as an appendage to New College, Oxford. Christ's hospital was founded in 1586, for the support of six single men, and the education and support of four poor boys. There is a charity school for 30 boys, one for 50 girls, besides the national school, for children of both sexes. St. John's hospital is said to have been founded by a bishop of Winchester. Near the cathedral is an almshouse, founded by bishop Morley in 1672, for the support of ten clergymen's widows. The city consists of a spacious street, extending about half a mile from N. to S., intersected by smaller streets. There were anciently four gates, but the W. gate alone is now remaining, the others having been taken down. A handsome stone bridge has been erected over the river Itchen. In the middle of the city is a beautiful cross ornamented with tabernacle work and crocketed pinnacles, 43 feet in height. Among the public buildings are the theatre, the town-hall, erected in 1713, and county gaol. A subscription library has been established; there are cold, warm, and vapour baths, for the accommodation of the public. Races are held every year in July, about 4 m. N. of the city, when contests take place for the king's plate of 100 guineas, and other prizes. The trade of the city is inconsiderable, and the manufactures are almost all of a local description. Winchester gives the title of marquis to the family of Paulet.

WINCHESTER, tn. North America, U. S., Frederick co., Virginia; 70 m. WNW. of Washington. Pop. 5000. Lat. 39. 16. N. Long. 77. 28. W. It contains a court-house, gaol, almshouse, mkt.-house, freemason's-hall, two banks, two academies, and six places of public worship. Near the town are several medicinal springs and a number of flour-mills and manufactories.

WINCHFIELD, par. England, hund. Odiham, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1760. Real prop. £1552. Pop. 227. Odiham (P. T. 40). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester.

WINCHMORE HILL, chap. England, par. and hund. Edmonton, co. Middlesex. Pop. with par. London, 8 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. of London. Here are places of worship for Independents, Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists.

WINCKLEY, par. England, hund. North Tawton and Winckley, co. Devon. Acres, 7220. Real prop. £4327. Pop. 1596. Chumleigh (P. T. 194). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Exeter. Two annual fairs.

WINCLE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Prestbury, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £2585. Pop. 453. Macclesfield (P. T. 167). Liv. a cur. in dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £45.

WINDALE, par. England, hund. Clavering, co. Norfolk. Pop. with Gillingham All Saints. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Gillingham All Saints, in dioc. Norwich.

WINDAU, tn. European Russia, duchy and gov. Courland, on the Baltic, near the mouth of riv. Windau; 70 m. WNW. of Mittau. Pop. 1000. It carries on a considerable trade in the export of corn, timber, flax, hides, tallow, and salt-meat. It was formerly the place of meeting of the states of Courland, and has a citadel.

WINDERMERE, parish, England, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 19,980. Pop. 1495. Kendal (P. T. 262). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester. It derives its name from a beautiful lake, anciently called Wynandermere, which is 12 m. long, about 1 m. broad, and 40 fathoms deep; this beautiful and expansive lake is well stocked with a variety of fish: on its margin are several good inns for the accommodation of visitors; at two of these, Low Wood and Ferry inns, grand regattas are held annually about the beginning of September. These public spectacles are attended by most of the families of distinction, and terminate with balls, exhibitions, fireworks, &c.

WINDHAM AND EWHURST, hund. England, rape Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 5720. Pop. 1154. Containing two parishes.

WINDHAM, co. N. America, U. S., Vermont,

Pop. 28,758. Chief town, Newfane.—*Windham*, co., Connecticut. Pop. 27,077. Chief town, Brooklyn.—*Windham*, tn., Windham co., Connecticut: 365 m. from Washington. Pop. 2812. It is watered by the Shetucket, and has two considerable villages, Windhamtown and Williamantie; in the latter are five large manufactories of cotton.

WINDLESHAM, par. England, hund. of Woking, co. Surrey. Acres, 5370. Real prop. £4184. Pop. 1912. Bagshot (P. T. 26). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester.

WINDRUSH, par. England, lower div. hund. Slaughter, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £2015. Pop. 291. North Leach (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Gloucester.

WINDSHEIM, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, in Franconia, on riv. Aisch; 30 m. SE. of Wurzburg. Pop. 4500. It has an hospital, Latin school, and an elegant council-house.

WINDSOR, or NEW WINDSOR, mkt.-tn., bor.-tn., and par. England, hund. of Ripplesmere, having a separate jurisdiction; co. Berks. Acres, 8170. Real prop. £14,938. Pop. 7103. London, 22 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Mkt.-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Three annual fairs. Sends two members to parliament. It was anciently called Windleshore, from the winding course of the river Thames, on which it is situated. This place owes its importance, and probably its origin, to the royal castle or palace, which has been the favourite residence of some of our most distinguished sovereigns, and the scene of grand tournaments during the ages of chivalry. When Domesday-book was compiled, the castle, then recently erected by William the Conqueror, belonged to the manor of Clewer. The Norman conqueror kept the festival of Whitsuntide here in 1071. Henry I. enlarged Windsor Castle considerably, and built a chapel, where, in 1122, he celebrated his marriage with his second queen, Adelais of Lorrain. Additions were made to the fortifications by Henry III. Edward III. was born here, and showed his regard for the place of his nativity by the improvements he made both in the town and castle, the latter being nearly rebuilt. The terrace-walk on the N. side of the castle was constructed by order of Elizabeth. In the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament Windsor Castle was garrisoned by the troops of the latter, and in 1648 it became the prison of the misguided monarch. Charles II. caused the castle to be well repaired and richly furnished, and made it his summer residence. George III. frequented Windsor more than his immediate predecessors, and under his direction St. George's chapel was completely repaired; and George IV. made great improvements. The castle in its present state consists of two courts or wards, between which is the keep or round tower, the whole occupying about 12 acres of ground. The lower ward is separated into two parts by St. George's chapel, which occupies its centre. The original foundation of this chapel may be ascribed to Henry I., but it was rebuilt by Henry III., and again by Edward III. The present splendid pile was commenced by Edward IV. This chapel was founded for a collegiate establishment, belonging to which are a dean, 12 canons, 7 minor canons, and 13 clerks, with various officers. At the E. end of the chapel is the royal tomb-house, a distinct building commenced by Henry VII., and carried on by Cardinal Wolsey, who designed it for his own sepulchre. The royal apartments are on the N. side of the court, called the star building, from its exterior embellishment of the star and garter. The principal rooms are the queen's guard-chamber, the queen's presence-chamber, the queen's audience-room, the ball-room, the queen's drawing-room, queen Elizabeth's or the picture gallery, the king's drawing-room, the king's public dining-room, the king's audience-chamber, the king's presence-chamber, and the king's guard-room. The castle is situated on a high hill commanding the Thames, and around it is a terrace, the declivity leading to which is faced with a rampart of freestone extending 1870 feet. Windsor was made a free borough by Edward I. in 1276, and from that period till 1314 it was also a county town. The inhabitants obtained a charter from James I., and another from Charles II., which was surrendered in the following reign, but restored after the revolution in 1688. The government of the borough is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, 18 councillors, a town-clerk, and other officers. Courts of session are held quarterly for the trial of all except capital offences, and there is a court for the recovery of debts under 40*s*. Members were first returned to parliament for this borough the 30th of Edward I., but returns have been regularly made only since the 25th of Henry VI. The church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome edifice in the later pointed style, with a lofty square tower at the W. end. Here are also places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Near the church is a charity school for 36 boys and 24 girls, founded in 1705, besides a ladies' charity school for girls, established in 1784, a national school, and an endowed Sunday school. Among the charitable institutions also may be mentioned Brotherton's hospital for 8 poor men and women, founded in 1503; Reeves' almshouses, founded in 1676; an hospital for invalid soldiers, erected through the patronage of George III. in 1784; the charity for lying-in-women, established in 1801, and the royal general dispensary in 1818. A handsome iron-bridge of three arches, supported by granite piers, forms a communication across the Thames between Windsor and Eton. Among the public buildings are the guildhall, a spacious edifice, erected in 1686; a theatre, built in 1815; and barracks for cavalry and infantry. The trade and manufactures are almost wholly such as are dependent on the wants of the inhabitants and the occasional residents; but Windsor is famous for its ale. The town gives the title of earl to the marquis of Bute. Windsor Forest was formerly 120 miles in circumference, but at present its bounds are about 56 m. The Great Park contains 3800 acres; and the Little Park, on the N. and E. sides of the castle, 500 acres.

WINDSOR, OLD, par. and vil. England, hund. Ripplesmere, co. Berks. Acres, 5280. Real prop. £5986. Pop. 1453. New Windsor (P. T. 22). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. of Salisbury. In Domesday-book this place is mentioned as having been the property of Edward the Confessor, and subsequently of William I. Here are a parochial school and a school of industry.

WINDSOR, tn. New S. Wales, at the confluence of the South Creek, with riv. Hawkesbury.

Pop. 600. It was formerly called the Green Hills. The public buildings are a church, government-house, hospital, barracks, court-house, store-house, and gaol. The Hawkesbury is navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden for about 4 m. above the town. Land is about 10 per cent. higher than at Paramatta, and is advancing rapidly in price.

WINDSOR, co. N. America, U. S., east of Vermont. Pop. 40,623. Chief towns, Windsor and Woodstock.—*Windsor*, tn., Windsor co., Vermont, on W. bank of river Connecticut; 112 m. NW. of Boston. Pop. 3134. Lat. 43. 29. N. Long. 72. 30. W. It has considerable trade, and contains a court-house, state-prison, and three handsome houses of public worship.—*Windsor*, tn., Hartford co., Connecticut, W. side of riv. Connecticut. Pop. 3220.—*Windsor, East*, tn., Hartford co., Connecticut, E. side of river Connecticut; 7 m. NNE. of Hartford. Pop. 3537.

WINESTEAD, par. England, S. div. wapentake Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2570. Pop. 145. Patrington (P. T. 192). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

WINFARTHING, par. England, hund. Diss, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2600. Real prop. £3614. Pop. 703. Diss (P. T. 86). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WINFORD, par. England, hund. Hartcliff and Bedminster, co. Somerset. Acres, 3940. Real prop. £4031. Pop. 865. Bristol (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

WINFORD, Eagle, parish, England, hund. Tollerford, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1370. Real prop. £2414. Pop. 134. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bristol.

WINFORTON, par. England, hund. Huntington, co. Hereford. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £3007. Pop. 158. Hay (P. T. 156). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford. A court-leet is occasionally held here.

WINFRITH, hund. England, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 20,490. Pop. 2582. Containing 8 pars.

WINFRITH NEWBURGH, par. England, hund. Winfrith, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 3590. Real prop. £1812. Pop. 891. Wareham (P. T. 112). Liv. a rect. with the cur. of West Lullworth, in dioc. Bristol. The church has a fine Norman doorway and an embattled tower. A small school is supported by subscription.

WING, or Wenge, par. England, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 5310. Real prop. £9607. Pop. 1152. Leighton Buzzard (P. T. 41). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also an almshouse for 8 poor people. A Benedictine priory formerly existed here.

WING, par. England, hund. Martinsley, co. Rutland. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £1795. Pop. 307. Uppingham (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

WINGERWORTH, parish, England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 2550. Real prop. £3240. Pop. 471. Chesterfield (P. T. 150). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £62. A school for 20 children is supported by contributions. The vicinity abounds with coal, ironstone, and freestone.

WINGFIELD, par. England, hund. Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2630. Real prop. £3791. Pop. 668. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £50.

WINGFIELD, or Winkfield, par. England, hund. Bradford, co. Wilts. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £3050. Pop. 288. Trowbridge (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

WINGFIELD, North, par. England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 6680. Real prop. £1974. Pop. 1691. Chesterfield (P. T. 150). Liv. a rect. in dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and an endowed school.

WINGFIELD, South, par. England, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Acres, 2990. Real prop. £4877. Pop. 1091. Alfreton (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. It possesses a considerable and increasing trade in stocking-weaving, for which about 200 frames are in active operation. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Twenty poor children are instructed by means of a bequest of £20 a-year; £20 is also applied for apprenticing two poor boys, and £10 for exhibitions for two poor scholars at the university.

WINGHAM, hund. England, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 16,590. Pop. 4836. Containing five parishes.

WINGHAM, par. England, hund. Wingham, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £5092. Pop. 1115. London, 64 m. Liv. a cur. exempt from visitation, in dioc. of Canterbury. Ann. val. £100. Two annual fairs. The petty sessions for the div. are held here. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and an endowed free school for 20 boys.

WINGRAVE, par. England, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2600. Real prop. £3688. Pop. (with Rowsham) 783. Aylesbury (P. T. 38). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £115.

WINKBOURNE, par. England, N. div. wapentake Thurgarton, co. Nottingham. Acres, 2240. Real prop. £1883. Pop. 134. Southwell (P. T. 132). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York.

WINKFIELD, par. England, hund. Ripplesmere, co. Berks. Acres, 10,640. Real prop. £7084. Pop. (with Ascot) 2009. New Windsor (P. T. 22). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Here is a free school for 21 boys and another for 21 girls, with a chapel attached, in which service is daily performed; the annual income amounts to upwards of £250: the children are clothed and educated, and afterwards apprenticed with a premium of £5 each.

WINKSLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Ripon, lower div. wapentake Claro, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 960. Real prop. £741. Pop. 259. Ripon (P. T. 212). Liv. a cur. and peculiar, in dioc. York. Ann. val. £70.

WINLATON, parochial chap. and tnshp. England, par. Ryton, W. div. Chester ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 4540. Real prop. £7619. Pop. 3951. Gateshead (P. T. 272). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Durham. The chapel, which is a beautiful Gothic structure, was built in 1828, at which time this place, previously but a township, with a private chapel, was made parochial. Here are also places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, and a national school. The inhabitants have also the advantage of a subscription library. They are chiefly employed in ironworks, carried on to a great extent, for the manufacture of anchors, anvils, and chain-pumps.

WINNALL, par. England, hund. Fawley, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 470. Real prop. £780. Pop. 115. Winchester (P. T. 62). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £119.

WINNIBRIGGS AND THREO, wapentake, England, Kesteven div. co. Lincoln. Acres, 41,460. Pop. 6149. Containing 17 parishes.

WINNIKI, vil. Austrian Poland, s. of Lemberg. Pop. 2300. It has a great manufactory of tobacco and snuff on account of government.

WINNIPEG LAKE, lake, N. America, U. S., the source of the highest branch of the Mississippi river. Lat. 47. 16. N. Long. 95. 8. W.

WINNIPISEOGEE LAKE, lake, N. America, U. S., Strafford co.; 20 m. long by 8 m. broad. It contains a number of islands.—*Winnipiseogee*, riv., New Hampshire, runs from Lake Winnipiseogee into the Merrimack s. of Sanbornton.

WINNOWE, St., par. England, hund. West, co. Cornwall. Acres, 6840. Real prop. £4304. Pop. 1048. Lostwithiel (P. T. 234). Liv. a vic. with the cur. of Nighton, in dioc. Exeter.

WINSCOMBE, par. England, hund. Winterstoke, co. Somerset. Acres, 3900. Real prop. £7350. Pop. 1526. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Here is an endowed school.

WINSFORD, par. England, partly in hund. Williton and Freemanors, and partly in that of Carhampton, co. Somerset. Acres, 9240. Real prop. £3503. Pop. 524. Dulverton (P. T. 164). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

WINSHAM, par. England, hund. Kingsbury, co. Somerset. Acres, 3170. Real prop. £5978. Pop. 932. Chard (P. T. 140). Liv. a vic. and peculiar in dioc. Bath and Wells. Here is an endowed school for 24 boys and the same number of girls.

WINSLADE, par. England, hund. Basingstoke, Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1210. Real prop. £1277. Pop. 134. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £97.

WINSLEY, chap. England, par. and hund. Bradford, co. Wilts. Pop. (with Limpley Stoke) 2847. Bradford (P. T. 100). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Salisbury.

WINSLOW, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Cottesloe, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1920. Real prop. £4681. Pop. 1290. London, 49 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. London. Eight annual fairs. It is a place of great antiquity, and consists principally of three streets: the houses are chiefly of brick, and are in general well built. The inhabitants are employed in lace-making. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; and an endowed school.

WINSTER, mkt.-tn. and chap. England, par. Youlgreave, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Real prop. £2527. Pop. 962. London, 150 m. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £136. Mkt.-day, Saturday. One annual fair. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in mining. Here are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; also an endowed school, in which 25 children are instructed.

WINSTER, chap. England, par. Kirkby-in-Kendal. Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £2527. Pop. (with Undermillibeck) 962. Kendal (P. T. 262). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £43.

WINSTON, par. England, sw. div. Darlington ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 3150. Real prop. £3087. Pop. 327. Barnard Castle (P. T. 246). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Durham.

WINSTON, par. England, hund. Bisley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1510. Real prop. £1277. Pop. 164. Cirencester (P. T. 89). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

WINSTON, chap. England, par. Bibury, hund. Bradley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1190. Pop. 176. North Leach (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. and peculiar, exempt from visitation.

WINSTON, par. England, hund. Clavering, co. Norfolk. Pop. (with Gillingham All Saints) 369. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Gillingham All Saints, in the dioc. Norwich.

WINSTON, or Castell-Gwys, par. Great Britain, hund. Daugleddau, co. Pembroke, South Wales. Real prop. £3012. Pop. 745. Haverfordwest (P. T. 251). One annual fair. It possesses a separate jurisdiction, governed by a mayor, and is contributary with Pembroke in returning members to parliament.

WINSTON, par. England, hund. Thredling, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £1920. Pop. 398. Framlingham (P. T. 87). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Norwich.

WINSTREE, hundred, England, co. Essex. Acres, 23,790. Pop. 4411. Containing 13 pars.

WINTERBOURN, chapelry, England, par. Cheveley, hund. Faircross, co. Berks. Real prop. £2344. Pop. 326. Speenhamland (P. T. 56). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salisbury.

WINTERBOURNE, par. England, upper div. hund. Langley and Swineshead, co. Gloucester. Acres, 4850. Real prop. £4347. Pop. 2889. Bristol (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, an endowed school, and a national school, supported by subscription, in which about 180 children are instructed.

WINTERBOURNE ABBAS, par. England, hund. Eggerton, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2470. Real prop. £1464. Pop. 133. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. with that of Winterbourne Steeple, in dioc. Bristol.

WINTERBOURNE BASSETT, par. England, hund. Selkley, co. Wilts. Acres, 1410. Real prop. £2601. Pop. 288. Marlborough (P. T. 74). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

WINTERBOURNE CLENSTONE, parish, England, hund. Coombs Ditch, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1450. Real prop. £1424. Pop. 84. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £141.

WINTERBOURNE DANTSEY, par. England, hund. Alderbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £682. Pop. 161. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a donative and peculiar of the prebend. of Chute. Ann. val. £115.

WINTERBOURNE EARLS, par. England, hund. Alderbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1430. Real prop. £1670. Pop. 243. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. and peculiar of the prebend. Chute. Ann. val. £21.

WINTERBOURNE FARINGDON, or Saint German's, par. England, hund. Colliford Tree, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Pop. with Herringstone. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. with that of Winterbourne Came, dioc. Bristol.

WINTERBOURNE, Gunner, par. England hund. Alderbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 1760. Real

prop. £1356. Pop. 166. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

WINTERBOURNE, St. Martin, par. England, hund. St. George, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2760. Real prop. £3667. Pop. 369. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bristol. One annual fair. Miden Castle, in this parish, is one of the strongest and most extensive Roman camps in the W. of England.

WINTERBOURNE, Monkton, or West, par. England, hund. Colliford Tree, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 910. Real prop. £830. Pop. 101. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £130.

WINTERBOURNE, Monkton, par. England, hund. Selkley, co. Wilts. Acres, 1840. Real prop. £1494. Pop. 263. Marlborough (P. T. 74). Liv. a disch. vic. with that of Avebury, in dioc. Salisbury.

WINTERBOURNE, Stapleton, par. England, hund. Uggescombe, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1880. Real prop. £1699. Pop. 176. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. with that of Winterbourne Abbas, dioc. Bristol.

WINTERBOURNE, Stoke, par. England, hund. Branch and Dole, co. Wilts. Acres, 3540. Real prop. £3245. Pop. 272. Amesbury (P. T. 77). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £121.

WINTERBOURNE, Whitchurch, parish, England, hund. Coombs Ditch, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 3850. Real prop. £2208. Pop. 513. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £40. The Rev. Samuel Wesley, father of John and Charles Wesley, founders of the sect of Methodists, was born here during the incumbency of his father, who was subsequently ejected for nonconformity.

WINTERBOURNE, Zelstone, par. England, hund. Rushmore, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 840. Real prop. £1406. Pop. 233. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Bristol.

WINTERINGHAM, par. England, N. div. wapentake Manley, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3970. Real prop. £7166. Pop. 726. Barton-upon-Humber (P. T. 167). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WINTERSLOW, East and West, par. England, hund. Alderbury, co. Wilts. Acres, 4460. Real prop. £3529. Pop. 749. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

WINTERSTOKE, hund. England, co. Somerset. Acres, 62,030. Pop. 19,511. Containing 26 pars.

WINTERTHUR, tn. Switzerland; 21 m. NW. of Constance. Pop. 3300. It has a classical school, and a library containing medals and other antiquities found in the neighbourhood. The vicinity produces good wine.

WINTERTON, par. England, N. div. wapentake Manley, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4480. Real prop. £5942. Pop. 1295. Barton-upon-Humber (P. T. 167). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £99. One annual fair. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and an endowed school.

WINTERTON, par. England, hund. West Flegg, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1630. Real prop. £1136. Pop. 631. Caister (P. T. 126). Liv. a rect. with the cur. of East Somerton, in dioc. Norwich. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by fishing. The church has a lofty steeple, forming a noted landmark. On a promontory called Winterton Ness, are two lighthouses.

WINTHORPE, par. England, Marsh div. wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £3627. Pop. 244. Spilsby (P. T. 132). Liv. a disch. vic. with that of Burgh, in dioc. Lincoln.

WINTHORPE, par. England, N. div. wapentake of Newark, co. Nottingham. Acres, 680. Real prop. £1905. Pop. 228. Newark (P. T. 124). Liv. a rect. in dioc. York.

WINTHROP, tn. N. America, U. S., Kennebeck co., Maine; 160 m. NNE. of Boston. Pop. 1887. It has manufactures of cotton, wool, and copperas.

WINTON, township, England, par. Kirkby Stephen, East ward, co. Westmorland. Real prop. £2167. Pop. 267. Kirkby Stephen (P. T. 266). Here is an endowed free school, open to all children of the tnshp.

WINTRINGHAM, par. and tnshp. England, wapentake of Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 8480. Real prop. £5018. Pop. 589. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a donative, in dioc. York. Ann. val. £17.

WINWICK, par. England, partly in hund. Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, and partly in that of Polebrook, co. Northampton; cos. Huntingdon and Northampton. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £1575. Pop. 326. Oundle (P. T. 81). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

WINWICK, par. and tnshp. England, hund. W. Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 24,660. Pop. of par. 17,961: of tnshp.; acres, 1410. Real prop. £4291. Pop. 603. Warrington (P. T. 184). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester. This liv. is said to be the richest in England. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton, fustian, locks, hinges, and various other articles, which is carried on to a considerable extent. The church is an ancient edifice, with a lofty spire, said to be coeval with the establishment of the Christian religion in this country. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and an endowed school. Near this place is an elevated piece of ground, called Red Bank, which was the scene of an obstinately contested battle between Oliver Cromwell and the Scots, when the latter were defeated with terrible slaughter.

WINWICK, par. England, hund. Guilsborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 1880. Real prop. £3267. Pop. 159. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

WIPPERFURT, tn. Prussia, prov. Cleves and Berg, on riv. Wipper; 22 m. ENE. of Cologne. Pop. 4800.

WIRKSWORTH, hund. England, co. Derby. Acres, 73,880. Pop. 23,287. Containing 19 parishes.

WIRKSWORTH, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Wirksworth, co. Derby. Acres, 14,640. Real prop. £17,708. Pop. 7754. London, 140 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Market-day, Tuesday. Six annual fairs. It is a place of very great antiquity, and is supposed to have received its name from the valuable lead-works in the neighbourhood, which appear to have been worked so early as the time of the emperor Adrian, and subsequently by the Saxons on a very extensive scale. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the working of the lead-mines, but some of them are also employed

in the manufacture of cotton; and in the immediate vicinity are three establishments in which common ginghams are made, and others for the production of hosiery, hats, tape, silk, and for wool-combing. The mines and miners are governed by ancient customs; and all disputes and offences are determined at the Barmote courts, held twice a-year before the steward, in the moot-hall, a handsome stone building. In this hall is deposited the ancient brass dish, the standard from which those used for measuring the ore are made, which must be brought to be corrected by it, at least twice a-year, by all the miners. The laws and regulations by which these courts are governed are very similar to those in force in the mining district of the duchy of Cornwall; one remarkable custom is, that each person has the privilege of digging and searching for lead-ore in any part of the king's field, which, with a few exceptions, comprehends the whole wapentake: when a miner has discovered a new vein of ore, he has a right to work it and erect buildings necessary for that purpose, without making any compensation to the owner of the land. The town is governed by a constable and headborough, and a petty session is held weekly on Tuesday, by the county magistrates. Two courts-baron at Easter and Michaelmas, and a court-leet at Easter are held annually for the king's manor, by the lessee of the Crown; and a court is also held for the rectorial manor, under the dean of Lincoln, as impropriator. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, a free school, and endowed almshouses.

WIRRALL, hund. England, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 63,320. Pop. 19,100. Containing 18 parishes.

WIRTEMBURG, or Wurtemberg, kingdom, Germany. Area, 8000 sq. m. Pop. 1,536,000. Lat. 45. 36. to 49. 45. N. Long. 8. 7. to 10. 30. E. It forms part of the old circle of Suabia, having Bavaria on the E. and Baden on the W. Its territorial division is into the four circles of Jaxt, Neckar, Black Forest, and Danube. These are further divided into 12 small counties, each of which is subdivided into bailiwics. It produces plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a great deal of Neckar wine. There are also mines and salt springs, and much game. The Black Forest produces abundance of pine and fir, of which considerable quantities are exported. The mineral products of the mountains are iron, silver, copper, coal, and porcelain. The manufactures are linen, woollen, and iron-works. This country was erected into a kingdom by Napoleon in 1805, who made great additions to it by the territories taken from Austria. In 1813 the allies, having engaged to serve the king, received his support to invade France. Stutgard is the capital.

WISBADEN, tn. W. of Germany, duchy of Nassau; 8 m. NW. of Mentz. Pop. 3500. It has a mansion belonging to the duke, several other public buildings, and some Roman antiquities. Wisbaden derives its name from its celebrated hot springs. Its environs produce good wine, particularly Emerich.

WISBEACH, hund. England, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 70,790. Pop. 17,264. Containing nine parishes.

WISBEACH, mkt. and seaport-tn. England, hund. of same name, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 16,250. Real prop. £28,333. Pop. 8777. London, 94 m. Livs. of St. Peter, a vic., and St. Mary's, a perpet. cur., in dioc. Ely. Market-day, Saturday. Six annual fairs. The town, consisting of several well-built streets, and a handsome circus erected in 1816, is situated on the river Nen, which is crossed by a bridge. Here are also a theatre, assembly-room, a literary society, and two extensive libraries, besides every convenience for salt-water bathing. The trade of the port is very extensive, particularly in corn and butter, besides coals, timber, and wine; and a considerable number of vessels, both British and foreign, are annually cleared from hence. In connexion with the commerce of Wisbeach is a custom-house, a part of which is also used as a town-hall; a corn exchange, and a convenient quay, to which vessels come close alongside; the town has also the advantage of a canal communication with the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and a vessel sails twice a week for Peterborough and back. St. Peter's church is a large handsome structure, with a tower detached from the body; a portion bears the date of 1586, but some parts of it are of much greater antiquity. A chapel of ease has recently been erected and endowed with property worth about £200 a-year by Dr. Jobson. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Society of Friends, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The grammar school, which is of very ancient foundation, is open to all who apply, residents in the town, and who receive a classical education. In 1628 Thomas Parke left a bequest of four fellowships and four scholarships, of £10 each, at Peter House, Cambridge, and two scholarships at Magdalen College, at present of about £70 a-year each. The poor of this parish have also the advantage of a school for girls, with an endowment, and a national school supported by voluntary subscription. A number of almshouses have been erected for the aged poor.

WISBOROUGH GREEN, parish, England, partly in hund. Bury, partly in that of Rotherbridge, and partly in that of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 6710. Real prop. £5091. Pop. 1782. Petworth (P. T. 49). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chichester. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

WISBY, tn. Sweden, W. side of island Gothland. Pop. 4000. Lat. 57. 39. N. Long. 18. 26. E. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns. It is fortified, and has a commodious harbour.

WISCASSET, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. of Lincoln co., Maine, W. side of the Sheepscot; 160 m. NE. of Boston. Pop. 2244. It contains a court-house, gaol, meeting-house, academy, bank, insurance-office, and has considerable trade.

WISE DALE, chap. England, par. Bentham, W. div. wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Pop. with par. Settle (P. T. 235). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester.

WISHAW, par. England, Birmingham div. hund. Hemlingford, co. Warwick. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £2102. Pop. (with Moxhall) 260. Sutton Coldfield (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WISHAWTOWN, vil. Scotland, par. Cambusnethan, Middle ward, sh. Lanark. Pop. with par. Glasgow (P. T. 15). This place, in the middle of the last century, consisted of a

few mean cottages only, but, from the abundance of coal and freestone in the immediate vicinity, it has gradually risen to its present thriving condition.

WISHFORD, Great, par. England, hund. Branch and Dole, co. Wilts. Acres, 1590. Real prop. £2121. Pop. 361. Wilton (P. T. 84). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

WISLEY, par. England, hund. Woking, co. Surrey. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £904. Pop. 155. Ripley (P. T. 215). Liv. a disch. rect. with the vic. of Pyrford, in dioc. Winchester.

WISMAR, tn. N. of Germany, grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Baltic; 30 m. E. of Lubeck. Pop. 6700. Lat. 53. 52. N. Long. 11. 39. E. It has a gymnasium and public library, some manufactures of woollens and linens, and a considerable shipping trade, particularly in corn. Wismar was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

WISPINGTON, par. England, s. div. wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £1381. Pop. 91. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

WISSET, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2660. Real prop. £2551. Pop. 419. Halesworth (P. T. 100). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £118. The church is an ancient structure, having two Norman doors and a round tower.

WISTANSTOW, par. England, partly in hund. Munslow, and partly in that of Peveslow, co. Salop. Acres, 5530. Real prop. £3924. Pop. 989. Ludlow (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford.

WISTASTON, par. England, hund. Nantwich, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 1690. Real prop. £2719. Pop. 350. Nantwich (P. T. 164). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Chester.

WISTESTON, chap. and tnshp. England, par. Marden, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Pop. with par. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a perpet. cur. and peculiar of the dean and chap. of Hereford. Ann. val. £40.

WISTON, par. and vil. Scotland, with par. of Roberton, upper ward, sh. Lanark. Real prop. £4162. Pop. 940. Biggar (P. T. 27). Liv. in presb. Lanark, and synod Glasgow and Ayr. It is about 5 m. square, includes the villages of Newtown, Wiston, and Roberton, and is watered by the rivers Clyde, Tinto, and some smaller streams.

WISTON, or Wissington, parish, England, hund. Babergh, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1889. Pop. 249. Nayland (P. T. 57). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Norwich.

WISTON, par. England, hund. Steyning, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 2750. Real prop. £1594. Pop. 296. Steyning (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester.

WISTOW, par. England, hund. Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 2070. Real prop. £2804. Pop. 404. Ramsey (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WISTOW, par. England, hund. Gartree, co. Leicester. Acres, 2100. Real prop. £1745. Pop. 298. Leicester (P. T. 96). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £123. In the neighbourhood is Wistow Hall, the seat of Sir Henry Halford, which afforded a place of retreat to Charles I.; it was then in possession of Sir Richard Halford, of the same family, who was subsequently condemned to death by Oliver Cromwell, for the part he had taken in the cause of his royal master; but his life was purchased by a payment of £30,000.

WISTOW, par. England, partly in lib. of St. Peter of York, and partly in lib. of Cawood, Wistow, and Otley, co. York, E. riding. Real prop. £5853. Pop. 665. Selby (P. T. 181). Liv. a disch. vic. and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York.

WISWALL, tnshp. England, par. Whalley, hund. Blackburn, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1410. Real prop. £1135. Pop. 724. Clitheroe (P. T. 217). Over the door of the old manor-house are the Paslew arms, of which family was the last abbot of Whalley, hanged for taking part in the rebellion of the pilgrimage of grace in 1537.

WITCHAM, par. England, s. part of the hund. Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 2800. Real prop. £3745. Pop. 519. Ely (P. T. 67). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £140.

WITCHFORD, par. England, s. part hund. same name, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. Acres, 2580. Real prop. £3497. Pop. 461. Ely (P. T. 67). Liv. a vic., exempt from visitation, in dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £103.

WITCHFORD, North, hund. England, co. Cambridge. Acres, 78,760. Pop. 17,723. Containing three pars.

WITCHFORD, South, hund. England, co. Cambridge. Acres, 48,660. Pop. 7799. Containing nine pars.

WITCHINGHAM, Great, parish, England, hund. Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2010. Real prop. £3052. Pop. 582. Reepham (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. vic. with the vic. of Little Witchingham, in dioc. Norwich.

WITCHINGHAM, Little, par. England, hund. Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £1133. Pop. 62. Reepham (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. vic. with the vic. of Great Witchingham, in dioc. Norwich.

WITCOMBE, Great, par. England, upper div. hund. Dudston and King's Barton, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1000. Real prop. £954. Pop. 174. Painswick (P. T. 105) Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £62.

WITGENSTEIN, co. Prussian states, near the prov. Upper Hesse, in Hesse-Darmstadt. Area, 200 sq. m. Pop. 15,000. It belongs to the prince of Sayn-Witgenstein-Witgenstein, and Sayn-Witgenstein-Berleburg.

WITHAM, hund. England, co. Essex. Acres, 37,830. Pop. 10.998. Containing 15 pars.

WITHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Witham, co. Essex. Acres, 3280. Real prop. £9403. Pop. 2735. London, 38 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. London. Market-day, Tuesday. Three ann. fairs. The town consists principally of one long street, partly paved and lighted. The inhabitants derive their support from travellers. Petty sessions for the division are held here by the county magistrates every Tuesday; and manorial courts are held occasionally, at which constables and other officers are appointed. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics; a national school, and 16 almshouses for 24 poor widows.

WITHAM FRIARY, or Charter House Witham in Selwood, par. England, hund. Frome, co. Somerset. Acres, 4970. Real prop. £6290. Pop.

574. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £40.

WITHCALL, par. England, Wold div. hund. Louth Eske, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2650. Real prop. £1092. Pop. 72. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WITHCOTE, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £930. Pop. 32. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £45.

WITHERIDGE, hund. England, co. Devon. Acres, 84,680. Pop. 9567. Containing 21 pars.

WITHERIDGE, par. England, hund. Witheridge, co. Devon. Acres, 6490. Real prop. £5271. Pop. 1263. Chumleigh (P. T. 194). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Exeter. Three annual fairs. Here is an endowed school.

WITHERLEY, par. England, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £2074. Pop. 492. Atherstone (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a remarkable fine tower and spire, 156 feet high.

WITHERNE, par. England, Wold div. hund. Calceworth, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2510. Real prop. £3787. Pop. 390. Alford (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WITHERNSEA, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Hollyn, s. div. wapentake Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 820. Real prop. £1163. Pop. 130. Hull (P. T. 174). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. The chapel, the remains of a priory, which was erected in the reign of king John, is a handsome building, with a lofty spire, serving for a sea-mark.

WITHERNWICK, par. England, partly in liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in N. div. of wapentake Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2600. Real prop. £4478. Pop. 443. Beverley (P. T. 183). Liv. a disch. vic. and peculiar, dean of York.

WITHERSDALE, parish, England, hundred Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2480. Real prop. £1268. Pop. 194. Harleston (P. T. 99). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WITHERSFIELD, par. England, hund. Risbridge, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2480. Real prop. £2346. Pop. 545. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WITHERSLACK, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Beetham, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland. Acres, 4430. Pop. 488. Kendal (P. T. 262). Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £94. The chapel was built and endowed in 1664, by Dr. John Berwick, a native of the village, and dean of St. Paul's cathedral. There is also an estate left by the same person, to which his brother, a physician, added other property, for the education and apprenticing poor children, keeping the chapel in repair, and giving sums of money to young women married in the chapelry.

WITHIEL, par. England, hund. Pyder, co. Cornwall. Acres, 2740. Real prop. £2109. Pop. 406. Bodmin (P. T. 235). Liv. a rect. dioc. Exeter.

WITHIEL FLOREY, par. England, hund. Taunton and Taunton Dean, co. Somerset. Acres, 2850. Real prop. £1187. Pop. 89. Dulverton (P. T. 164). Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. Bath and Wells. Ann. val. £44.

WITHINGTON, par. England, hund. Bradley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 5830. Real prop. £4384. Pop. 743. North Leach (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester. Here are two schools, a fund for apprenticing children, and several bequests for the benefit of the aged poor.

WITHINGTON, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 3120. Real prop. £2354. Pop. 723. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. vic. with the cur. of Preston Wynne, and peculiar, dean of Hereford. Ann. val. £106.

WITHINGTON, par. England, Wellington div. hund. Bradford South, co. Salop. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £1377. Pop. 193. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £64.

WITHYBROOK, par. England, Kirkby div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 2400. Real prop. £3495. Pop. 318. Coventry (P. T. 91). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £72.

WITHYCOMBE, par. England, hund. Carhampton, co. Somerset. Acres, 1010. Real prop. £1978. Pop. 332. Dunster (P. T. 162). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

WITHYCOMBE, Rawleigh, par. England, hund. East Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 2590. Real prop. £5763. Pop. 1063. Exmouth (P. T. 168). Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £97. Here is an endowed almshouse.

WITHYHAM, par. England, hund. Hartfield, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 9080. Real prop. £5318. Pop. 1610. East Grinsted (P. T. 28). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chichester. Buckhurst, in this parish, was for six centuries the seat of the Sackvilles, ancestors of the dukes of Dorset, who took from it their first title. Sackville college, East Grinstead, was built with part of the materials when it was demolished.

WITHYPOOLE, par. England, hund. Williton and Freemanors, co. Somerset. Acres, 4010. Real prop. £855. Pop. 212. Dalverton (P. T. 164). Liv. a perpetual cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

WITLEY, par. England, hund. Godalming, co. Surrey. Acres, 5990. Real prop. £5282. Pop. 1376. Godalming (P. T. 33). Liv. a disch. vic. with that of Thursley, in the dioc. Winchester. Numerous ancient gold and silver coins have been discovered here.

WITLEY, Great, par. England, lower div. hund. Doddingtree, co. Worcester. Acres, 2450. Pop. (with Redmarley), 386. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here.

WITLEY, Little, chap. England, par. Holt, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 1010. Real prop. £1701. Pop. 287. Worcester (P. T. 111). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Worcester.

WITLINGHAM, par. England, hund. Henstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 630. Real prop. £866. Pop. 45. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich.

WITNESHAM, par. England, hund. Carlford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1530. Real prop. £2993. Pop. 562. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WITNEY, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Bampton, co. Oxford. Acres, 7450. Real prop. £3204. Pop. 5336. London, 65 m. Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Oxford. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Six ann. fairs. The tn. consists chiefly of two streets, the houses of which are of neat and uniform character. The chief manufacture of Witney is that of blankets, for the excellent

quality of which it has long been distinguished. Other woollen goods are made here, besides gloves, paper, malt, &c. For the convenience of the blanket manufacturers, a hall was erected in 1721; and in the market-place is the town-hall, the lower part of which is used for the market. The government of the town is vested in two bailiffs, who, with two constables, are chosen at the annual court-leet; a court baron is also held twice a year by the duke of Marlborough. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, from the centre of which rises a square tower, surmounted by a fine spire, and ornamented at each corner with a minaret. Here are also places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; a free-grammar school founded and endowed in 1663, by Henry Box, for 30 scholars, who must be natives; a free-school, founded and liberally endowed in 1723, by John Holloway, for clothing and apprenticing sons of journeymen weavers of Witney and Hailey; a school, with a small endowment left by William Blake in 1693; and a national school, supported by subscription. The poor have also the advantage of almshouses for six blanket weavers' widows. The manor of Witney was one of those given to the monastery of St. Swithin, Winchester, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, by bishop Ailwyn, in gratitude for the deliverance of queen Emma from the fiery ordeal.

WITTENBERG, city, Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Merseberg, on riv. Elbe; 40 m. NNE. of Leipsic. Pop. 5000. Lat. 51. 52. N. Long. 11. 8. E. Its fortifications, formerly considerable, were allowed to fall gradually to decay, until reinstated by the French in 1813. It has some linen manufactories. Wittenberg, in the 15th and 16th centuries, was the capital of the electoral circle of Saxony. Its university was founded in 1502. The celebrated Martin Luther began the reformation here in 1517, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. In 1821 a colossal statue was erected here to his memory. Wittenberg has suffered greatly by wars, particularly in the siege by the Austrians in 1760; and in 1813 it was taken by the allies after a short siege.

WITTENHAM, LITTLE, par. England, hund. Ock, co. Berks. Acres, 820. Real prop. £1839. Pop. 113. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

WITTENHAM, LONG, or WEST, par. England, hund. Ock, co. Berks. Acres, 2280. Real prop. £3976. Pop. 547. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £113.

WITTER, par. Ireland, bar. Ardes, co. Down, prov. Ulster. Acres, 2071. Pop. with Ballyphilip. Downpatrick (P. T. 93). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Down, archdioc. Armagh.

WITTERING, or WHITTERING, par. England, liberty of Peterborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 2690. Real prop. £1556. Pop. 216. Wansford (P. T. 88). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Peterborough. Ann. val. £104.

WITTERING, EAST, par. England, hund. Manhood, rape Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £1791. Pop. 226. Chichester (P. T. 62). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Chichester.

WITTERING, WEST, par. England, hund. Manhood, rape Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 2500. Real prop. £3606. Pop. 606. Chichester (P. T. 62). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £149. This parish has the privilege of sending boys to Chichester free school.

WITTESHAM, par. England, hund. Oxney, lathe Shepway, co. Kent. Acres, 3540. Real prop. £5005. Pop. 919. Tenterden (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. exempt from visitation, in the dioc. Canterbury.

WITTINGDON, hund. England, rape Pevensey, co. Sussex. Acres, 1522. Pop. £11,720. Containing five parishes.

WITTON, chap. England, par. Great Budworth, hund. Northwich, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 480. Pop. (with Twambrook), 2912. Northwich (P. T. 173). Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £85. Here is a grammar-school, founded in 1588, by Sir John Deane, and liberally endowed. It is under the management of 12 trustees, who have the appointment of the master and scholars.

WITTON, par. England, hund. Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1690. Real prop. £2242. Pop. 277. St. Ives (P. T. 59). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln.

WITTON, tnshp. England, par. and hund. Blackburn, lower div. co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 650. Real prop. £2302. Pop. 1047. Blackburn (P. T. 212).

WITTON, par. England, hund. Blofield, co. Norfolk. Acres, 760. Real prop. £918. Pop. 144. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Little Plumstead, in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £118.

WITTON, par. England, hund. Tunstead. co. Norfolk. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £1694. Pop. 295. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich.

WITTON, EAST, par. England, wapentake Hang West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 7730. Real prop. £3218. Pop. 687. Middleham (P. T. 232). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £111. The marquis of Ailesbury supports a school, which he erected in 1817, and pays the master a salary of £60 a year. In the vicinity are quarries of freestone.

WITTON GILBERT, par. England, W. div. of Chester ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 3150. Real prop. £3648. Pop. 417. Durham (P. T. 258). Liv. a rect. with that of Kimblesworth, in the dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £90.

WITTON-LE-WEAR, parochial chap. England, NW. div. Darlington ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 3170. Real prop. £3852. Pop. 502. Bishop Auckland (P. T. 248). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £103. Here is a small endowed grammar-school. Coal mines are worked in the vicinity.

WITTON, NETHER, chap. and tnshp. England, W. div. Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 329. Morpeth (P. T. 288). Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. Durham.

WITTON, SHILES, tnshp. England, par. Long Horsley, W. div. Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 13. Morpeth (P. T. 288).

WITTON, WEST, par. England, wapentake Hang West, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 5140. Real prop. £3555. Pop. 552. Middleham (P. T. 232). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Chester. Ann. val. £75.

WITTSTOCK, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenberg, on riv. Dosse; 56 m. NW. of Berlin. Pop.

3800. It has considerable woollen manufactures.

WIVELISCOMBE, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Kingsbury West, co. Somerset. Acres, 5310. Real prop. £11,615. Pop. 3047. London, 153 m. Liv. a vic. and peculiar, in the dioc. Bath and Wells. Mkt.-days, Tuesday and Saturday. Two ann. fairs. The tn. is situate on an eminence, in an extensive valley, surrounded by lofty hills, which suddenly break into deep ravines; the houses are in general well built. The inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufacture. The tn. is under the superintendence of a bailiff and portreeve, with ale-tasters, and other officers, all of whom are appointed annually at a court-leet. The church is a very handsome structure, recently erected, at an expense of £6000. Here is also a place of worship for Independents, and an infirmary, established in 1804.

WIVELSFIELD, par. England, hund. Street, rape Lewes, co. Sussex. -Acres, 3680. Real prop. £1767. Pop. 559. Cuckfield (P. T. 37). Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. Chichester. Ann. val. £28.

WIVENHOE, par. England, Colchester div. hundred Lexden, co. Essex. Acres, 1840. Real prop. £3299. Pop. 1714. Colchester (P. T. 51). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. London. It is the port of Colchester, having a custom-house; great quantities of oysters are shipped here for London. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

WIVETON, par. England, hund. Holt, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1610. Real prop. £776. Pop. 218. Clay (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WIXAMTREE, hund. England, co. Bedford. Acres, 26,100. Pop. 6547. Containing eight parishes.

WIXFORD, or Wicklesford, par. England, Stratford div. hund. Barlichway, co. Warwick. Acres, 530. Real prop. £880. Pop. 108. Alcester (P. T. 103). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Worcester.

WOBURN, or Old Woburn, market-tn. and parish, England, hund. Manshead, co. Bedford. Acres, 3200. Real prop. £7320. Pop. 1827. London, 41 m. Liv. a perpetual cur. exempt from visitation, dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £135. Mkt.-day, Friday. Four ann. fairs. Situated on the high road from London to Leeds. The town consists of several broad and well built streets, the houses are chiefly of a modern character. The market-house was built in 1787, by Francis, the fifth duke of Bedford, but has been altered and greatly improved by the present duke. Some of the inhabitants are employed in straw-platting and lace making. Manorial courts are held occasionally, at which constables are appointed, and petty sessions for the hundred one day in every month by the county magistrates. The church is nearly covered with ivy; and detached from the building is a quadrangular tower, about 50 feet high. Within is a curious monument to Sir Francis Stanton and family. Here are also places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; a free-school was founded by Francis, the fifth duke of Bedford, in 1782, for an unlimited number of children of both sexes. In 1672, alms-houses were founded by John, duke of Bedford, for 24 poor widows. Woburn Abbey, the seat of the duke of Bedford, in the neighbourhood, was built in the middle of the last century, on the site of a Cistercian abbey, which was originally founded in 1145. The building is quadrangular, containing some very splendid apartments, and a rare collection of portraits. The park, ten miles in circumference, is well stocked with deer and game. At a short distance from the town is a small spring of a petrifying quality.

WOBURN, West, or Bishop's, par. England, hund. Desborough, co. Buckingham. Pop. 1831. Beaconsfield (P. T. 23). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln; situated in a valley, through which runs the little river Wycombe. A small manufacture of lace is carried on here. The church, a large ancient building, contains a curiously carved font, and several monuments. Here are also places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and a school on the Lancasterian system, supported by contributions. Woburn House, occupied by the lord of the manor, is built on the site of a mansion, for some time during the 16th century the residence of the bishops of Lincoln.

WOHLAU, principality, Prussia, prov. Silesia, N. of Breslau. Area, 630 sq. m. Pop. 50,000. —*Wohlau*, chief town of the principality; 23 m. NW. of Breslau. Pop. 1300.

WOKEFIELD, tithing, England, par. Stratfield Mortimer, hund. Theale, co. Berks. Acres, 600. Pop. 160. Reading (P. T. 38).

WOKING, hundred, England, co. of Surrey. Acres, 52,560. Pop. 12,069. Containing 14 parishes.

WOKING, par. England, hund. Woking, co. Surrey. Acres, 8190. Real prop. £9766. Pop. 1975. Ripley (P. T. 24). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Winchester. Situated on the river Wey. On the W. side of the river stands Sutton House, built in the 16th century. A great portion of this magnificent structure was destroyed by fire, during a visit of queen Elizabeth. In 1721 it was repaired and beautified by the late John Weston, Esq.

WOKINGHAM, or Oakingham, mkt.-tn. and par. England, partly in hund. Sonning, co. Berks, and partly that of Amesbury, co. Wilts, but having a separate jurisdiction; cos. Berks and Wilts. Acres, 8450. Real prop. £7620. Pop. 3139. London, 31 m. Liv. a cur. and peculiar of the dean of Salisbury. Ann. val. £130. Market-day, Tuesday. Four ann. fairs. Situate within the limits of Windsor Forest. The town is of a triangular form, and consists of several streets meeting in a spacious central area, where stands the mkt.-house. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of silk, gauze, and shoes, and in the malting and flour trade. The corporation consists of an alderman, seven burgesses, a high steward, recorder, and town clerk. They hold half yearly courts of session for minor offences; and petty sessions for the division take place on the first and third Tuesdays in the month. Here are places of worship for Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists. Thirty four boys and twelve girls are instructed in the free-school. The Sunday school, in which two hundred children of both sexes are taught, is conducted on the national system. Eight almshouses for sixteen poor men and women were founded and endowed by John Westend in 1451. About a mile from the town is an hospital, founded in 1665, by Henry Lucas, Esq., for sixteen poor

pensioners and a master, under the direction of the drapers' company

WOLD, Newton, par. England, wapentake Dickering, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 3420. Real prop. £2013. Pop. 252. Great Driffield (P. T. 196). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £60.

WOLDINGHAM, par. England, hund. Tendridge, co. Surrey. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £513. Pop. 48. Godstone (P. T. 19). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £14.

WOLFENBUTTEL, or Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, independent duchy of Germany, constituting a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts by the principalities of Hildesheim and Halberstadt; the northern borders on the duchies of Lunenburg and Magdeberg, the southern lies between the principality of Hildesheim, the abbey of Corvey, and the county of Weringerode. The chief manufactures of the duchy consist of linen and linen yarn. The N. part produces abundance of grass, grain, flax, hemp, silk, and various kinds of pulse and fruit. The S. part is hilly, and has little arable land, but yields plenty of timber and iron, and has manufactures of glass and fine porcelain, with a very rich mine and salt works in the Hartz forest. The principal rivers are the Weser, Leine, and Ocker. The religion is Lutheran. The seminaries are the university of Helmstadt, a school for youth of rank at Brunswick, and nine gymnasia, or grammar schools, at other places.

WOLFENBUTTEL, city, Germany, cap. of preceding duchy, on riv. Oker; 37 m. ESE. of Hanover. Pop. 6700. Lat. 52. 9. N. Long. 10. 32. E. It is divided into the citadel or fortified part, and two suburbs. The public buildings are the castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Brunswick, the three parish churches, the chancery, and arsenal. The public library is large; but the books are old. It has a gymnasium and a Lutheran convent. It is the seat of a court of justice, of a consistory, and several public offices. The manufactures, though on a small scale, comprise linen, leather, soap, and silk.

WOLFERLOW, par. England, hund. Broxash, co. Hereford. Acres, 1560. Real prop. £1468. Pop. 134. Bromyard (P. T. 125). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £126.

WOLFSCASTLE, tnshp. Great Britain, par. St. Dogfach, hund. Davisland, co. Pembroke, South Wales. Pop. with par. Haverfordwest (P. T. 251).

WOLF'S NEWTON, par. England, hundred Ragland, co. Monmouth. Acres, 2330. Real prop. £1524. Pop. 248. Usk (P. T. 142). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Llandaff.

WOLGA, riv. European Russia, which rises among the Valdai mountains, Lat. 57. N. and takes a direction in general to the E., but with many windings, until reaching the city of Kazan. After receiving the Kama, it flows S. and forms a boundary between Europe and Asia, till reaching Tzarystyn, when turning to the E. it discharges itself into the Caspian, near Astracan. Its course is computed at 2190 miles, and it is navigable, after passing Tver, in the early part of its course. The principal rivs. which join the Wolga are the Tvertza, Mologa, Sestra, Soscha, Oka, Sura, Kasanka, Kama, Sok, and Samara.

WOLGAST, tn. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on riv. Peene; 30 m. ESE. of Stralsund. Pop. 4000. Lat. 54. N. Long. 13. 41. E. Its chief trade is the export of corn. Here are seen the ruins of the ancient castle of the dukes of Pomerania.

WOLHOPE, par. England, hund. Greytree, co. Hereford. Acres, 3970. Real prop. £4655. Pop. 880. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a vic. with the curs. of Brockhampton and St. Devereux, peculiar dean of Hereford.

WOLLAND, par. England, hund. Whiteway, Cerne subdiv. co. Dorset. Acres, 780. Real prop. £1447. Pop. 119. Blandford Forum (P. T. 103). Liv. a perpetual cur. and peculiar, Milton Abbas.

WOLLASCOT, ham. England, par. St. Mary, and lib. of the town of Shrewsbury, co. Salop. Pop. with par. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153).

WOLLASTON, par. England, hund. Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton. Acres, 3640. Real prop. £5335. Pop. 973. Wellingborough (P. T. 67). Liv. a vic. with that of Irchester, dioc. Peterborough. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists.

WOLLATON, par. England, S. div. wapentake Broxton, co. Nottingham. Acres, 2340. Real prop. £2939. Pop. 537. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £88. Coal mining is carried on to a considerable extent in this neighbourhood.

WOLLEY, par. England, hund. Bath Forum, co. Somerset. Acres, 370. Real prop. £1155. Pop. 104. Bath (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. with that of Bathwick, dioc. Bath and Wells.

WOLPHAMCOTE, par. England, Southam div. hundred Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 3470. Real prop. £6866. Pop. 372. Dunchurch (P. T. 80). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £78.

WOLPHY, hund. England, co. Hereford. Acres, 60,450. Pop. 13,249. Containing 28 pars.

WOLSINGHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, NW. div. Darlington ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 24,780. Real prop. £9551. Pop. 2239. London, 256 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Durham. Market-day, Tuesday. Two ann. fairs. Situate on the N. bank of the river Wear. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of linen, woollen cloth, edge tools, and agricultural implements; also in the neighbouring coal, lead, and limestone works. A petty session is held by the county magistrates every Wednesday; and a court-leet and baron, by the lord of the manor, twice a year, at which debts under 40 shillings are recovered; its jurisdiction extends to Stanhope, Bishopley, North and South Bedurn, Lynsack, and Seftley. The church contains a beautiful font of Weardale marble, variegated with shells and other petrifactions. Here are also places of worship for Baptists, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The grammar school was founded in 1813; 24 boys are educated; and about 160 children attend the Sunday-school.

WOLSTAN, or Wolfucheston, par. England, Rugby div. hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 2770. Real prop. £9067. Pop. 986. Rugby (P. T. 83). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WOLSTANTON, par. and tnshp. England, N. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 10,220. Real prop. £20,522. Pop. 10,853. Newcastle-under-Lyne (P. T. 150). Liv. a rect. and perpetual cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WOLSTON. See Weston Nyend.

WOLSTON, or Weston Nyend, chap. England, par. Worthen, hund. Chirbury, co. Salop. Pop. with par. Montgomery (P. T. 168). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salop.

WOLTERTON, par. England, hund. South Erpingham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 640. Real prop. £761. Pop. 41. Aylesham (P. T. 118). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Wickmere, dioc. Norwich.

WOLVERCOTE, parish, England, hundred Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 1600. Real prop. £2381. Pop. 524. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £40. Here is a school, in which upwards of 100 boys and girls are instructed on the national system, supported by annual subscriptions added to a small endowment.

WOLVERHAMPTON, bor., market-tn., and par., England, N. div. hund. Seisdon, co. Stafford. Acres, 5780. Pop. 48,184. London, 123 m. Liv. two curs. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry: that of St. Peter, ann. val. £130; that of St. John, ann. val. £69. Market-day, Wednesday. One ann. fair. Members of parliament, two. It is a place of considerable antiquity, situated in a district abounding with mines of coal, iron, and limestone. The town, which stands on an eminence, consists of several streets, diverging from the market-place, in the centre of which is a cast-iron pillar, 45 ft. high, supporting a gas lantern; it is irregularly paved, but well lighted with gas. It contains a neat theatre; and public subscription library, in which is a suite of rooms where assemblies and concerts take place. Races are held annually in August, and are well attended. In the year 1590, the greater part of the town was destroyed by a fire which continued burning five days. This town has long been celebrated for the manufacture of locks, which is carried on to a great extent, together with those of files, nails, screws, gun-locks, hinges, steel-mills, machinery, and furnishing ironmongery, with every branch of the iron trade; and brass, tin, Pont-y-Pool and japanned wares, in great variety: it has also a large chemical laboratory. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire, the Birmingham, and the Essington and Wyrley canals, pass close to the town, and form a union about a mile towards the north, by means of which a communication is opened with every part of the kingdom: fly-boats proceed daily for London, Liverpool, and Chester; and twice a week for Derby, Nottingham, and Hull. A court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, is held every fourth Friday, the jurisdiction of which extends over Wednesfield, Wolverhampton, and the parishes of Brewood, Busbury, Pattingham, and Penn. A manorial court-leet is held annually. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Peter, was formerly collegiate; it is a spacious cruciform structure, with a handsome square embattled tower in the centre. In the churchyard is a column twenty feet high; divided into compartments displaying a profusion of rude sculpture works, supposed to be either of Saxon or Danish origin. The church of St. John, is an elegant modern edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a handsome tower, surmounted by a lofty spire. A new church, under the late acts of parliament, has been erected, dedicated to St. George. Here are also places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Unitarians, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar-school was founded and endowed in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir Stephen Jenyns; it is open to all boys of the town, and there are at present about 150 on the foundation. The blue-coat charity-school, for 36 boys and 30 girls, of whom six of each are clothed and maintained, is an ancient establishment of unknown origin. Here are likewise Sunday schools, in connexion with the established church and the various dissenting congregations. A dispensary was instituted in 1821, and a commodious building erected by subscription in 1826. A monastery was founded here in 996, by Wulfrana, sister of king Edgar, in honour of whom this town, previously called Hamton, received the appellation of Wulfranis Hampton, of which its present name is a corruption: the monastery continued till the year 1200, when it was surrendered to Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury; and was subsequently annexed by Edward IV. to the deanery of Windsor.

WOLVERLEY, tnshp. England, par. Wem, Whitchurch div. hund. Bradford North, co. Salop. Pop. 62. Wem (P. T. 163).

WOLVERLEY, parish England, lower div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 5410. Real prop. £7020. Pop. 1840. Kidderminster (P. T. 126). Liv. a vic. exempt from visitation, dioc. Worcester. Here is a free school founded and endowed by William Seabright, in 1618. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes through this parish. John Baskerville, an eminent printer, was born at Wolverley, in 1706.

WOLVERTON, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £3596. Pop. 417. Stoney Stratford (P. T. 52). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

WOLVERTON, parish, England, Lynn div. hundred Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2680. Real prop. £2337. Pop. 163. Castle Rising (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norfolk.

WOLVERTON, par. England, hund. Frome, co. Somerset. Acres, 630. Pop. 207. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. rect. with that of Road, dioc. Bath and Wells. The wool trade is carried on here to a great extent.

WOLVERTON, parish, England, Snitterfield div. hundred Barlichway, co. Warwick. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £1684. Pop. 166. Warwick (P. T. 90). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester.

WOLVEY, par. England, Kirby div. hundred Knightlow, co. Warwick. Acres, 3790. Real prop. £5183. Pop. 935. Nuneaton (P. T. 100). Liv. a vic. exempt from visitation, in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £144.

WOLVISTON, township and chap. England, par. Billingham, NE. div. Stockton ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 3390. Real prop. £1813. Pop. 582. Stockton-upon-Tees (P. T. 241). Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. Durham. Ann. val. £93.

WOMBOURNE, par. England, S. div. hund. Seisdon, co. Stafford. Acres, 4680. Real prop. £6684. Pop. 1647. Wolverhampton (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. vic. with that of Trysull, in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. The Staffordshire and Worcester canal passes here.

WOMBRIDGE, or Wambridge, parish. England, Willington div. hundred Bradford South, co. Salop. Acres, 790. Real prop. £2395.

Pop. 1855. Wellington (P. T. 142). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £86. Through this parish runs the Old Watling-street, the great Holyhead road, and several railways in connexion with the coal and iron mines of the neighbourhood. The Shrewsbury, Shropshire, and Marquis of Stafford's canals form a junction here.

WOMBWELL, chap. England, par. Darfield, div. Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3460. Real prop. £5854. Pop. 836. Barnsley (P. T. 172). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York.

WOMENSWOLD, or WIMLINGSWOLD, parish, England, hund. Wingham, lathe St. Augustine, co. Kent. Acres, 1580. Real prop. £1367. Pop. 263. Wingham (P. T. 62). Liv. a perpetual cur. with that of Nonington, dioc. Canterbury.

WOMERSLEY, par. and township, England, lower div. wapentake Osgoldcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 7780. Real prop. £2927. Pop. 843. Pontefract (P. T. 177). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Through this par. runs the river Went, crossed here by a bridge and railway passing to a line of navigation, by which considerable quantities of freestone and limestone are sent hence from quarries on the river side. Here is a national school with a house for the master and mistress, and separate rooms for the boys and girls.

WONASTON, par. England, lower div. hund. Skenfreth, co. Monmouth. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £1313. Pop. 149. Monmouth (P. T. 129). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Hereford.

WONERSH, par. England, hund. Blackheath, co. Surrey. Acres, 4320. Real prop. £3568. Pop. 1069. Guildford (P. T. 29). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £119. The Wey and Arun canal passes here. The vicinity abounds with ironstone.

WONFORD, hundred, England, co. Devon. Acres, 96,970. Pop. 27,419. Containing 32 parishes.

WONSTON, par. England, hundred Buddlesgate, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 4160. Real prop. £1036. Pop. 740. Whitchurch (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. and peculiar, dioc. Winchester.

WOOD, or WOODVILLE, vil. England, hund. Ringslow, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1740. Pop. 292. Margate (P. T. 71).

WOODBANK, township, England, par. Shotwick, hundred Wirrall, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 260. Real prop. £280. Pop. (with Shotwick) 51. Chester (P. T. 183).

WOODBASTWICK, parish, England, hund. Walsham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2050. Real prop. £1980. Pop. 288. Acle (P. T. 121). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

WOODBOROUGH, parish, England, s. div. wapentake Thurgarton, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1940. Real prop. £3218. Pop. 774. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. and peculiar, Southwell. Ann. val. £76. The church is a venerable structure, containing some fine specimens of painted glass. Here is an endowed free school open to all the poor children of the parish. The stocking frame was invented here in 1528, and a considerable number are at present kept at work.

WOODBOROUGH, par. England, hundred Swanborough, co. Wilts. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £1696. Pop. 372. Pewsey (P. T. 76). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

WOODBRIDGE. mkt.-tn. and par. England, hundred Loes co. Suffolk. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £10,819. Pop. 4769. London 77 miles. Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich. Market-day, Wednesday. Two ann. fairs. It is a place of considerable antiquity, pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Deben, on the slope of a hill; which commands a fine view down the riv. to its influx into the sea. The town consists of two principal streets, a spacious square, called Market Hill, and several narrow streets and lanes, well paved and lighted. In the centre of Market-hill stands the session-house. The river near its mouth is called Woodbridge Haven, and is navigable for vessels of 120 tons burden up to the town, which carries on a considerable traffic with London, Hull, Newcastle, and the continent, and has several docks for building vessels, with commodious wharfs and quays. The principal exports are corn, flour, and malt; and the imports coal, timber, foreign wine, spirits, grocery, drapery, and ironmongery. The government of the town is vested, according to an act of parliament called Gilbert's Act, in a visiter and two guardians, chosen by the parishioners, whose duty it is to determine and superintend the collection and application of the parochial rates; in other respects the churchwardens exercise local authority. The quarter-sessions for the liberty of St. Ethelred, and the hundreds of Carlford, Colneis, Loes, Plomesgate, Thredling, and Welford, are holden here; and petty sessions take place every Wednesday. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, erected in the reign of Edward III. it consists of a nave and two aisles, the roofs of which are supported by ten beautiful Gothic pillars, and four demi ones: the tower, which is very magnificent, was built in the reign of Henry VI., is 180 feet high, and forms a conspicuous object at sea; it is composed, like the church, of black flint, intermixed with freestone, and towards the upper part formed into elegant devices. Here are also places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents. The free grammar school was founded and endowed in 1662. A national school, in which are 350 children of both sexes, is partly supported by subscription. About 100 children are instructed in the Lancasterian school; and there is a Sunday school, twenty-four of the girls in which are clothed. Almshouses were founded and endowed by Thomas Seckford, Esq. in the reign of Elizabeth, for thirteen poor unmarried men, with another house for three poor women to attend them as nurses. Various benefactions, amounting to about £150 a year, are distributed among the poor.

WOODBRIDGE, tn. North America, U. S., Middlesex co., New Jersey. Pop. 3969. It contains an Episcopal and Presbyterian church.

WOODBURY, par. England, hund. East Budleigh, co. Devon. Acres, 7700. Real prop. £10,335. Pop. 1673. Thrapston (P. T. 73). Liv. a donative and a peculiar of vicars choral of Exeter. Ann. val. £74. Here is a charity school, endowed with various amounts, producing about £50 a-year. The petty sessions for the hund. are held in this parish.

WOODCHESTER, parish, England, hund.

Longtree, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1180. Pop. 885. Stroud (P. T. 101). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester. The inhabitants are employed in an extensive manufacture of woollen cloth; and eight mills are constantly employed in the neighbourhood. Here are a place of worship for Baptists, and a bequest, now producing £50 a-year, for teaching, clothing, and apprenticing poor boys; but St. Loe's school, at Minchinhampton, being open to boys of this parish, this charity is only appropriated to clothing and apprenticing them with premiums of £15 each. Woodchester is remarkable for the numerous and splendid Roman antiquities that have been discovered at different periods.

WOODCHURCH, par. and tnshp. England, hund. Wirrall, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 6030. Real prop. £497. Pop. 929. Great Neston (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester. Here is a free school, founded and endowed by William Gleave, alderman of London, in 1665.

WOODCHURCH, parish, England, hund. Blackburn, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 6840. Real prop. £7800. Pop. 1187. Tenterden (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect., exempt from visitation, in dioc. Canterbury. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a charity school, supported by subscription.

WOODCOT, tnshp. England, par. Wrenbury, hund. Nantwich, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 170. Real prop. £144. Pop. 30. Nantwich (P. T. 164).

WOODCOT, par. England, hund. Pastrow, Kingsclere div., co. Southampton. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £850. Pop. 90. Whitchurch (P. T. 56). Liv. a donative cur. in dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £20.

WOODCOTE, chap. England, par. South Stoke, hund. Dorchester, co. Oxford. Pop. with par. Wallingford (P. T. 46). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Oxford.

WOODCOTE, tnshp. England, par. Sheriff Hales, Newport div., hund. Bradford South, co. Salop. Acres, 4130. Real prop. £1549. Pop. 195. Newport (P. T. 142).

WOODCOTE, tnshp. England, par. Leek Wolton, Kenilworth div., hund. Knightlow, co. Warwick. Pop. with par. Warwick (P. T. 90).

WOODCOTES, tithing, England, par. Handley, hund. Sixpenny Handley, Shaston div., co. Dorset. Pop. with par. Cranborne (P. T. 93).

WOODCROFT, ham. England, par. Elton, lib. Peterborough, co. Northampton. Pop. with par. Market Deeping (P. T. 89).

WOOD DALLING, parish, England, hund. Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2540. Real prop. £2627. Pop. 512. Reepham (P. T. 111). Liv. a disch. vic. with that of Swannington, in dioc. Norwich.

WOOD EATON, par. England, hund. Bullington, co. Oxford. Acres, 920. Real prop. £1050. Pop. 86. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £134.

WOODEN, tnshp. England, par. Lesbury, E. div. Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. with par. Alnwick (P. T. 308).

WOODEND, ham. England, par. Blakesley, hund. Green's Norton, co. Northampton. Pop. 203. Towcester (P. T. 60).

WOODFORD, tnshp. England, par. Prestbury, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £2258. Pop. 403. Stockport (P. T. 176).

WOODFORD, par. England, hund. Becontree, co. Essex. Acres, 4090. Real prop £13,955. Pop. 2548. London, 7 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. London. The church of St Mary was erected on the site of the ancient structure in 1817, and is an elegant Gothic edifice, with a square embattled tower. In the church-yard is a splendid Corinthian marble column, about 40 feet high, erected to the memory of the family of Godfrey, which flourished many years in Kent. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. A national school is supported by subscription, with about 130 children. This parish is entitled to send two boys to each of the schools founded by Dr. Samuel Warsnett, archbishop of York, at Chigwell, and has also the perpetual right of presenting two boys to Christ's hospital, London. A parochial library was established here in 1828. At Woodford Wells is a mineral spring, formerly in great repute.

WOODFORD, vil. Ireland, par. Ballynakill, bar. Leitrim, co. Galway, prov. Connaught. Pop. with par. Portumna (P. T. 99). Four annual fairs.

WOODFORD, par. England, hund. Chipping Warden, co. Northampton. Acres, 3440. Real prop. £3836. Pop. (with Membris) 827. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Peterborough.

WOODFORD, par. England, hund. Huxloe, co. Northampton. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £3385. Pop. 639. Thrapston (P. T. 73). Liv. a rect. in two medieties, now united, called Cock's and Style's, in dioc. Peterborough.

WOODFORD, par. England, hund. Underditch, co. Wilts. Acres, 2280. Real prop. £3059. Pop. 397. Salisbury (P. T. 81). Liv. a vic. with that of Wilsford, in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £150.

WOODFORD GRANGE, extra-parochial lib. England, hund. Seisdon, co. Stafford. Pop. 18.

WOODGARSTON, tithing, England, par. Monk's Sherborne, hund. Chuteley, Kingsclere div., co. Southampton. Pop. with par. Basingstoke (P. T. 45).

WOOD GREEN, extra-parochial dist. England, hund. New Forest, New Forest E. div., co. Southampton. Pop. 363. Fordingbridge (P. T. 92).

WOODHALL, par. England, S. div. wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2240. Real prop. £1345. Pop. 196. Horncastle (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. vic. and peculiar of Kirkstead, in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £70.

WOODHALL, tnship. England, par. Hemingborough, wapentake Ouse and Derwent, co. York, East riding. Acres, 1050. Pop. (with Brackenholme) 69. - Howden (P. T. 180).

WOODHALL, tnshp. England, par. Harthill, upper div. wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Pop. with par. Rotherham (P. T. 160).

WOODHAM, ham. England, par. Waddesdon, hund. Ashenden, co. Buckingham. Real prop. £348. Pop. 38. Aylesbury (P. T. 38).

WOODHAM, tnshp. England, par. Great Aycliff, SE. div. Darlington ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 3690. Real prop. £2682. Pop. 204. Rushy Ford (P. T. 250).

WOODHAM, FERRERS, par. England, hund. Chelmsford, co. Essex. Acres, 4160. Real prop.

£6324. Pop. 826. Danbury (P. T. 83). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

WOODHAM, Mortimer, parish, England, hund. Dengie, co. Essex. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £1792. Pop. 339. Maldon (P. T. 37). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

WOODHAM, Walter, par. England, hund. Dengie, co. Essex. Acres, 3250. Real prop. £4435. Pop. 538. Maldon (P. T. 37). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

WOODHAVEN, vil. Scotland, par. Forgan, dist. St. Andrew, sh. Fife. Pop. with par. Cupar of Fife (P. T. 30).

WOODHAY, East, parish, England, hund. of Evingar, Kingsclere div. co. Southampton. Acres, 5110. Real prop. £5194. Pop. 1269. Whitchurch (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. with the cur. of Ashmansworth, and peculiar, in dioc. of Winchester.

WOODHAY, West, par. England, hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks. Acres, 1390. Real prop. £1244. Pop. 127. Newbury (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

WOODHEAD, chap. England, par. Mottram in Longden Dale, co. pal. Chester. Pop. with par. Stockport (P. T. 176). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £64.

WOODHEAD, dist. Scotland, par. Cargill, sh. Perth. Pop. with par. Perth (P. T. 40½).

WOODHORN, par., tnshp., and demesne, England, E. div. Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 7600. Real prop. £11,734. Pop. 1416. Morpeth (P. T. 288). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Durham.

WOODHOUSE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Barrow-upon-Soar, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 2770. Real prop. £2715. Pop. 1262. Mount Sorrell (P. T. 105). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £40.

WOODHOUSE, tnshp. England, par. Shelbattle, E. div. Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 31. Alnwick (P. T. 308).

WOODHOUSE, tnshp. England, par. St. Michael, S. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Pop. (with Burntwood and Edgehill) 206. Lichfield (P. T. 119).

WOODHOUSE MOOR, ham. England, par. Normanton, wapentake Agbrigg, co. York, West riding. Pop. with par. Wakefield (P. T. 119).

WOODHOUSES, township, England, par. Mayfield, S. div. hund. Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Pop. 28. Ashbourn (P. T. 139).

WOODHURST, par. England, hund. Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 2130. Real prop. £2622. Pop. 4080. St. Ives (P. T. 59). Liv. a cur. with that of Old Hurst, in the dioc. Lincoln.

WOODLAND, chap. England, par. Ipplepen, hund. Haytor, co. Devon. Acres, 1290. Real prop. £1772. Pop. 237. Ashburton (P. T. 192). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £39.

WOODLAND, tnshp. England, par. Staindrop, SW. div. Darlington ward, co. pal. Durham. Acres, 5510. Real prop. £632. Pop. 223. Barnard Castle (P. T. 246).

WOODLAND, manor, England, par. Kingsdown. hund. Codsheath, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Pop. with par. Seven Oaks (P. T. 23). Liv. a rect. with that of Wrotham, sinecure and peculiar, in dioc. Canterbury.

WOODLAND, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Kirkby Ireleth, hund. Lonsdale, N. of the sands, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 4190. Pop. (with Heathwaite) 302. Ulverstone (P. T. 273). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £56.

WOODLANDS, par. England, hund. Knowlton, Shaston div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1470. Real prop. £1453. Pop. 423. Cranborn (P. T. 93).

WOODLANDS, tithing, England, par. and hund. Mere, co. Wilts. Pop. (with Chaddon Wicke) 716. Mere (P. T. 101).

WOODLANDS, East and West, two tithings, England, par. and hund. Frome, co. Somerset. Pop. with par. Frome (P. T. 103).

WOODLANDS EYAM, tnshp. England, par. Eyam, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Real prop. £655. Pop. 213. Stoney Middleton (P. T. 156).

WOODLANDS HOPE, tnshp. England, par. Hope, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Real prop. £1940. Pop. 273. Tideswell (P. T. 160).

WOODLEIGH, par. England, hund. Stanborough, co. Devon. Acres, 2430. Real prop. £2294. Pop. 279. Kingsbridge (P. T. 208). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

WOODLESFORD, township, England, par. Rothwell, lower div. wapentake Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Pop. with par. Wakefield (P. T. 182).

WOODLEY, lib. England, par. and hund. Sonning, co. Berks. Acres, 3410. Pop. (with Sandford) 796. Reading (P. T. 38).

WOODMANCOT, ham. England, par. Bishop Cleeve, hund. Cleeve, co. Gloucester. Real prop. £769. Pop. 267. Winchcombe (P. T. 99).

WOODMANCOTE, par. England, hund. of Mainsborough, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1260. Real prop. £669. Pop. 92. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a perpet. cur. in the dioc. Winchester.

WOODMANCOTE, par. England, hund. of Tipnoak, rape Bramber, co. Sussex. Acres, 3370. Real prop. £1660. Pop. 342. Steyning (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester.

WOODMANSEA, tnshp. England, par. St. John, lib. Beverley, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 2820. Real prop. £7144. Pop. 360. Beverley (P. T. 183).

WOODMANSTONE, par. England, hund. Wallington, co. Surrey. Acres, 1300. Real prop. £1834. Pop. 184. Ewell (P. T. 13). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester.

WOODNESBOROUGH, par. England, hund. Eastry, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 2790. Real prop. £7060. Pop. 822. Sandwich (P. T. 68). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Canterbury.

WOOD NORTON, vil. England, hund. of Eynesford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1860. Real prop. £1608. Pop. 315. Reepham (P. T. 111). Liv. the united rects. of All Saints' and St. Peter's with that of Swanton Novers.

WOODRISING, par. England, hund. Mitford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1680. Real prop. £1637. Pop. 127. Watton (P. T. 91). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WOODS, Lake of the, lake, N. America, chiefly in Upper Canada; 90 m. long by 30 m. broad. It lies between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Superior; and the lands on its banks are covered with oaks, pines, firs, &c.

WOODSETTS, tnshp. England, par. Laughton-en-le-Morthen, partly in lib. St. Peter of York, and partly in wapentake Strafforth and Tickhill, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £1295. Pop. 146. Worksop (P. T. 146).

WOODSFIELD, ham. England, par. Pawick,

lower div. hund. Pershore, co. Worcester. Pop. 42. Worcester (P. T. 111).

WOODSFORD, par. England, hund. Winfrith, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £1600. Pop. 182. Dorchester (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

WOODSIDE, tnshp. England, par. Westward, Allerdale ward, below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Pop. 650. Temple Sowerby (P. T. 276).

WOODSIDE, tnshp. England, par. Wigton, Cumberland ward, co. Cumberland. Real prop. £2571. Pop. 750. Wigton (P. T. 303).

WOODSIDE, vil. Scotland, par. Mousewold, sh. Dumfries. Pop. with par. Annan (P. T. 79).

WOODSIDE, tnshp. England, par. Elsdon, s. div. Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 131. Elsdon (P. T. 302).

WOODSIDE, tnshp. England, par. Shiffnal, Shiffnal div. hund. Brimstrey, co. Salop. Pop. 379. Shiffnal (P. T. 135).

WOODSIDE, ham. England, par. Brougham, West ward, co. Westmoreland. Pop. with par. Penrith (P. T. 283).

WOODSTOCK, New, bor., mkt.-tn., and par. England, hund. Wootton, but having a separate jurisdiction; co. Oxford. Acres, 360. Real prop. £2265. Pop. 1380. London, 62 miles. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. of Oxford. Market-day, Tuesday. Eight annual fairs. Sends one member to parliament. The town-hall is a handsome stone building, with a piazza beneath used as a market-place, erected about the year 1766 by the duke of Marlborough. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of gloves. The town was formerly noted for its manufactures of steel, but they are much declined in consequence of the cheapness of the Birmingham and Sheffield wares. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Henry VI. in 1453, which was confirmed and enlarged by succeeding monarchs. Charles II. granted the charter under which the corporation now acts. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was chiefly rebuilt in 1785 on the site of a chantry founded by king John. Here are places of worship for particular Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar-school was founded and endowed in 1585 by Richard Cornwall. The almshouses for six poor widows were erected in 1793 by the late duchess of Marlborough. Woodstock gives title of viscount to Bentinck, duke of Portland. Adjoining the town is Blenheim Park, the magnificent seat of the duke of Marlborough. See Blenheim.

WOODSTOCK, tn. N. America, U. S., cap. Windsor co., Vermont; 14 m. NW. of Windsor. Pop. 3044. It contains a court-house, gaol, and congregational meeting-house, and has some trade.—*Woodstock*, tn., Windham co., Connecticut; 40 m. ENE. of Hartford. Pop. 2928. It consists of three parishes, and contains an academy.—*Woodstock*, tn., cap. Shenandoah co., Virginia; 30 m. SSW. of Winchester. Pop. 600. The town contains a handsome court-house, a gaol, an academy, a market-house, and four houses of public worship.

WOODSTONE, par. England, hund. Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1050. Real prop. £1741. Pop. 243. Peterborough (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WOODTHORPE, tnshp. England, parish, North Wingfield, hund. Scarsdale, co. Derby. Real prop. £1034. Pop. 231. Chesterfield (P. T. 150).

WOODTHORPE, lib. England, par. Lough borough, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 260. Real prop. £1264. Pop. 90. Loughborough (P. T. 109).

WOODTON, or Woolton, parish, England, hund. Loddin, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2140. Real prop. £2797. Pop. 539. Bungay (P. T. 106). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WOODYATES, extra-parochial dist. England, hund. Wimborne St. Giles, Shaston div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1290. Pop. 18. Cranbourn (P. T. 93).

WOOKEY, par. England, hund. Wells Forum, co. Somerset. Acres, 2680. Real prop. £6659. Pop. 1100. Wells (P. T. 120). Liv. a disch. vic. and a peculiar, in dioc. Wells.

WOOL, par. England, lib. Bindon, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 3400. Real prop. £1750. Pop. 467. Wareham (P. T. 112). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Bristol. One annual fair.

WOOLASTON, par. England, hund. Westbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 3160. Real prop. £3159. Pop. 880. Chepstow (P. T. 136). Liv. a disch. rect. with the curs. of Alvington and Lancants, in dioc. Gloucester.

WOOLASTON, Great, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Alberbury, hund. Ford, co. Salop. Pop. 383. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £140.

WOOLAVINGTON, parish, England, hund. Whitley, co. Somerset. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £4940. Pop. 412. Bridgewater (P. T. 139). Liv. a vic. with that of Puriton, in dioc. of Bath and Wells.

WOOLAVINGTON, East and West, parish, England, hund. Rotherbridge, rape Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 2370. Real prop. £1137. Pop. 338. Petworth (P. T. 49). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Chichester.

WOOLBEDING, par. England, hund. Easebourne, rape Chichester, co. Sussex. Acres, 2740. Real prop. £1607. Pop. 307. Midhurst (P. T. 50). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester.

WOOLBOROUGH, parish, England, hund. Haytor, co. Devon. Acres, 970. Real prop. £2903. Pop. 2194. Abbots Newton (P. T. 188). Liv. a donative in dioc. Exeter.

WOOLDALE, tnshp. England, par. Kirk Burton, upper div. wapentake Agbrigg, co. York, West riding. Acres, 2370. Real prop. £3932. Pop. 3993. Huddersfield (P. T. 188).

WOOLER, mkt.-tn. and par. England, E. div. Glendale ward, co. Northumberland. Acres, 4620. Real prop. £7212. Pop. 1926. London, 320 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Durham. Market-day, Thursday. Three annual fairs. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but was nearly destroyed by fire in 1722. It consists of several streets branching from the market-place, which forms the centre. Here are a public library, a mechanics' institute, and a dispensary. Courts-leet and baron are holden by the lord of the manor three weeks after Easter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat structure, situated on an eminence commanding a very fine prospect. Here are also places of worship for Baptists, Burghers, and Presbyterians, a Scotch church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. In the grammar-school, originally founded and endowed by the earl of Tankerville, nine boys are educated. In the vicinity are several entrenchments, and the remains of a tower supposed to

be of Norman origin. At Humbleton is a stone pillar, erected in commemoration of the victory gained by Percy, earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Henry IV., over 10,000 Scots.

WOOLFARDIS WORTHY, par. England, hund. Hartland, co. Devon. Acres, 5960. Real prop. £2989. Pop. 840. Bideford (P. T. 201). Liv. a perpet. cur. dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £36.

WOOLFARDIS WORTHY, par. England, hund. Witheridge, co. Devon. Acres, 1570. Real prop. £1460. Pop. 226. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

WOOLFORD, Great, par. England, Brailes div., hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 2620. Real prop. £1497. Pop. 580. Shipston-upon-Stour (P. T. 83). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Worcester.

WOOLFORD, Little, ham. England, par. Great Woolford, Brailes div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Real prop. £1560. Pop. 280. Shipston-upon-Stour (P. T. 83).

WOOLGARSTON, ham. England, par. Penkridge, E. div. hund. Cuttlestone, co. Stafford. Pop. with par. Penkridge (P. T. 131).

WOOLHAMPTON, or Wolhampton, par. England, hund. Theale, co. Berks. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £1846. Pop. 364. Newbury (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £144.

WOOLLEY, par. England, hund. Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £1275. Pop. 58. Kimbolton (P. T. 63). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £134.

WOOLLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Royston, lower div. wapentake of Staincross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 2590. Real prop. £3701. Pop. (with Elmley) 553. Barnsley (P. T. 172). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. York.

WOOLLI, kingd. Western Africa, N. of river Gambia, having Tenda on the south-east, and Bondow on the north-east.

WOOLOS, St., par. England, hund. Wentloog, co. Monmouth. Acres, 3120. Real prop. £4055. Pop. 7062. Newport (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Llandaff.

WOOLPIT, par. England, hund. Thedwestry, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2010. Real prop. £2667. Pop. 880. Stowmarket (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. One annual fair.

WOOLSINGTON, tnshp. England, par. Newburn, W. div. Castle ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 57. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 274).

WOOLSTAN WOOD, tnshp. England, par. and hund. Nantwich, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 590. Real prop. £771. Pop. 70. Chester (P. T. 183).

WOOLSTASTON, par. England, hund. Condover, co. Salop. Acres, 800. Real prop. £519. Pop. 89. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £130.

WOOLSTHORPE, or South Wellsthorpe, ham. England, par. Colsterworth, soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Pop. with par. Colsterworth (P. T. 102).

WOOLSTHORPE, par. England, wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2600. Real prop. £2806. Pop. 650. Grantham (P. T. 110). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WOOLSTON, par. England, lower div. hund. Deerhurst, co. Gloucester. Acres, 860. Real prop. £1486. Pop. 92. Winchcombe (P. T. 99). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

WOOLSTON, tnshp. England, par. Warrington, hund. West Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1490. Real prop. £2727. Pop. (with Martinscroft) 578. Warrington (P. T. 184).

WOOLSTON, or Woodston, ham. England, par. North Cadbury, hund. Catsash, co. Somerset. Pop. with par. Castle Carey (P. T. 113).

WOOLSTON, tithing, England, par. Hound, hund. Mansbridge, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Pop. with par. Southampton (P. T. 74).

WOOLSTON, Great, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 760. Real prop. £791. Pop. 120. Fenny Stratford (P. T. 45). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £108.

WOOLSTON, Little, par. England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 620. Real prop. £874. Pop. 124. Fenny Stratford (P. T. 45). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £60.

WOOLSTONE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Uffington, hund. Shrivenham, co. Berks. Pop. 270. Great Faringdon (P. T. 68). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salisbury.

WOOLSTROP, ham. England, par. Quedgeley, middle div. hund. Dudstone and King's Barton, co. Gloucester. Acres, 90. Pop. 39. Gloucester (P. T. 104).

WOOLTON, Little, tnshp. England, par. Childwall, hund. West Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1200. Real prop. £3690. Pop. 734. Prescot (P. T. 198).

WOOLTON, Much, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Childwell, hund. West Derby, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 810. Real prop. £3764. Pop. 1344. Prescot (P. T. 198). Liv. a donative cur. in dioc. Chester.

WOOLVERSTONE, parish, England, hund. Samford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 940. Real prop. £1146. Pop. 235. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WOOLVERTON, par. England, hund. Kingsclere, Kingsclere div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1400. Real prop. £1327. Pop. 229. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. dioc. Winchester.

WOOLWICH, market-tn. and par. England, hund. Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent. Acres, 840. Real prop. £13,500. Pop. 17,661. London, 8 m. Liv. a rect. in dioc. Rochester. Market-days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. This place, situated on the southern bank of the Thames, owes its present importance to a dock constructed in the reign of Henry VIII., said to be the most ancient establishment of the kind in England. In the reign of George I. a foundry for cannon was erected on Woolwich Warren, from which circumstance originated the foundation of the arsenal, and the institution of the Royal Military Academy; which, with other establishments connected with the army and navy, have raised the town to a state of great prosperity. Petty sessions are holden here, before the county magistrates, Mondays and Fridays regularly; and a court of requests every other Friday, which takes cognizance of debts not exceeding £5. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, a plain brick structure, with a square tower, was rebuilt about a century ago. On the road to Plumstead is the Ordnance chapel, and in the barracks is another chapel, belonging to the establishment. Here are also places of worship for Baptists and Independents, the Arminian

Bible Christians, the members of the Scottish kirk, and the Roman Catholics. An endowed school for girls, in which 30 poor girls are instructed in reading and needlework, was founded in 1750. A school was established, under the will of Mrs. Mary Wiseman, in 1758, for the education, clothing, and apprenticing of six orphan boys, the sons of shipwrights; and the funds of this charity having been augmented, ten boys are now educated. A national school has been established here, and there is a school under the patronage of the British and Foreign School Society. An almshouse for five poor widows was founded and endowed in 1562 by Sir Martin Bowes, an alderman of London. The town consists of one principal street, extending for about a mile parallel with the course of the Thames. Part of the town is within the parish of Plumstead. The streets are partly paved, and they are lighted with gas. The royal dockyard is nearly a mile in length, stretching from near the village of Charlton on the west, along the bank of the river, and varying in breadth from one to two furlongs, the whole being surrounded by a high wall. The rope-yard, situated in the eastern part of the town, is a building in the form of a parallelogram, three stories in height, and about 1200 feet in length, in which cables are made for the navy of the largest size. Eastward of this is the Royal Arsenal, which comprises, within the walls, more than 100 acres. The entrance to this great national depôt of naval and military ordnance is through a wide and lofty gateway, appropriately decorated, and it contains furnaces and machines for casting and boring cannon, together with workshops for the various descriptions of artificers, storehouses, &c. Along the bank of the Thames extends an excellent quay, accessible by vessels of great burden; and here is a handsome range of storehouses, convenient warehouses, &c. On the south-east side of the arsenal is a canal, 35 feet in breadth, on the banks of which are buildings appropriated for the manufacture of Congreve rockets. On the road to Woolwich common are barracks for sappers and miners, and adjoining them the grand depôt of field train artillery, near which is the ordnance hospital. The barracks for the royal artillery, horse and foot, form a noble edifice, the principal front of which, facing the common, extends 340 yards in length, affording accommodation for 3000 or 4000 men. In front of the barracks is the parade, about 60 yards in breadth. Besides these there are model-rooms, containing many curious and interesting objects; and on the south-west part of the common is a veterinary hospital for the horse artillery. The Royal Military Academy, established in 1741, is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the common; it was originally destined for the instruction of officers and men belonging to the ordnance department of the army; but it is now appropriated for gentlemen cadets only, the number of whom is about 130. The buildings, which are extensive, consist of a centre and wings, chiefly exhibiting what has been called the Elizabethan style of architecture. The trade and manufactures of Woolwich are wholly dependent on the demands of the resident population, and the persons stationed there engaged in the public service. A constant intercourse is carried on with London, both by land and water. Hulks are moored in the river, off the town, for the reception of convicts sentenced to hard labour, who are employed in the government works.

WOOPERTON, tnshp. England, par. Eglingham, N. div. Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 107. Wooler (P. T. 320).

WOORDAUN, or Ouardan, tn. Lower Egypt, on W. branch of riv. Nile. This place has been noted in modern times as the resort of pirates, who, however, have been in a great measure extirpated.

WOOTTON, par. England, hund. Redborne Stoke, co. Bedford. Acres, 3468. Real prop. £4388. Pop. 1051: Bedford (P. T. 50). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

WOOTTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Cumner, hund. Hormer, co. Berks. Real prop. £1623. Pop. 340. Abingdon (P. T. 56). Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. Salisbury.

WOOTTON, ham. England, par. St. Mary-de-Lode, upper div. hund. Dudstone and King's Barton, co. Gloucester. Acres, 260. Real prop. £2300. Pop. 804. Gloucester (P. T. 104).

WOOTTON, par. England, hund. Kingham ford, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £728. Pop. 128. Canterbury (P. T. 55). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Canterbury.

WOOTTON, par. England, N. div. wapentake Yarborough, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2980. Real prop. £3209. Pop. 459. Barton-upon-Humber (P. T. 167). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £140.

WOOTTON, par. England, hund. Wymersley, co. Northampton. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £4023. Pop. 643. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

WOOTTON, hundred, England, co. Oxford. Acres, 67,590. Pop. 17,907. Containing 33 parishes.

WOOTTON, parish, England, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 3350. Real prop. £3979. Pop. 1060. Woodstock (P. T. 62). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford.

WOOTTON, par. England, hund. East, Medina lib., Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Acres, 530. Real prop. £695. Pop. 55. Newport (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester.

WOOTTON, tnshp. England, par. Eilastone, s. div. hundred Totmonslow, co. Stafford. Real prop. £1780. Pop. 269. Ashborne (P. T. 139).

WOOTTON-BASSETT, market-tn. and par. England, hund. Kingsbridge, co. Wilts. Acres, 4830. Real prop. £9831. Pop. 1896. London, 90 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Market-day, Tuesday. One ann. fair. It was anciently of much greater importance than at present, and at the time of the conquest was called Wodeton, from wode, a wood, and tun, a town: about a century afterwards it became the property of the noble family of Bassett, from whom it received its adjunct name. The town, which consists principally of one street, about half a mile in length, is pleasantly situated on an eminence; the neighbourhood is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The inhabitants formerly carried on a considerable trade in broad cloths, but there is now no staple manufacture. This place sent members to parliament from the 25th of Henry VI. to the year 1832, when it was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. The town is governed by a mayor, two aldermen, twelve burgesses, town clerk, &c. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure. Here is a place

of worship for Independents. In the free school founded and endowed by Richard Jones, in 1688, eighteen poor children are taught to read and write; there are also a charity school for girls, and a Sunday school. An ancient hospital, dedicated to St. John, formerly existed here, which in the reign of Henry IV. was united to the priory of Bradenstoke, in this county. The old manor-house is now converted into a farm house.

WOOTTON GLANVILLE, parish, England, hund. Buckland Newton, Cerne subdiv. co. Dorset. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £2189. Pop. 331. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

WOOTTON, St. Laurence, par. England, hund. Chutely, Kingsclere div. co. Southampton. Acres, 4170. Real prop. £3245. Pop. 847. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Winchester.

WOOTTON, North, par. England, hundred Sherborne, Sherborne div. co. Dorset. Acres, 530. Real prop. £834. Pop. 78. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a perpetual cur. and peculiar, dean of Salisbury. Ann. val. £60.

WOOTTON, North, parish, England, Lynn div. hund. Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £1726. Pop. 179. Castle Rising (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £124.

WOOTTON, North, par. England, hundred Glaston Twelve Hides, co. Somerset. Acres, 1980. Real prop. £2160. Pop. 307. Shepton Mallet (P. T. 116). Liv. a perpetual cur. and a peculiar, in dioc. Bath and Wells.

WOOTTON RIVERS, par. England, hund. Kinwardstone, co. Wilts. Acres, 1090. Real prop. £3784. Pop. 405. Pewsey (P. T. 76). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

WOOTTON, South, par. England, Lynn div. hundred Freebridge, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1030. Real prop. £1348. Pop. 177. Castle Rising (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £146.

WOOTTON, Wawen, par. England, Henley div. hundred Barlichway, co. Warwick. Acres, 8770. Real prop. £15,068. Pop. 2271. Henley-in-Arden (P. T. 101). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Worcester.

WORCESTER, county, England. Extreme length, 44 m.; breadth 20 m. Acres, 459,710. Pop. 211,365. It is divided into 5 hundreds; and contains 190 pars., 1 city, 5 boroughs, and 7 market-tns. Members of parliament, 12. Oxford circuit. Diocs. of Worcester and Hereford. Prov. of Canterbury. It is bounded on the N. by Shropshire and Staffordshire; on the E. by Warwickshire; on the S. by the co. of Gloucester; and on the W. by that of Hereford. Its figure is very irregular, and several tracts of land belonging to it are inclosed by neighbouring counties. Before the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this part of the country appears to have been principally inhabited by the Dubini, and at a subsequent period it was included with the province of Flavia Cæsariensis. In this county was an ancient British town, which became the Roman station called Salinæ, now Droitwich, famous for its salt-springs; from this place was an ancient road called the Upper Saltway, extending to the sea coast in Lincolnshire. A second salt-way, extended from Salinæ, or Droitwich, to the coast of Hampshire. There are also vestiges of an ancient road skirting the western side of the island, a part of which appears to have passed through this county by the Roman station of Branogenium; supposed to be at or near Lintwardine, on the riv. Teme. Under the Saxon heptarchy, Worcestershire was comprehended in the kingdom of Mercia. In 1016, the Saxon king, Edmund Ironside, gained a complete victory over the Danes, near Blockley. On the 4th of August, 1265, took place the famous battle of Evesham, in which Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., completely defeated Montfort, earl of Leicester, who fell in the field, and thus terminated the confederacy of the barons against Henry III. The battle of Worcester, in which Oliver Cromwell vanquished the royalists, in 1655, confirmed his ascendancy. The soil of this county is generally rich and fertile. The Vale of the Severn, extending through it from N. to S., comprises about 10,000 acres; and on the SE. part of the county is the Vale of Evesham, extending into Gloucestershire. North-east of Broomsgrove is a ridge of hills called the Lickey, some points of which are about 900 feet high, and in the north-western part of the county are the Abberly Hills and Whitley Hill. But the most elevated part of the surface is that portion of the ridge of the Malvern Hills, which divides Worcestershire from Herefordshire, the summit of which is 1313 feet above the level of the Severn. The quantity of arable land in this co. has been estimated at 360,000 acres, chiefly devoted to the cultivation of wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, vetches, turnips, and hops. Cabbages are sometimes grown as a field crop; the sands of Wolverly are noted for the produce of carrots, and potatoes are raised in great plenty in the vicinity of Broomsgrove. Worcestershire has long been distinguished for the growth of hops, of which three varieties are cultivated, the red, the green, and the white. The orchards and plantations of fruit trees, form a considerable source of profit, from the production of cyder and perry, for which this county is noted. Worcestershire formerly contained the royal forests of Wyre and Feckenham, and the chase of Malvern, which have long since been disafforested. The principal rivs. in this county are the Severn, the Avon, the Teme, and the Stour. The Severn enters Worcestershire a little to the N. of Bewdley; and passing southward by Worcester and Upton, receives the Avon just below Tewkesbury, where it enters Gloucestershire. The Avon passes into this county from Warwickshire, and after a winding course by Evesham and Pershore it proceeds to its confluence with the Severn. The Teme has its source in Shropshire, and takes a serpentine course to its junction with the Severn below Worcester. The Stour rises in Shropshire, and flows southward, to join the Severn at Stourport. The only mineral productions of this county are the salt rocks of Droitwich, and coal mines in the north-western district. In the neighbourhood of Dudley is found, imbedded in limestone, an extraneous fossil, called the Dudley locust. The principal manufactures of this county are those of gloves, china-ware, and cabinet work, extensively carried on at Worcester; the glass and iron works at Dudley and Stourbridge; the manufacture of carpets and bombasins, for which Kidderminster has long been famous; and nails, needles, and

fish-hooks, made at Redditch and Broomsgrove. The mineral springs are numerous, and are found at Worcester, Kidderminster, Broomsgrove, Churchill, Abberton, and Malvern, the latter of which are the most celebrated. The five hundreds are those of Doddingtree, Halfshire, Oswaldslow, Pershore, and Blackenhurst. This county contains the city of Worcester, which is its capital; the borough and market-towns of Droitwich, Dudley, Evesham, Kidderminster, and Bewdley; and the market-towns of Broomsgrove, Pershore, Shipston, Stourbridge, Stourport, Tenbury, and Upton-upon-Severn. Worcestershire sends to the British parliament 4 members for the county, 2 each for the city of Worcester and borough of Evesham, and 1 each for the four other boroughs.

WORCESTER, city, England, having a separate jurisdiction, hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 220. Pop. (including the pars. Clains, St. Michael, St. John Bedwardine, &c.) 27,313. London, 111 m. Mkt.-day, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Ten ann. fairs. Members of parliament, two. Its origin has by some antiquarians been ascribed to the Britons or Romans, but though its foundation was probably connected with the existence of the neighbouring Roman station of Branogenium, it may be more probably attributed to the Mercian Angles. Osric, the viceroy of Penda, king of Mercia, erected here a frontier fortress against the Britons. Saxulph, bishop of Mercia, is said to have founded here the first Christian church within his diocese, which, in the reign of the Mercian king Ethelred became the cathedral church of the bishopric of Wigornaceastre, now Worcester. This place was destroyed during the early invasion of the country by the Danes, and in 894, it was rebuilt by Ethelred the son-in-law of Alfred the Great. In the reign of Hardiknute an insurrection took place here, when the city was plundered and burnt. A royal castle was erected here shortly after the Norman conquest, which was the scene of a conspiracy against William I. in 1074, and in 1088 the city was besieged by the barons, who had confederated against William Rufus, but the assailants were repulsed. Hostilities repeatedly took place here during the civil war between Stephen and the empress Matilda, and the city also suffered in the contests which occurred in the reigns of John, Henry III. Henry IV. &c. In the civil war under Charles I. it was garrisoned by the royalists, but was shortly afterwards captured by the earl of Essex, and in 1646, it was besieged by the parliamentarians, when the garrison surrendered to Colonel Whalley. After the execution of Charles I. the ill-concerted expedition of Charles II. was terminated by the victory gained over his forces by Oliver Cromwell near this place, August 22, 1651. A charter of privileges was granted to the inhabitants by Henry I. which was renewed or confirmed by Henry II. and several successive sovereigns: by a new charter granted by James I. in 1621, Worcester was erected into a distinct county. By the Municipal Reform Act it is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, thirty-six councillors, a recorder and town clerk. Courts of session are held quarterly, for the trial of all except capital offences; and a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount is held weekly. The assizes, quarter-sessions, and elections of members of parliament for the county, are likewise held here. This city has returned representatives to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The episcopal establishment, the foundation of which took place in 679, consists, besides the bishop, of a dean, an archdeacon, a chancellor, a registrar, ten prebendaries, the same number of minor canons, lay-clerks, and choristers, two schoolmasters, forty king's scholars, and other members. The jurisdiction of the see includes, besides the county of Worcester, about one-third of that of Warwick, the parishes of Broome and Clent, in Staffordshire, and that of Hales Owen in Shropshire. The present cathedral was founded in 1084, by bishop Wulfstan, and was altered and enlarged by several succeeding prelates. It is a spacious structure, built in the form of a double cross, with a noble square tower, rising from the intersection of the western transept with the nave and choir. It chiefly displays the early pointed style, but there are portions of both earlier and later architecture. In the centre of the choir is the tomb of king John. On the south side of the cathedral are the cloisters, forming a quadrangular area, south of which is the ancient monastic refectory; and on the eastern side is the chapter house, in which is preserved the cathedral library. This city contains the parishes of All Saints, St. Alban, St. Andrew, St. Clement, St. Helen, St. John Bedwardine, St. Martin, St. Michael Bedwardine, St. Nicholas, St. Peter the Great, and St. Swithin. The liv. of All Saints is a rect. ann. val. £138; St. Alban's is a perpetual cur. ann. val. £60. 14*s.*; St. Andrew's is a vic., ann. val. £120.; St. Clement's is a rect., ann. val. £100: the church, which was rebuilt in the Norman style of architecture in 1823, stands a little without the city on the road to Henliss. St. Helen's is a rect. in the patronage of the bishop; St. John Bedwardine is a disch. vic. in the patronage of the dean and chapter; St. Martin's is a rect.; St. Michael Bedwardine is a rect. in the patronage of the crown; St. Nicholas' is a rect. in the patronage of the bishop; St. Peter's the Great is a vic. in the patronage of the dean and chapter; St. Swithen's is also a disch. rect. in the same patronage as the preceding. All these benefices are in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester. Here are places of worship for the Baptists, the Independents, the Quakers, and the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, besides which there is a Roman Catholic chapel. A royal grammar-school, in connexion with the cathedral, was founded when the chapter underwent revision in the reign of Henry VIII. It is under the patronage of the dean, and the number of scholars on the foundation is forty, who are eligible to two exhibitions at Baliol College, Oxford. A free-grammar school for twelve boys was founded by queen Elizabeth, in 1561, and the pupils have a contingent interest in six scholarships at Worcester College, and others at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, besides seven exhibitions of £30 a year each at either universities, the gift of Joseph Worfield, in 1642. Another free-school was founded and endowed by Thomas Wilde, who also founded the Trinity almshouses in 1558. Schools for children of both sexes were founded by bishop Lloyd, in 1713, and there is a school on Dr. Bell's plan, supported by subscription.

St. Oswald's Hospital, originally established in 1268, was founded by royal charter, the 15th Charles II., when ten almshouses and a chapel were built, and six more were added in 1681. Almshouses for six aged men were founded and endowed by Mr. Inglethorp, in 1619, besides which there are several similar establishments of a later date. Among the remaining charitable institutions are the city and county infirmary, erected in 1770; an institution for the relief of lying-in women; a house of industry; a female penitentiary; and a dispensary. This city is situated on rising ground, on the eastern bank of the Severn, over which there is a stone bridge of five arches, erected in 1780, which leads to the suburb of St. John Bedwardine. It consists of several handsome streets, which are well paved, and lighted with gas. Among the public buildings not already mentioned, are the theatre, the town-hall, the city gaol and bridewell, the county gaol and house of correction, the public library and news-room, and the market-place. There are two medical societies, one founded in 1796, and the other in 1815; and in 1818 was established a society for the encouragement of native artists, by the exhibition of paintings. A music meeting is held here once in three years alternately by the choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, and the surplus produce of those festivals is applied for the relief of distressed widows and orphans of the clergy of those dioceses. Races take place in Pitchcroft-meadow, on the border of the Severn, in the months of August and November. Worcester was formerly distinguished for the manufacture of woollen goods, now extinct. At present it is much noted for porcelain and gloves, and has manufactures of lace, iron, distilled spirits, nails, tanned leather, and turnery ware. A considerable trade is carried on from this place by means of the Worcester and Birmingham canal. Among the ancient conventual foundations were an hospital, erected in honour of St. Wulfstan, of which there are some remains; a convent of Franciscan friars, founded about 1268; a convent of Dominicans, a Benedictine nunnery, and the guild or brotherhood of the Holy Trinity, founded by Henry IV., and converted into an hospital by queen Elizabeth. This city gives the title of marquis to the duke of Beaufort.

WORCESTER, tn. North America, U. S. cap. Worcester co. Massachusetts; 40 m. WBS. of Boston. Pop. 4172. It contains an elegant court-house, a gaol, a bank, 2 paper-mills, and 3 houses of public worship. Here is the library of the American Antiquarian Society, consisting of 6000 volumes. A state insane asylum has recently been established here.—*Worcester*, co. Maryland. Pop. 18,271. Chief tn. Snowhill. —*Worcester*, co. Massachusetts. Pop. 84,365.

WORDWELL, par. England, hund. Blackbourn, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2120. Real prop. £853. Pop. 69. Bury St. Edmunds (P. T. 71). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £129.

WORE, tnshp. England, par. Mucklestone, Drayton div. hund. Bradford North, co. Salop. Pop. 400. Drayton-in-Hales (P. T. 153). Liv. a cur. subordinate to the rect. Mucklestone, in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £27.

WORFIELD, par. England, Hales Owen div. hund. Brimstree, co. Salop. Acres, 11,140. Real prop. £15,688. Pop. 1676. Bridgenorth (P. T. 139). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WORGRET, tithing, England, parish East Stoke, hund. Hundredsbarrow, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 850. Pop. with par. Wareham (P. T. 112).

WORKINGTON, mkt.-tn., seaport-tn, and par. England, Allerdale ward above Darwent, co. Cumberland; situate on the s. bank of the Darwent. Acres, 7730. Pop. 7196. London, 306 m. Livs. a rect. and cur. in dioc. Carlisle. Mkt.-day, Wednesday and Saturday. Two ann. fairs. The tn. contains a small theatre, assembly and news-rooms. A stone bridge of three arches, built at the expense of the county in 1763, crosses the river at the entrance to the town from Maryport. The harbour here is the safest on the coast, being secured by a breakwater, and lighted with gas. The quays, on which is a custom-house subordinate to that at Whitehaven, are very commodious. Extensive collieries are worked here, and the trade consists chiefly in the export of their produce to Ireland and other parts. Here is a straw-hat manufactory. Manorial courts are holden occasionally, and petty sessions weekly, by the county magistrates. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, and the chapel of ease to St. John, are both handsome structures; the former was built in the Gothic style on the site of the old one in 1770; the latter was built by the commissioners for the erection of new churches in 1823. Here are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics; a school founded by Mr. Curwen in 1808, in which 200 boys and 60 girls are instructed; a school of industry for 30 girls, established in 1806, and a dispensary. Races take place here annually in August. Workington-hall, the seat of the Curwen family, is a castellated, quadrangular edifice, situated amidst fine and extensive grounds and plantations; in 1561, Mary, queen of Scots, landed here, and was entertained by Sir Henry Curwen, until her removal to Cockermouth and Carlisle. On an eminence in the vicinity is an ancient building, supposed to have been used as a watch-tower.

WORKSALL, High, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Northallerton, wapentake Northallertonshire, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1550. Real prop. £1563. Pop. 133. Yarm (P. T. 237). Liv. a perpet. cur. and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Durham.

WORKSALL, Low, tnshp. England, par. Kirk Leavington, W. div. of liberty Langbaurgh, co. York, North riding. Acres, 1190. Real prop. £1917. Pop. 164. Yarm (P. T. 237).

WORKSOP, mkt.-tn. and par. England, Hatfield div. wapentake Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham. Acres, 18,220. Real prop. £16,092. Pop. 5566. London, 146 m. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. York. Mkt.-day, Wednesday. Four ann. fairs. It consists of two well-built streets, which are paved and lighted. The Chesterfield canal passes the north side of the town; and at a short distance hence crosses the river by an aqueduct. It is a great advantage to the trade of the place; which consists chiefly in malt, sent in considerable quantities to Manchester and several other large towns. The church, dedicated to St.

Mary and St. Cuthbert, is a fine old structure, forming part of the priory, founded for monks of the Augustine order, in the reign of Henry I.; it is of the Norman style of architecture, and has two handsome towers. Here are also places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. Upwards of 200 children of both sexes are educated on the national system; and a proportion of them are also clothed. On a hill, to the west of the town, are slight remains of a castle which belonged to the Lovetot family. In 1460, a battle took place here between the forces of the duke of York and those of the duke of Somerset, which ended in the defeat of the latter. Gilbert, the first earl of Shrewsbury, built the mansion-house, afterwards the ducal residence, and the place of confinement of Mary, queen of Scots. In 1761, this mansion was destroyed by fire, but was shortly afterwards rebuilt by the duke of Norfolk. About 2 m. distant is Clumber-park, the magnificent residence of the duke of Newcastle; and not far hence are Welbeck-abbey, the Portland, and Thoresby, the Manvers estates. In the immediate vicinity of the town, many Roman coins and other antiquities have been discovered.

WORLABY, or Worlelby, par. England, N. div. wapentake Yarborough, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3220. Real prop. £4665. Pop. 309. Glandford Bridge (P. T. 156). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lincoln.

WORLABY, extra-parochial dist. England, hund. Hill, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 490. Real prop. £470. Pop. 34. Louth (P. T. 149).

WORLDHAM, East, par. England, hund. Alton, Alton North div., co. Southampton. Acres, 1480. Real prop. £1790. Pop. 212. Alton (P. T. 47). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Winchester.

WORLDHAM, West, par. England, hund. Alton, Alton North div., co. Southampton. Acres, 750. Real prop. £618. Pop. 96. Alton (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester.

WORLE, par. England, hund. Winterstoke, co. Somerset. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £5286. Pop. 770. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bath and Wells.

WORLESTON, tnshp. England, par. Acton, hund. Nantwich, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £2237. Pop. 367. Nantwich (P. T. 164).

WORLINGHAM, parish, England, hund. Wangford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £1641. Pop. 202. Beccles (P. T. 109). Liv. a rect. with that of Little Worlingham, in the dioc. Norwich.

WORLINGTON, parish, England, hund. Lackford, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2080. Real prop. £1983. Pop. 368. Mildenhall (P. T. 70). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

WORLINGTON, East, par. England, hund. Witheridge, co. Devon. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £1119. Pop. 292. Chumleigh (P. T. 194). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter.

WORLINGTON, West, par. England, hund. Witheridge, co. Devon. Acres, 2370. Real prop. £1209. Pop. 187. Chumleigh (P. T. 194. Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £132.

WORLINGWORTH, par. England, hund. Hoxne, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1810. Real prop. £3220. Pop. 729. Framlingham (P. T. 87). Liv. a rect. with the cur. of Southolt in the dioc. Norwich.

WORMBRIDGE, par. England, hund. Webtree, co. Hereford. Acres, 770. Real prop. £578. Pop. 121. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a perpetual cur. in the dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £40.

WORMELOW, hund. England, co. Hereford. Acres, 61,820. Pop. 10,893. Containing 30 parishes.

WORMENHALL, par. England, hund. Ashenden, co. Buckingham. Acres, 2090. Real prop. £1623. Pop. 297. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £45.

WORMGAY, or Wormegay, par. England, hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2160. Real prop. £2608. Pop. 323. Market Downham (P. T. 84). Liv. a perpetual cur. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £35.

WORMHILL, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Tideswell. hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Real prop. £3839. Pop. 313. Tideswell (P. T. 160). Liv. a perpetual cur. and peculiar of the dean and chapter Lichfield.

WORMINGFORD, par. England, hund. Lexden, Colchester div. co. Essex. Acres, 2410. Real prop. £3257. Pop. 543. Nayland (P. T. 57). Liv. a vic. in dioc. London.

WORMINGTON, Little, parish, England, lower div. hund. Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester. Acres, 560. Real prop. £707. Pop. 96. Winchcombe (P. T. 99). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £125.

WORMINSTER, prebendary, England, par. St. Cuthbert, hund. Wells Forum, co. Somerset. Shepton Mallet (P. T. 116).

WORMLEIGHTON, par. England, Burton Dasset div. hund. Kington, co. Warwick. Acres, 2320. Real prop. £4344. Pop. 161. Southam (P. T. 82). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £75.

WORMLEY, par. England, hund. Hertford, co. Hertford. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £1790. Pop. 471. Cheshunt (P. T. 13). Liv. a rect. and peculiar of Waltham.

WORMS, city, W. of Germany, duchy Hesse Darmstadt, on the left bank of riv. Rhine; 25 m. S. of Mentz. Pop. 5700. Lat. 49. 37. N. Long. 8. 22. E. The public buildings are the mint, the town-house, in which Luther appeared before the diet in 1521, and the new church. The environs of Worms are remarkable for the quality of their wine. In the war of 1689, it was taken by the French, who almost reduced it to ashes. In 1743, a treaty was concluded here between Great Britain, Hungary, and Sardinia. In 1792, Worms surrendered to the French, who were obliged to evacuate it the next year, after the loss of Mentz; but it was again taken by them in 1794. It is now subject to Hesse Darmstadt.

WORMS, formerly a bishopric, W. of Germany. Area, 170 sq. m. Pop. 18,000. It now belongs to Hesse Darmstadt.

WORMSHILL, or Wormsell, par. England, hund. Eyhorne, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 1250. Real prop. £872. Pop. 186. Charing (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Canterbury.

WORMSLEY, par. England, hund. Grimsworth, co. Hereford. Acres, 2060. Real prop.

£863. Pop. 102. Weobly (P. T. 147). Liv. a perpetual cur. in the dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £71.

WORMSLEY, or WALMSLEY, ham. England, partly in par. of Lewknor and partly in that of Stoken Church, hund. Lewknor, co. Oxford. Pop. with par. Tetsworth (P. T. 42).

WORPLESDON, par. England, hund. Woking, co. Surrey. Acres, 7140. Real prop. £7109. Pop. 1360. Guildford (P. T. 29). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester.

WORSBOROUGH, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Darfield, lower div. wapentake Staincross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1750. Real prop. £6493. Pop. 2677. Barnsley (P. T. 172). Liv. a perpetual cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £63.

WORSLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Eccles, hund. Salford, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 6240. Real prop. £12,428. Pop. 7839. Great Bolton (P. T. 197). Liv. a perpetual cur. in the dioc. Chester. It has very extensive coal-mines, which employ great numbers of the labouring population of the district, and it is remarkable for being the place where the late duke of Bridgewater commenced the system of inland navigation, which has proved of such advantage to the country. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a Sunday-school for 100 children, besides a small endowed school for 12 children. At Worsley-hall, the late duke of Bridgewater passed the greater part of his life.

WORSTEAD, par. England, hund. Tunstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 2410. Real prop. £2860. Pop. 830. North Walsham (P. T. 123). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Norwich. Ann. val. £133. It is noted for having been the first place where woollen twists and stuffs were manufactured, and hence called worstead goods; this branch of trade was introduced by the Flemings in the reign of Henry I., but in the reign of Richard II. was removed to Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very handsome structure, of the later English style of architecture. Here are also a place of worship for Independents and Methodists, and a national school supported by subscription. A manorial court is held here once every year, when constables and other officers are appointed. A canal, which joins the sea at Yarmouth, passes through this parish.

WORSTHORN, township, England, parish Whalley, hund. Blackburn, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 2800. Real prop. £1664. Pop. 798. Burnley (P. T. 211).

WORSTON, tnshp. England, par. Whalley, hund. Blackburn, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 860. Real prop. £1058. Pop. 129. Clitheroe (P. T. 217).

WORTH, tnshp. England, par. Prestbury, hund. Macclesfield, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 450. Real prop. £733. Pop. 490. Stockport (P. T. 176).

WORTH, or WORDE, par. England, hund. Eastry, lathe St. Augustin, co. Kent. Acres, 2780. Real prop. £5262. Pop. 411. Sandwich (P. T. 68). Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. Canterbury.

WORTH, or WORDE, par. England, hund. Batting Hill, rape Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 12,440. Real prop. £4625. Pop. 1859. Cuckfield (P. T. 37). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chichester.

WORTH, MATRAVERS, par. England, hund. Rowbarrow, Blandford div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1590. Real prop. £926. Pop. 356. Corfe Castle (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. Bristol. Ann. val. £120.

WORTHAM, par. England, hund. Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 3260. Real prop. £3874. Pop. 1016. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WORTHEN, par. England, hund. Chirbury, co. Salop. Acres, 12,410. Real prop. £7059. Pop. 2668. Montgomery (P. T. 168). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Hereford.

WORTHENBURY, par. Great Britain, hund. Maelor, co. Flint, North Wales. Real prop. £6804. Pop. 623. Ellesmere (P. T. 169). Liv. a rect. in dioc. St. Asaph.

WORTHING, par. England, hund. Launditch, co. Norfolk. Acres, 690. Real prop. £449. Pop. 138. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. with that of Swanton Morley, in the dioc. Norwich.

WORTHING, mkt.-tn., seaport-tn., and chap. England, par. Broadwater, hund. Brightford, rape Bramber, co. Sussex. Pop. with par. London, 56 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Chichester. Market-days, Saturday and Wednesday. One ann. fair. This tn., now a fashionable watering place, was formerly but a small fishing village. It has risen to its present state of prosperity and celebrity, in consequence of its good situation and fine sands. It is much resorted to during the summer season for sea-bathing. It has a neat theatre, good libraries, and reading-rooms. Large quantities of mackerel and herrings are annually sent hence to the London market. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and a national school, supported by subscription, in which 200 boys and girls are instructed.

WORTHINGTON, tnshp. England, par. Standish, hund. Leyland, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 640. Real prop. £1414. Pop. 124. Wigan (P. T. 200).

WORTHINGTON, chap. England, parish Breedon-on-the-Hill, hund. West Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1560. Real prop. £3360. Pop. with Newbold, 1211. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (P. T. 115). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £100.

WORTHY, ABBOTS, tithing, England, par. King's Worthy, hund. Mitcheldever, Basingstoke div., co. Southampton. Pop. with par. Winchester (P. T. 62).

WORTHY, KING'S, par. England, hund. Barton Stacey, Andover div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2190. Real prop. £1002. Pop. 315. Winchester (P. T. 62). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester.

WORTHY, MARTYR, par. England, hund. Fawley, Fawley div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1970. Real prop. £1671. Pop. 219. Winchester (P. T. 62). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester.

WORTING, par. England, hund. Chuteley, Kingsclere div. co. Southampton. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £1261. Pop. 120. Basingstoke (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Winchester.

WORTLEY, tithing, England, par. Wotton-under-Edge, upper div. hund. Berkeley, co. Gloucester. Pop. with par. Wotton-under-Edge (P. T. 108).

WORTLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. St. Peter's, liberty Leeds, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 940. Real prop. £3784. Pop. 5944. Leeds (P. T. 195). Liv. a perpetual cur. in the dioc. York.

WORTLEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Tankersley, upper div. wapentake Staincross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 5550. Real prop. £4188. Pop. 918. Barnsley (P. T. 272). Liv. a perpetual cur. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £98.

WORTON, tithing, England, par. Potterne, hund. Potterne and Cannings, co. Wilts. Real prop. £2070. Pop. 302. Devizes (P. T. 89).

WORTON, Nether, par. England, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 790. Real prop. £1931. Pop. 94. Deddington (P. T. 60). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Oxford.

WORTON, Over, parish, England, hund. Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 980. Real prop. £3066. Pop. 56. Deddington (P. T. 69). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Oxford.

WORTWELL, ham. England, par. Redenhall, hund. Earsham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1170. Real prop. £1465. Pop. 537. Harleston (P. T. 99).

WOTHERSOME, tnshp. England, parish Bardsey, lower div. wapentake of Skyrack, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 600. Real prop. £206. Pop. 21. Wetherby (P. T. 194).

WOTHORPE, or Wridthorpe, ham. England, par. St. Martin Stamford Baron, and liberty Peterborough, co. Northampton. Real prop. £695. Pop. 49. Stamford (P. T. 89).

WOTTON, hund. England, co. Surrey. Acres, 32,600. Pop. 7754. Containing 5 parishes.

WOTTON, par. England, hund. Wotton, co. Surrey. Acres, 3530. Real prop. £2353. Pop. 651. Dorking (P. T. 23). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester.

WOTTON COURTNEY, parish, England, hund. Carhampton, co. Somerset. Acres, 4030. Real prop. £2391. Pop. 426. Dunster (P. T. 162). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells. One ann. fair.

WOTTON, Fitz-Paine, par. England, hund. Whitchurch Canonicorum, Bridport div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2210. Real prop. £1563. Pop. 455. Lyme Regis (P. T. 143). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, mkt.-town and par. England, upper div. hund. Berkeley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 4390. Real prop. £10,114. Pop. 5482. London, 108 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. Gloucester. Ann. val. £130. Mkt.-day, Friday. One ann. fair. The tn. was destroyed by fire in the reign of king John, and was not rebuilt on the exact site it previously occupied; a place called the Brands is supposed to be this spot. A small stream runs through the town and neighbourhood, giving motion to several clothing-mills. At an annual court-leet a mayor is elected, but he does not exercise any magisterial authority. Petty sessions are also holden for the upper division of the hundred. Its municipal privileges were granted by Henry III. as likewise the market and fair. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large and handsome structure, in which are some curious old monuments. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A grammar-school was founded and endowed by lady Catherine Berkeley, in the reign of Richard II., the annual income of which is near £400. About 40 children are educated in a blue-coat school, the greater number of which are clothed and apprenticed. The poor have also the advantage of a general hospital; an hospital for 12 aged persons, founded by Hugh Perry, in 1630; an almshouse for 6 inmates; and the interest of £1000, left by Sir Jonathan Dawes, sheriff of London. A short distance from the town are the remains of a square camp, called Becketsbury.

WOTTON, Underwood, parish, England, hund. Ashenden, co. Buckingham. Acres, 3220. Real prop. £3038. Pop. 312. Thame (P. T. 44). Liv. a donative, and peculiar of Canterbury.

WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN, parish, England, hund. Newport, co. Buckingham. Acres, 890. Real prop. £1443. Pop. 303. Fenny Stratford (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WOULDHAM, par. England, hund. Larkfield, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 2100. Real prop. £1819. Pop. 247. Rochester (P. T. 29). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Rochester.

WOW, tn. Hindoostan, prov. Gujerat. Lat. 24. 11. N. Long. 71. 23. E. It has been so often desolated by war as to be greatly reduced, and, indeed, is with the neighbouring towns in a deplorable state.

WRABNESS, par. England, hund. Tendring, co. Essex. Acres, 890. Real prop. £1792. Pop. 248. Manningtree (P. T. 60). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. London.

WRAGBY, mkt.-tn. and par. England, W. div. wapentake Wraggoe, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £2583. Pop. 601. London, 144 m. Liv. a vic. united to the rect. of Great Torrington, in the dioc. Lincoln. Market-day, Thursday. Two annual fairs. It was only a small village until 1671, when George, duke of Buckingham, procured a grant for a market, and three annual fairs. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; a free-school, founded and endowed by William Hansard in 1632; and an almshouse, with a chapel, founded and endowed in 1707, by Sir Edmund Turnor, for 6 widows of clergymen or widows of the parish. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates.

WRAGBY, par. England, upper div. wapentake Osgoldcross, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 3390. Pop. 756. Pontefract (P. T. 177.) Liv. a cur. in dioc. York.

WRAGGOE, wapentake, England, Lindsey div. co. Lincoln. Acres, 58,900. Pop. 6322. Containing 30 parishes.

WRAMPLINGHAM, parish, England, hund. Forehoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 820. Real prop. £1067. Pop. 247. Wymondham (P. T. 100). Liv. a disch. rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

WRANGDIKE, hund. England, co. Rutland. Acres, 16,580. Pop. 3545. Containing twelve parishes.

WRANGLE, par. England, wapentake Skirbeck, parts Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 6890. Real prop. £11,395. Pop. 1030. Boston (P. T. 116). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

WRANTAGE, tithing, England, par. and hund. North Curry, co. Somerset. Pop. with par. Taunton (P. T. 141).

WRATTING, Great, par. England, hund. Risbridge, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1320. Real prop. £1206. Pop. 344. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WRATTING, Little, par. England, hund. Risbridge, co. Suffolk. Acres, 770. Real prop. £856. Pop. 212. Clare (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WRATTING, West, par. England, hund. Radfield, co. Cambridge. Acres, 3441. Real prop. £4394. Pop. 763. Linton (P. T. 48). Liv. a vic. in the dioc. Ely. Ann. val. £123.

WRAWBY, par. England, s. div. wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 5070. Real prop. £3952. Pop. (with Kettleby) 2481. Glanford Bridge (P. T. 156). Liv. a disch. vic. with the cur. of Glanford Bridge, in dioc. Lincoln.

WRAXALL, par. England, hund. Portbury, co. Somerset. Acres, 3830. Real prop. £4697. Pop. 802. Bristol (P. T. 114). Liv. a rect. with the curs. of Flax Bourton and Nailsea, in dioc. Bath and Wells.

WRAXALL, North, par. England, hund. Chippenham, co. Wilts. Acres, 2010. Real prop. £2596. Pop. 415. Chippenham (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

WRAXALL, South, chap. England, par. and hund. Bradford, co. Wilts. Pop. 389. Melksham (P. T. 96). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Salisbury.

WRAXHALL, par. England, hund. Eggerton, Bridport div., co. Dorset. Acres, 1100. Real prop. £1556. Pop. 70. Beaminster (P. T. 141). Liv. a rect. with that of Rampisham, in dioc. Bristol.

WRAXHALL-ON-THE-FOSS, tithing, England, par. Ditcheat, hund. Whitestone, co. Somerset. Pop. with par. Castle Cary (P. T. 113).

WRAY, or Wrea, tnshp. England, par. Kirkham, hund. Amounderness, co. pal. of Lancaster. Pop. with par. Kirkham (P. T. 225).

WRAY, tnshp. England, par. Melling, hund. Lonsdale s. of the sands, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 5620. Real prop. £4230. Pop. 586. Hornby (P. T. 249).

WRAYTON, tnshp. England, par. Melling, hund. Lonsdale s. of the sands, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 1120. Pop. 200. Kirkby Lonsdale (P. T. 253).

WREAY, chap. England, par. St. Mary, Cumberland ward, co. Cumberland. Acres, 1210. Pop. 166. Carlisle (P. T. 301). Liv. a cur. with that of St. Mary's, in dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £96.

WRECKLESHAM, tithing, England, par. and hund. Farnham, co. Surrey. Pop. (with Bourn) 770. Farnham (P. T. 38).

WREIGHILL, tnshp. England, par. Rothbury, W. div. Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 27. Rothbury (P. T. 303).

WRELTON, tnshp. England, par. Middleton, W. div. wapentake of Pickering Lythe, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1230. Real prop. £1150. Pop. 172. Pickering (P. T. 226).

WRENBURY, par. and township, England, hund. Nantwich, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 4610. Pop. 903. Nantwich (P. T. 164). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £118.

WRENINGHAM, Great and Little, par. England, hund. Humbleyard, co. of Norfolk. Acres, 1640. Real prop. £1972. Pop. 409. Wymondham (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. with those of Neyland and Little Wreningham, in dioc. Norwich.

WRENTHAM, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1330. Real prop. £3114. Pop. 1022. Southwold (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WRENTHORPE, tnshp. England, par. Wakefield, wapentake of Agbrigg, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 4700. Real prop. £11,318. Pop. (with Stanley) 5047. Wakefield (P. T. 182).

WRESSEL, par. and tnshp. England, Holme Beacon div., wapentake of Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 3040. Real prop. £3592. Pop. 386. Howden (P. T. 180). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £90.

WRESTLINGWORTH, par. England, hund. Biggleswade, co. Bedford. Acres, 1620. Real prop. £2009. Pop. 448. Biggleswade (P. T. 45). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WRETHAM, East, par. and ham. England, hund. Shropham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 6960. Real prop. £3180. Pop. (with West Wretham) 325. Thetford (P. T. 80). Liv. a rect. in the dioc. Norwich.

WRETHAM, West, parish, England, hund. Shropham, co. Norfolk. Pop. with East Wretham. Thetford (P. T. 80). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

WRETTON, par. England, hund. Clackclose, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £1340. Pop. 523. Stoke Ferry (P. T. 88). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Norwich.

WREXHAM, bor. and mkt.-tn. Great Britain par. Wrexham, hund. Bromfield, co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £11,274. Pop. 11,515. London, 179 m. Liv. a vic. in dioc. St. Asaph's. Ann. val. £250. Market-days, Monday and Thursday. Four annual fairs. It was anciently called Wrightesham by the Saxons, to whom its foundation is attributed. The high street, terminated by a spacious town-hall, presents at all times a scene of trade, bustle, and animation. The church, the architectural boast of Wales, was erected in the reign of Henry VII., and is an exquisite specimen of the florid Gothic. The tower is 140 feet high. The interior contains an ancient monument, to the memory of Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Myddleton, of Chirk Castle. Here are two chapels of ease, five belonging to Dissenters, and one for Roman Catholics. Two of the schools are endowed. Reading and news-rooms, a library, and a lecture-room, are amongst the establishments of a public nature. The great fair, for all sorts of wares, goods, &c., commences on the 23rd of March, and continues during one fortnight. The flannel trade is less prosperous here than formerly, but an extensive trade is carried on in coal, iron, and lead; as well as in flour, wire-drawing, and paper-making. The petty sessions for the hunds. of Bromfield and Yale are held here regularly. Wrexham, in conjunction with Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthin, sends one member to parliament.

WRIBBEN-HALL, ham. England, par. Kidderminster, lower div. hund. Halfshire, co. Worcester. Pop. with par. Kidderminster (P. T. 126).

WRIEZEN, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on riv. Oder; 37 m. Ebn. of Berlin. Pop. 3200.

WRIGHTINGTON, township, England, par. Eccleston, hund. Leyland, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 3370. Real prop. £7455. Pop. 1601. Wigan (P. T. 200).

WRINEHILL, tnshp. England, par. Wynbury, hund. Nantwich, co. pal. Chester. Acres 1630. Pop. (with Checkley tnshp.) 235. Nantwich (P. T. 164).

WRINGTON, par. England, hund. Brent

with Wrington, co. Somerset. Acres, 5150. Real prop. £6236. Pop. 1540. Axbridge (P. T. 130). Liv. a rect. with the cur. of Burington, in dioc. Bath and Wells. Mrs. Hannah More lived here 25 years.

WRITHLINGTON, parish, England, hund. Kilmesdon, co. Somerset. Acres, 750. Real prop. £3043. Pop. 245. Frome (P. T. 103). Liv. a disch. rect. and peculiar of the dean of Salisbury.

WRITTLE, par. England, hund. Chelmsford, co. Essex. Acres, 8060. Real prop. £13,731. Pop. 2348. Chelmsford (P. T. 29). Liv. a vic. and peculiar of New College, Oxford.

WROCKWARDINE, par. England, Wellington div. hund. Bradford South, co. Salop. Acres, 5100. Real prop. £10,652. Pop. 2528. Wellington (P. T. 142). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WROOT, par. England, wapentake Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3610. Real prop. £2269. Pop. 289. Gainsborough (P. T. 149). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WROTHAM, hund. England, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 16,140. Pop. 4350. Containing four parishes.

WROTHAM, par. England, hund. Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 8680. Real prop. £12,647. Pop. 2601. London, 24 m. Livs. a rect. and vic., the former a sinecure, to which is attached the cur. of Stanstead, a peculiar in dioc. Canterbury; the latter in dioc. Canterbury. One annual fair. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a large, well-built edifice, with an embattled tower; and within are many monuments to ancient families.

WROTTESLEY, ham. England, par. Tentenhall, s. div. hund. Seisdon, co. Stafford. Pop. 246. Wolverhampton (P. T. 123).

WROUGHTON ELINGDON, par. England, hund. Elstub and Everly, co. Wilts. Acres, 6390. Real prop. £12,141. Pop. 1545. Swindon (P. T. 83). Livs. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Salisbury. Ann. val. £122.

WROXETER, par. England, Wellington div. hund. Bradford South, co. Salop. Acres, 4400. Real prop. £7138. Pop. 636. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

WROXHALL, par. England, Snitterfield div. hund. Barlichway, co. Warwick. Acres, 2010. Real prop. £2164. Pop. 181. Warwick (P. T. 90). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Worcester. Ann. val. £20.

WROXHAM, par. England, hund. Taverham, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1420. Real prop. £1748. Pop. 868. Coltishall (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. with that of Salhouse, in dioc. Norwich.

WROXTON, par. England, hund. Bloxham, co. Oxford. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £5304. Pop. 780. Banbury (P. T. 69). Liv. a vic. with the cur. of Balscott. Ann. val. £50.

WUERDALE, or WEARDALE, tnshp. England, par. Rochdale, hund. Salford, co. pal. of Lancaster. Real prop. £8194. Pop. (with Wordle) 6754. Rochdale (P. T. 198).

WUNSIEDEL, tn. Germany, kingd. Bavaria, in Franconia; 15 m. WBS. of Eger. Pop. 2600. It has some manufactures of woollen-stuffs; and there are in the environs several mines and iron-works.

WURM, tn. Prussia, duchy of Juliers, prov Westphalia. Pop. 1400.

WURM, the name of three rivers, Germany; one in Bavaria, which flows out of the lake of Wurm, and falls into the Ammer near Dachau, another in Suabia, which joins the Neckar; and a third in the Prussian states, which falls into the Roer.

WURTEMBERG. See WIRTEMBERG.

WURZBURG, city, Germany, cap. of circle Lower Maine, kingd. Bavaria, on riv. Maine; 130 m. NNW. of Munich. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 49. 46. N. Long. 9. 55. E. The river divides the town into two parts, which are connected by an elegant bridge. On the left bank is a hill, with a castle, formerly the episcopal residence, now a citadel. The town contains two squares, and the palace formerly belonging to the bishop, and afterwards to the archduke: it is on the plan of the palace at Versailles. The other public buildings are the hospital, cathedral, and several churches. The monasteries are reduced to three. The university of Wurzburg dates from 1403, and has a good library, a botanical garden, and collections of natural history. Here are manufactures of various articles on a small scale. Wurzburg, formerly a bishopric of the German empire, was secularised in 1802, and given to the archduke Ferdinand of Austria. In 1815 it was ceded to Bavaria.

WURZEN, tn. Germany, kingd. Saxony, on riv. Mulda; 14 m. E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2400. Lat. 51. 22. N. Long. 12. 42. E.

WYASTON, tnshp. England, par. Edlaston, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Pop. with par. Ashborne (P. T. 139).

WYBERTON, par. England, wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln. Acres, 2950. Real prop. £6540. Pop. 530. Boston (P. T. 116). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WYBORG, dist. European Russia, gov. Finland; 98 m. NW. of Petersburg. Pop. 3500. Lat. 60. 42. N. Long. 28. 46. E. It has a Russian, and three Lutheran churches, a large military hospital, and a gymnasium. Its exports consist of wood of all kinds, resin, pitch, and potash. Its trade is considerable.

WYBORG, tn. Denmark, N. Jutland; 120 m. N. of Sleswick. Pop. 2400.

WYBRE, tnshp. Great Britain, par. Northop, hund. Coleshill, co. Flint, N. Wales. Pop. 354. Northop (P. T. 197).

WYBUNBURY, or WIBUNBURY, parish and tnshp. England, hund. Nantwich, co. pal. of Chester. Acres, 20,360. Real prop. £1305. Pop. 4193. Nantwich (P. T. 164). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Chester. Ann. val. £70.

WYCOMBE, HIGH, or CHIPPING, bor., mkt-tn., and par. England, having a separate jurisdiction, hund. Desborough, co. Buckingham. Acres, 6380. Real prop. £8553. Pop. 6299. London, 29 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £80. Mkt.-day, Friday. One annual fair. Members of parliament, two. It is a place of great antiquity; and from the Roman relics and coins which have been discovered here is supposed to have been a Roman villa. The town owes much of its prosperity to the rivulet called Wycombe stream, which sets in motion a considerable number of corn and paper-mills, and, after a long winding course, falls into the Thames below Marlow. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the paper mills, lace-manufactures, and malting trade. The bor. is said to have been first incorporated

in the reign of Edward III.; this, however, is far from being certain, and the more general belief is, that it received the first charter in the reigns of Henry I. and Charles II. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, and other officers. The privilege of sending members to parliament has been exercised, without intermission, since the reign of Edward I. The mayor and bailiffs are the returning officers. The corporation hold sessions for offences not capital, and has the power of holding a court of record for the recovery of debts under £40. The town-hall is a neat building, erected in 1767, by the earl of Shelburne. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, in the early English style of architecture, containing several handsome monuments, amongst which is one to the earl of Shelburne. Here are places of worship for Independents, and one for the Baptists and Society of Friends; besides a grammar-school, a Lancasterian establishment for girls, and six almshouses for aged widows. The grammar-school and almshouses are supported by an endowment left in the reign of queen Elizabeth. A department of the royal military college existed here before its removal and completion at Sandhurst. Among the eminent men to whom Wycombe has given birth are, William Alley, bishop of Exeter, one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of Elizabeth, and Dr. Gamble, the biographer of general Monk; the latter is said to have assisted that individual in his efforts in the restoration of Charles II., and was for some time vicar of this parish. The place gives the titles of earl and baron to the marquis of Lansdowne.

WYCOMBE, West, parish, England, hund. Desborough, co. Buckingham. Acres, 6340. Real prop. £4898. Pop. 1901. High Wycombe (P. T. 29). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, is surrounded by an ancient intrenchment; it was built by lord le Despenser, in 1763, to whose, and the Dashwood family, belong some very ancient monuments. In the vicinity is an encampment with a double intrenchment; it is of considerable antiquity, and bears the name of Desborough Castle.

WYE, hund. England, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 9730. Pop. 2491. Containing five parishes.

WYE, river, Great Britain, S. Wales; issuing out of Plynlimmon Hill, in Cardiganshire, very near the source of the Severn, it crosses the NW. corner of Radnorshire, then, flowing between that county and Brecknockshire, it crosses Herefordshire, and, dividing the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, falls into the Severn below Chepstow. This river is navigable almost to the Hay; and it communicates, by a canal, with the Severn from Hereford to Gloucester.

WYE, parish, England, hund. Wye, lathe of Scray, co. Kent. Acres, 5280. Real prop. £9394. Pop. 1639. Ashford (P. T. 53). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Canterbury. Ann. val. £120. Two annual fairs. It is situate near the river Stour, over which is a stone bridge of five arches. The church, dedicated to St. Martin and St. Gregory, anciently belonged to Battle abbey; towards the middle of the 15th century it was made collegiate by John Kemp, bishop of Rochester. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a grammar-school, founded in the reign of Charles I., with lands granted for the purpose; also a free school, founded by lady Johanna Thornhill, for upwards of 100 boys and girls; and an almshouse for six poor persons.

WYERSDALE, Nether, township, England, par. Garstang, hund. Amounderness, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 3640. Real prop. £3337. Pop. 770. Garstang (P. T. 229).

WYERSDALE, Over, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Lancaster, hund. Lonsdale s. of the sands, co. pal. of Lancaster. Acres, 16,990. Real prop. £5196. Pop. 872. Garstang (P. T. 229). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester.

WYFORDBY, or Wyverby, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £2009. Pop. (with Erenungby) 98. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Chester.

WYHAM, par. England, wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1880. Real prop. £785. Pop. (with Cadeby) 94. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. rect. with Cadeby, in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £80.

WYKE, tithing, England, par. and hund. Axminster, co. Devon. Pop. with par. Axminster (P. T. 147).

WYKE, ham. England, par. Alston, hund. Puckle Church, co. Gloucester. Pop. with par. Bristol (P. T. 114).

WYKE, tithing, England, par. Worplesdon, hund. Woking, co. Surrey. Pop. with par. Guildford (P. T. 29).

WYKEHAM, or Wycombe, tnshp. England, par. Rothley, hund. East Goscote, co. Leicester. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £1213. Pop. (with Chadwell) 103. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105).

WYKEHAM, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Pickering Lythe, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 6480. Real prop. £4020. Pop. 605. Scarborough (P. T. 217). Liv. a cur. in dioc. York. Ann. val. £15.

WYKEHAM, East, parish, England, hund. Louth Eske, Wold div., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 560. Real prop. £450. Pop. 31. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

WYKEHAM, West, par. England, E. div. wapentake of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Pop. with Wykeham East. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

WYKE HAMON, par. England, hund. Cleley, co. Northampton. Pop. with Wykens (P. T. 52).

WYKEN, par. England, in co. of the city of Coventry, co. Warwick. Acres, 670. Real prop. £1837. Pop. 104. Coventry (P. T. 91). Liv. a cur. dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £96.

WYKENS, or Wickens, par. England, hund. Cleley, co. Northampton. Acres, 4690. Real prop. £3595. Pop. 536. Stony Stratford (P. T. 52). Liv. a rect. with that of Wyke Hamon, in dioc. Peterborough.

WYKE REGIS, par. England, lib. Wyke Regis and Etwell, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Acres, 1070. Real prop. £5350. Pop. 1197. Weymouth (P. T. 128). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bristol.

WYKE REGIS, lib. England, Dorchester div. co. Dorset. Pop. 1197. Containing the parish of Wyke Regis.

WYKIN, ham. England, par. Hinckley, hund. Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester. Acres, 950. Pop. with par. Hinckley (P. T. 99).

WYLAM, tnshp. England, par. Ovingham, E. div. Tindale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. 887. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (P. T. 274).

WYLDECOURT, tithing, England, par. of Hawkchurch, hunds. Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, Cerne div. co. Dorset. Acres, 2110. Pop. 316. Axminster (P. T. 147).

WYMASTON, tnshp. Great Britain, par. and bor. Radnor, S. Wales. Acres, 35. Pop. 186. Radnor (P. T. 159).

WYMERING, par. England, hund. Portsdown, Portsdown div. co. Southampton. Acres, 2610. Real prop. £7393. Pop. 578. Havant (P. T. 66). Liv. a vic. with Widley rect., in dioc. Winchester.

WYMERSLEY, hund. England, co. Northampton. Acres, 36,060. Pop. 8857. Containing 20 parishes.

WYMINGTON, or WIMMINGTON, par. England, hund. Willey, co. Bedford. Acres, 1710. Real prop. £1985. Pop. 257. Higham Ferrers (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WYMONDHAM, par. England, hund. Framland, co. Leicester. Acres, 2800. Real prop. £4106. Pop. 746. Melton Mowbray (P. T. 105). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WYMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Forehoe, co. Norfolk. Acres, 11,240. Real prop. £18,094. Pop. 5485. London, 100 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich. Mkt.-day, Friday. Three annual fairs. It derives its name from the words win munde ham, signifying in Saxon a village on an elevated situation. It first became a place of importance in the reign of Henry I., in consequence of the foundation of a priory of Black monks by William d'Albini. The two Kets, tanners and natives of this town, endeavoured to inflame this county in the reign of Edward VI., and met their companions under an oak in the neighbourhood; after they were defeated by the earl of Warwick, the elder was hanged in chains at Norwich Castle, and the younger on the steeple of Wymondham church. The town has suffered severely by the fire and plague. In the market-place is an ancient cross. The greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in weaving, chiefly bombasins and crapes. The manufacture of wooden wares is also carried on. An annual court-leet is held here for the appointment of constables, and manorial courts are held occasionally. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a portion of the ancient abbey church; it is a fine structure, in various styles of architecture, with the remains of a central tower, and a tower at the W. end, surmounted by a very high spire. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Quakers have places of worship here. In the reign of queen Elizabeth the free grammar-school was founded and endowed with part of the guild belonging to the church. Archbishop Parker attached to it a scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1574; John Parker, esq., another in 1580; and Edward Coleman, esq., a share of an exhibition for scholarships in 1659. There is a charity-school supported by voluntary contributions. The Wyndham family take their name from this town.

WYMONDLEY, or WIMUNDESLEY, GREAT, par. England, hund. Broadwater, co. Hertford. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £1996. Pop. 321. Hitchin (P. T. 34). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £148.

WYMONDLEY, or WIMUNDESLEY, LITTLE, par. England, hund. Broadwater, co. Hertford. Acres, 790. Real prop. £1435. Pop. 226. Hitchin (P. T. 34). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £20. Here is an establishment called Wymondley House, for the education of Presbyterian ministers: the institution was first established at Northampton in 1729; in 1752 it was removed to Daventry, back again to Northampton, and to this place in 1799: it has an excellent library containing 10,000 volumes. Here was formerly a priory of Black canons, founded in the reign of Henry III., no remains of which are at present in existence.

WYNNSTAY, township, Great Britain, par. Rhiwabon, hund. Bromfield, co. Denbigh, North Wales. Pop. with par. Wrexham (P. T. 179).

WYRARDISBURY, or WRAYSBURY, parish, England, hund. Stoke, co. Buckingham. Acres, 1610. Real prop. £3305. Pop. 682. Staines (P. T. 16). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

WYRE, PIDDLE, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Fladbury, middle div. hund. Oswaldslow, co. Worcester. Acres, 290. Real prop. £661. Pop. 175. Pershore (P. T. 106). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Worcester.

WYRLEY, GREAT, tnshp. England, par. Cannock, E. div. hund. Cuttlestone, co. Stafford. Real prop. £1765. Pop. (with Little Wyrley) 591. Walsall (P. T. 118).

WYRLEY, LITTLE, tnshp. England, par North Canes, S. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Pop. with Great Wyrley. Lichfield (P. T. 119).

WYSALL, or WISHOW, par. England, S. div. wapentake Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £1626. Pop. 271. Nottingham (P. T. 124). Liv. a disch. vic. in the dioc. York. Ann. val. £110.

WYTHAM, or WIGHTHAM, par. England, hund. Hormer, co. Berks. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £2321. Pop. 218. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

WYTHAM-ON-THE-HILL, par. England, wapentake Beltisloe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 4210. Pop. 530. Bourne (P. T. 97). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £75.

WYTHAM, NORTH, par. England, wapentake Beltisloe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1740. Real prop. £1722. Pop. 273. Colsterworth (P. T. 102). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

WYTHAM, SOUTH, par. England, wapentake Beltisloe, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 3230. Real prop. £1429. Pop. 410. Colsterworth (P. T. 102). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £95.

WYTHE, co. N. America, U. S., Virginia. Pop. 12,163. Chief town, Evansham.

WYTHEBURN, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Crossthwaite, Allerdale ward, below Darwent, co. Cumberland. Pop. (with St. John's Castlerigg) 567. Keswick (P. T. 291). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Carlisle. Ann. val. £101.

WYTHOP, or WYTHTHORPE, chap. England, in parochial-chap. Lorton, Allerdale ward, above Darwent, co. Cumberland. Acres, 3330. Real prop. £863. Pop. 121. Cockermouth (P. T. 306). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Chester.

WYTON, tnshp. England, par. Swine, middle div. wapentake Holderness, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 630. Real prop. £1820. Pop. 93. Hull (P. T. 174).

WYVELL, par. England, wapentake Winni-

briggs and Threo, parts Kesteven, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1089. Pop. (with Hungarton) 128. Colsterworth (P. T. 102). Liv. a disch. rect. with Hungarton, in dioc. Lincoln. Ann. val. £20.

WYVERSTONE, par. England, hund. Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1650. Real prop. £1749. Pop. 316. Stowmarket (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Norwich.

X.

XAGUA, bay and tn. s. coast island of Cuba; 84 m. SE. of Havana. Lat. 22. 10. N. Long. 80. 45. W.

XAINTES SANTOS, or ALL SAINTS' ISLANDS, three islands, W. Indies; 6 m. SE. of Guadaloupe. Lat. 15. 56. N. Long. 61. 32. W. The most westerly of them is called Terra de Bas, or the Low Island; and the most easterly, Terra de Haut, or the High Island; the third seems to be only a large barren rock. On the Terra de Bas, which is about 9 m. in circumference, is a neat wooden church. It has two creeks, used for anchorage and landing.

XALAPA, tn. North America, gov. Tlascala, repub. Mexico; 80 m. E. of Mexico. Pop. 13,000. Lat. 19. 30. N. Long. 96. 50. W. It is a bishop's see. The rich merchants of Vera Cruz have country houses here, in which they enjoy a cool retreat; while the coast is almost uninhabitable from the mosquitos, the great heats, and the yellow fever.

XARAYES, plain, S. America, repub. Buenos Ayres; 300 m. long. This is the depository, during the rainy season, of the superfluous waters of the Paraguay: the country, to the extent of 30 m. in length, and 15 m. in breadth, then forming a large lake known under this title. In the middle of the lake are some islands covered with lofty trees of various kinds, amongst which are the cassia, and the trees distilling gum arabic. Crocodiles abound here.

XAUXA, JAUXA, or GUAUXA, prov. S. America, repub. Peru; 36 m. long by 45 m. broad. Pop. 52,286. It is bounded N. and NE. by the province of Tarma, E. by the mountain of the Indians, SE. by the province of Huanta, S. by that of Angaraes, SW. by that of Yauyos, and W. by that of Guarochiri. Papas and other fruits peculiar to mountainous countries are produced here; also quantities of wheat and barley and vegetables. In the reign of the incas of Peru, Xauxa was one of the most populous districts, traces of which are still visible in the remains of towns and castles. It has silver-mines, but few of them are worked.—*Xauxa*, or *Jauja*, cap. of the dist. of Xauxa, situate near riv. Xauxa. It has some woollen manufactories.

XAUXA, or JAUJA, riv. Peru, which has its source in lake Chinchaicocha, prov. of Tarma. It traverses the province of Xauxa, passes that of Huanta, dividing it from Angaraes, and, after collecting the waters of many other rivers in its course, enters the Apurimac. It has a stone bridge across it, called the bridge of Iscuchaca, about 66 m. S. of Tarma, which facilitates the pass into the prov. of Angaraes.

XERES DE BADAJOS, or XERES DE LOS CABALEROS, tn. SW. of Spain, prov. Estremadura, on riv. Ardilla; 90 m. NNW. of Seville. Pop. 8700. It has manufactures of linen and leather, and in the environs very extensive pastures.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA, tn. SW. of Spain, prov. Andalusia, on riv. Guadalette; 16 m. NNE. of Cadiz. Pop. 25,000. Lat. 36. 38. N. Long. 6. 5. E. The town contains a large square, a council-house, four churches; and the convent of the Carthusians, a magnificent building, 2 m. from Xeres, contains a number of beautiful paintings. Xeres is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Asta Regia; and the old and new towns are separated by a wall of Roman erection, still in good preservation. It was on a plain adjoining to this town where the famous battle between the Moors and Goths was fought in 711, in which the Goths were completely defeated, their king Roderick slain, and their empire overturned.

XERICA, or ZERICA, tn. E. of Spain, prov. Valencia; 81 m. WNW. of Segorbe. Pop. 2300.

XERTIGNY, vil. France, depart. Vosges, prov. Lorraine, on riv. Amercy. Pop. 2600.

XICOCO, or SIKOKF, island, Asia, emp. of Japan; 100 m. long by 60 m. broad. It is separated only by narrow straits, from the island of Niphon on the one side, and Ximo on the other. It is inaccessible, and almost unknown to Europeans.

XILOTEPEC, tn. S. America, state and repub. Mexico; 60 m. N. of the city of Mexico. Pop. 3700. It is cap. of the dist. Xilotepec.

XIMO, or KIUSIU, island, Asia, emp. Japan: 200 m. long by 150 m. broad. It is said to have formerly composed a kingdom by itself, but is now subjected to the Japanese. It is remarkable as the only part of the empire into which Europeans can procure admission.

XIMONOSEQUI, seaport-tn. SW. coast of island Niphon, emp. Japan. It has an excellent harbour, and carries on a considerable trade.

XIXONA, tn. E. of Spain, prov. Valencia; 15 m. NNW. of Alicant. Pop. 5000. Lat. 38. 34. N. Long. 62. 10. W. It has a castle, and in the environs is produced an immense quantity of cochineal. Almonds form a principal article of export.

XOCHIMILCO, lake, N. America, valley of Mexico; about 18 m. square. It is separated from lake Chalco by a narrow dike. Between the extremities of this lake and of lake Tezcuco is situated the city of Mexico.

XUCAR (anc. Sucro), riv. E. of Spain, which rises in the Sierra de Molina, on the E. borders of New Castile; waters part of the province of Cuença, flowing nearly S., and enters the prov. of Valencia, and, after a winding course of 140 m., discharges itself into the Mediterranean at Cullera.

XUXUY, or JUJUY, SAN SALVADOR DE, city, South America, prov. Tucuman, repub. Buenos Ayres; 61 m. NNE. of Salta. Pop. 3000. Lat. 23. 19. S. It carries on some trade with Potosi. There are rich ores in the neighbourhood.

Y.

YADDLETHORPE, tnshp. England, par. Bottesford, E. div. wapentake Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Pop. 106. Glanford Bridge (P. T. 156).

YADKIN, riv. N. America, U. S., North Carolina, which rises between the Alleghany and Brushy mountains, passes through the counties of Wilkes, Surrey, Rowan, Montgomery, and Anson, and flows into South Carolina with the name of the Great Pedee.

YAFFORTH, or YAFFORD, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Danby-upon-Wisk, wapentake Gilling East, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1120. Real prop. £1549. Pop. 165. Northallerton (P. T. 225). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Chester.

YAGOE, par. Ireland, bar. South Naas, co. Killdare, prov. Leinster. Pop. 612. Naas (P. T. 19). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. Dublin and Glendalough, and archdioc. Dublin.

YAKOUTSK, prov. Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkoutsk; extending about 18 degrees from N. to S., and 50 degrees from E. to W. Pop. about 100,000. The riv. Lena traverses it from N. to S. The climate renders it impossible to raise grain. The only employment of the inhabitants consists in hunting. These districts formerly abounded in valuable furs; the sables, however, being now nearly extirpated, the produce of the chase has declined in value. The inhabitants of this dreary region bear the name of Yakoutes. They are supposed to have been originally a Tartar race, and to have occupied the countries on the Angara and Upper Lena. As they are seldom able to procure bread the Yakoutes care little for it as an article of diet. Onions, garlic, and other roots, with various sorts of berries, both fresh and preserved, form their chief luxuries.—*Yakoutsk*, tn., cap. of preceding prov., on the W. bank of riv. Lena. Pop. 3000. Lat. 60. 2. N. Long. 140. 8. E. It is a place of some trade, being the emporium of all the furs which are collected in the extensive regions to the N., and it imports all the Russian and Asiatic commodities which are given in exchange. It forms also an entrepôt for the Russian trade with Kamtschatka and the western coast of America.

YALDING, parish, England, hund. Twyford, lathe Aylesford, co. Kent. Acres, 5860. Real prop. £8061. Pop. 2460. Maidstone (P. T. 34). Liv. a vic. in dioc. Rochester. Three ann. fairs.

YAMINA, tn. Bambarrá, Central Africa, on riv. Niger; 70 m. WSW. of Sego. It has a very fine appearance at a distance, but having, some time before Mr. Park's visit, been invaded and plundered by the king of Kaarta, half of it was in ruins.

YAMPARAES, prov. S. America, repub. Peru, E. of La Plata. Pop. 7000. The cap. Yamparaes, is 30 m. NW. of La Plata.

YANG-TCHEOU, city, Asia, Chinese empire, on the Royal Canal, where it crosses the river Yang-tse-kiang; 485 m. SSE. of Pekin. Lat. 32. 26. N. Long. 118. 54. E. It carries on a great trade in Chinese goods, and is rendered extremely populous, chiefly by the sale and distribution of the salt that is made on the sea-coasts.

YANG-TSE-KIANG, riv. China. Its source is described by Chinese maps as situated among the mountains of Thibet: thence it flows along the borders of China, passes afterwards through Sechuen, Houquang, and Kiangnan. About 120 m. to the E. of Nankin it falls into the gulf of Tsongming, in the Eastern sea.

YANWATH, tnshp. England, par. Barton, West ward, co. Westmoreland. Real prop. £2027. Population (with Eamont Bridge) 327. Penrith (P. T. 283).

YANWORTH, or ENWORTH, tithing and chap. England, parish Hazelton, hund. Bradley, co. Gloucester. Acres, 1340. Pop. 123. North Leach (P. T. 81). Liv. a cur. in the dioc. Gloucester.

YAO-NGAN, city, China, prov. Yunan. Lat. 25. 33. N. Long. 101. 0. E. Near it is a well, producing very white salt.

YAO-TCHEOU, city, China, N. bank of Poyang lake. Lat. 29. 0. N. Long. 116. 14. E. It is chiefly supported by being the port for the porcelain manufactured in the neighbouring city of Kinteching.

YAPHAM, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Pocklington, Wilton Beacon div. wapentake of Harthill, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1020. Pop. 137. Pocklington (P. T. 212). Liv. a cur. with that of Mettonby, in dioc. York.

YAPTON, parish, England, hund. Avisford, rape Arundel, co. Sussex. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £3617. Pop. 578. Arundel (P. T. 55). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Chichester.

YAQUE, riv. St. Domingo, which rises in the mountains of Ciboo; passing the city of Santiago, it disembogues itself on the N. coast, forming a great mouth on the side of the Point of Monte Christi. Port St. Yaque is at the mouth of the above river.

YARACUY, riv. S. America, prov. Venezuela, gov. Caraccas, repub. Colombia, which rises in the ridge of mountains to the E. of Baraquisimieto, and enters the sea in the bay of Burburata between Port Cabello and the Point of Chiribiche.

YARBOROUGH, hund. England, Lindsey div. co. Lincoln. Acres, 117,370. Pop. 19,487. Containing 36 pars.

YARBOROUGH, or YARBURGH, par. England, Marsh div. hund. Louth Eske, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Acres, 1160. Real prop. £1257. Pop. 175. Louth (P. T. 149). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

YARBOROUGH, ham. England, par. Croxton, E. div. wapentake Yarborough, parts Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Pop. with par. Glanford Bridge (P. T. 156).

YARCUND, city of Cashgar, Little Bucharia, situated on the E. side of the mountains which divide Chinese from Independent Tartary. Being placed at the point where those mountains are usually crossed by the caravans, it has become a kind of emporium for the inland trade of Asia. The environs are fertile, and the city is defended by a castle. The river Yarcund passes by, and flows E. to the lake of Sop.

YARDLEY, par. England, hund. Odsey, co.

Hertford. Acres, 2410. Real prop. £3164. Pop. 599. Buntingford (P. T. 31). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

YARDLEY, par. England, upper div. hund. Halfshire, co. Worcester. Acres, 7430. Real prop. £13,985. Pop. 2488. Bromsgrove (P. T. 116). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Worcester.

YARDLEY, Gobions, ham. England, par. Pottin Pury, hund. Cleley, co. Northampton. Real prop. £1769. Pop. 594. Stony Stratford (P. T. 52).

YARDLEY, Hastings, par. England, hund. Wymersley, co. Northampton. Acres, 3510. Real prop. £2695. Pop. 1051. Northampton (P. T. 66). Liv. a rect. with the cur. of Denton, in dioc. Peterborough. One annual fair.

YARKHILL, or Yarcle, par. England, hund. Radlow, co. Hereford. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1563. Pop. 409. Hereford (P. T. 135). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Hereford. Ann. val. £85.

YARLESIDE, tnshp. England, par. Dalton-in-Furness, hund. Lonsdale, N. of the sands, co. pal. Lancaster. Pop. 499. Dalton (P. T. 276).

YARLETT, lib. England, par. Weston-upon-Trent, S. div. hund. Pirehill, co. Stafford. Acres, 590. Pop. 21.

YARLINGTON, par. England, hund. Bruton, co. Somerset. Acres, 1240. Real prop. £1332. Pop. 283. Wincanton (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

YARLINGTON, ham. England, par. North Cadbury, hund. Catsash, co. Somerset. Pop. with Wolston and Clapton. Wincanton (P. T. 108).

YARM, or Yarum, mkt.-tn. and par. England, W. div. lib. Langbaurgh, co. York, North riding. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £4207. Pop. 1636. London, 237 m. Liv. a cur. in the dioc. York. Mkt.-day, Thursday. Three annual fairs. It is surrounded on three sides by the river Tees, over which is a fine stone bridge of modern erection. The town consists of one large street, running from N. to S.: it has several times suffered severely from floods. The chief trade consists in the exportation of corn, flour, and lead, cheese, butter, and bacon. The river abounds with various kinds of fish, and is famous for fine salmon. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is admired for a painted window; the subject, Moses delivering the law on Mount Sinai. The free grammar-school was endowed by Thomas Conyers in 1558.

YARMOUTH, or Great Yarmouth, seaport, bor., and mkt.-tn., England, hund. East Flegg, but having a separate jurisdiction, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1270. Real prop. £24,383. Pop. 21,115. London, 124 m. Liv. a perpetual cur. in dioc. Norwich. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. One ann. fair. Members of parliament, two. It is situated on a peninsula, bounded on one side by Breydon Water, and on the other side by the German Ocean; at the mouth of the Yare or Yar. It appears from Domesday-book, that in the reign of William I. Yarmouth was a royal demesne, to which belonged seventy burgesses. Henry III. granted a charter to the inhabitants, and permitted them to fortify the burgh with an extensive wall. In 1588, at the time of the alarm from the Spanish armada, a castle, whence beacons might be displayed, stood in the middle of the town; and an eminence called South Mount, was constructed as the site of a battery. These fortifications becoming inefficient, and the castle having been destroyed, in 1621 parapets were constructed towards the sea, on which pieces of artillery were planted. In 1348, 7000 persons died of the plague at Yarmouth; and that terrible disease occasioned much havoc among the inhabitants in 1579. In 1664, in the reign of Edward VI., when a rebellion against the government took place in Norfolk under Ket, the insurgents furiously assaulted this place, but they were repulsed. The first charter of incorporation granted to this borough was that of John. The privileges it granted were extended and confirmed by succeeding sovereigns, as Henry III. Edward II., Richard II., Henry VII., queen Elizabeth, and James I. prior to the charter of queen Anne, dated 1702, which prescribes the form and powers of the corporation as now constituted. It consists of a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 36 councillors, town clerk and other officers. General sessions of oyer and terminer are held twice a year before the magistrates for the trial of all offences; Yarmouth not being within the limits of the judge's circuit. The admiralty court, for the trial of maritime causes, is held weekly; there is also a court of requests for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, the jurisdiction extending over the borough and its liberties; and a court-leet and a court of pie powder. The maritime jurisdiction of the corporation, under a charter given by Charles II., extends to South-town, or Little Yarmouth, in Suffolk; and as conservators of the Bure, Yare, and Waveney, they have a jurisdiction for ten miles on those rivers. Yarmouth first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. and the returns, with some intermissions, have been continued ever since. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handsome cruciform edifice of pointed architecture, with a tower and spire in the centre, turrets at the west end, and an ornamented south porch: the spire was erected in 1804. A chapel of ease, dedicated to St. George, was built in 1716: another church has been erected under the influence of the commissioners for building churches. Here is a chapel for the Roman Catholics; and the Independents, the Unitarians, Baptists, and Quakers, have their respective places of worship. There is a free-school for both sexes, in which seventy boys and thirty girls are now instructed. Besides this, there are Lancasterian schools; an hospital for twenty decayed fishermen, with weekly stipends from a grant of the crown, subsists here, and there are various almshouses. Some remains are still to be seen of convents of the Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and other monastic establishments, which were suppressed at the reformation. The town consists of four principal streets, parallel with each other, extending about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. The streets are lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The quay is reckoned the longest and finest in the kingdom. On this quay stands the town-hall, a handsome building, with a portico in front, ornamented with Tuscan pillars. A little to the north of the town-hall is the Star inn, remarkable as having been the residence of Bradshaw; president of the high court of justice which condemned Charles I. The theatre is a neat building, erected in 1778. On the beach is an edifice called the bath-house, in which are salt-water baths, with every requisite accommodation; and

adjoining is a large and pleasant room for balls and concerts. A jetty, raised on piles, extends into the sea to the distance of 456 feet, with a breadth of 24 feet, forming an agreeable promenade. Not far from the jetty, on a spot called the South Denes, are barracks for troops, and the naval pillar erected in 1817, in commemoration of Admiral Lord Nelson. A handsome suspension chain bridge over the river Bure, was built by Mr. R. Cory; and a new road over it, leading to Norwich, has been completed. The principal commerce of Yarmouth is carried on with the ports of the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and Portugal, to which may be added the coasting-trade in coal, corn, and other articles from the north. The herring and mackerel fisheries are prosecuted extensively; and there are large establishments for curing herrings, quantities of which are sent for sale to the metropolis and elsewhere. The navigation off the coast is extremely hazardous, and two floating lights are constantly maintained in Yarmouth roads. The only manufacture in this town of importance is that of silk goods and crapes, introduced from Norwich a few years ago; besides which, there are yards for ship-building, rope-walks, and breweries. Yarmouth gives the title of earl to the marquis of Hertford.

YARMOUTH, or South Yarmouth, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. West, Medina lib., Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Acres, 50. Real prop. £806. Pop. 586. London, 97 m. Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Winchester. Market-day, Friday. One ann. fair. It is situated at the eastern mouth of the river Yar, opposite to Lymington, with which there is a constant communication. The town consists of several well-built streets. The market-house, a plain substantial building, has an upper apartment, appropriated for the use of the corporation and all public business; baths, with every convenience, have recently been established. Yarmouth has several times suffered severely by the attacks of the French; and in the reign of Richard II. they entirely destroyed it by fire, having first pillaged it. The trade of this place is not extensive, the chief article of exportation being a fine white sand obtained here, used in making glass and earthenware; the imports are coals and timber. The town is governed by a mayor and 12 capital burgesses, with a steward, town clerk, &c. In the church, dedicated to St. James, is a fine Parian marble statue of Sir Robert Holmes, who was governor of the Isle of Wight. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; and a Lancasterian school supported by voluntary subscriptions. At the western extremity of the town are a castle and small fort, erected by Henry VIII. the latter consisting of a platform, with eight guns.

YARNESCOMBE, parish, England, hundred Hartland, co. Devon. Acres, 2550. Real prop. £1668. Pop. 498. Great Torrington (P. T. 194). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Exeter. Ann. val. £130.

YARNFIELD, ham. England, parish Maiden Bradley, hundred Norton Ferris, co. Somerset. Acres, 1180. Real prop. £1011. Pop. 91. Bruton (P. T. 109).

YARNTON, par. England, hundred Wootton, co. Oxford. Acres, 1540. Pop. 299. Oxford (P. T. 54). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £40.

YARPOLE, par. England, hund. Wolphy, co. Hereford. Acres, 2490. Real prop. £1288. Pop. 651. Leominster (P. T. 137). Liv. a cur. with the rect. of Croft, in dioc. Hereford.

YARROW, par. Scotland, sh. Selkirk; 18 m. in length, by 16 in breadth. Acres, 60,000. Real prop. £5856. Pop. 1221. Selkirk (P. T. 35½). Liv. in presb. Selkirk, and synod Merse and Tiviotdale. The surface is mountainous, but interspersed with fertile valleys, which, with some of the declivities, are cultivated, though the prevailing employment of the inhabitants is in rearing sheep. The Yarrow has its source near Moffat Water, but is soon absorbed in the lochs of the Lowes and St. Mary, whence it again emerges, and with increased rapidity takes an easterly course of fifteen miles to a junction with the Etterick near Selkirk: "The Braes of Yarrow," are extremely picturesque, especially at Newark Castle. The present church was erected in 1640, on a more central situation than St Mary's, the ancient parish church, but the old cemetery of the latter is still used. Vestiges of numerous feudal castles and mansions are discernible; and on the summit of Kersope Hill stood a monument, termed Tait's Cross.

YARTCOMBE, par. England, hund. Axminster. co. Devon. Acres, 5020. Real prop. £1668. Pop. 498. Honiton (P. T. 148). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Exeter.

YARWELL, par. England, hund. Willybrook, co. Northampton. Acres, 1830. Real prop. £1793. Pop. 369. Wandsford (P. T. 88). Liv. a cur. exempt from visitation, in dioc. Lincoln.

YASOR, par. England, hund. Grimsworth, co. Hereford. Acres, 2060. Real prop. £1941. Pop. 196. Weobly (P. T. 147). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Hereford.

YATE, par. England, upper div. hund. Henbury, co. Gloucester. Acres, 3400. Real prop. £6370. Pop. 824. Chipping Sodbury (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Gloucester.

YATE, tnshp. England, par. Whalley, hund. Blackburn, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 1360. Real prop. £1381. Pop (with Picksup Bank) 1209. Blackburn (P. T. 212).

YATEHOUSE, tnshp. England, par. Middlewich, hund. Northwich, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 820. Real prop. £1535. Pop (with Byley) 123. Middlewich (P. T. 167).

YATELEY, par. England, hundred Crondall. Basingstoke div. co. Southampton. Acres, 10,210. Real prop. £2700. Pop. 1874. Hartford Bridge (P. T. 35). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £65.

YATES, co. N. America, New York, 21 miles long, by 12 broad. Pop. 19,019. Chief town, Penn Yan.

YATESBURY, par. England, hundred Calne. co. Wilts. Acres, 2350. Real prop. £2574. Pop. 274. Calne (P. T. 87). Liv. a rect. dioc. Salisbury.

YATTENDON, par. England, hundred Faircross, co. Berks. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1471. Pop. 241. East Ilsley (P. T. 54). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

YATTON, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Great Marcle, upper div. hundred Greytree, co. Hereford. Real prop. £1523. Pop. 211. Ross (P. T. 120). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Hereford.

YATTON, East and West, par. England, hund. Winterstoke, co. Somerset. Acres, 5740. Real prop. £11,783. Pop. 1865. Axbridge

(P. T. 130). Liv. a vic. with the cur. of Kenn, and peculiar, Bath and Wells.

YATTON, Keynell, par. England, hund. Chippenham, co. Wilts. Acres, 1610. Real prop. £3018. Pop. 419. Chippenham (P. T. 93). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Salisbury.

YAUYOS, prov. Peru, 100 m. long, by 114 broad. It is bounded N. and NW. by the province of Guarochiri, E. by those of Xauxa and Angaraes, SW. and S. by that of Castro Virreyna, and W. by that of Canete. The vicunnas and huanacos, or Peruvian sheep, are fed here; and in the ravines are found deer and mountain cats, and some cattle. Mines have been discovered; but very few of them have been worked. It has many streams, which unite and form the rivers which water the province of Canete.

YAVERLAND, par. England, hundred East, Medina lib., Isle of Wight, co. Southampton. Acres, 670. Real prop. £1062. Pop. 96. Newport (P. T. 89). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Winchester. Ann. val. £28.

YAXHAM, par. England, hund. Mitford, co. Norfolk. Acres, 1280. Real prop. £2676. Pop. 501. East Dereham (P. T. 100). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

YAXLEY, town and par. England, hundred Normancross, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 4290. Real prop. £5314. Pop. 1140. London, 77 m. Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lincoln.

YAXLEY, par. England, hundred Hartismere, co. Suffolk. Acres, 1440. Real prop. £1617. Pop. 478. Eye (P. T. 81). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

YAYNANGHEOM, tn. Birman emp. on left bank of riv. Irawady. Lat. 20. 28. N. Long. 94. 35. E. Five miles E. of this place are the celebrated petroleum wells, which supply the whole Burmese empire and many parts of India. The town has an extensive manufacture of earthenware, chiefly pots for the oil. In 1827 fossils, shells, and bones, were found in the vicinity; the latter consisting of those of the rhinoceros, elephant, alligator, tortoise, &c.

YE, dist. Hindoostan, usually included in that of Tavoy. It is bounded N. by the Kyaup Kyajee riv., S. it is separated from Tavoy by the Henza, E. it has the Siamese mountains, and on the W. the sea. The Ye riv. was explored to about 30 m. above the town. In 1825 the dist. contained very few inhabitants.—*Ye*, chief town of the above province. It contains but about 150 houses.

YEADON, tnshp. England, par. Guiseley, upper div. wapentake Skyrack, co. York, W. riding. Acres, 1730. Real prop. £3776. Pop. 2761. Bradford (P. T. 196).

YEALMPTON, or Yalmpton, par. England, hund. Plympton, co. Devon. Acres, 3240. Real prop. £7565. Pop. 1262. Earls Plympton (P. T. 212). Liv. a vic. with the cur. of Revelstock, dioc. Exeter.

YEARDSLEY, tnshp. England, par. Taxall, hundred Macclesfield, co. pal. Chester. Acres, 1420. Pop. (with Whaley) 403. Stockport (P. T. 176).

YEARSLEY, tnshp. England, par. Coxwold, wapentake Birdforth, co. York, N. riding. Acres, 1720. Real prop. £1326. Pop. 164. Helmsley (P. T. 222).

YEAVELEY, tnshp. and chap. England, par. Shirley, hundred Appletree, co. Derby. Acres, 1910. Real prop. £1404. Pop. 271. Ashborne (P. T. 139). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £40.

YEAVERING, township, England, par. Kirk Newton, W. div. Glendale ward, co. Northumberland. Real prop. £810. Pop. 68. Wooler (P. T. 320).

YEDDINGHAM, par. England, wapentake Buckrose, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 1150. Real prop. £792. Pop. 109. New Malton (P. T. 217). Liv. a vic. in dioc. York.

YELDERSLEY, tnshp. England, par. Ashborne, hund. Appletree, co. Derby. Real prop. £2085. Pop. 226. Ashborne (P. T. 139).

YELDHAM, Great or Nether, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 1900. Real prop. £2268. Pop. 673. Castle Hedingham (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

YELDHAM, Little or Upper, par. England, hund. Hinckford, co. Essex. Acres, 1063. Real prop. £1202. Pop. 371. Castle Hedingham (P. T. 47). Liv. a rect. in dioc. London.

YELFORD, par. England, hund. Bampton, co. Oxford. Acres, 80. Pop. 17. Witney (P. T. 65). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. Oxford. Ann. val. £103.

YELL, island, Scotland, sh. Orkney and Shetland. Real prop. £930. Pop. 3492. Livs. in presb. Shetland and synod Orkney. One of the Shetland islands, the next largest of the group to Mainland, from which it is separated by Yell Sound, as it is from Unst by the Strait of Blommel, and from Fetlar by Colgrave Sound. It is about twenty miles in length, and from six to twelve in breadth, exhibiting a tolerably flat surface, but a bold and rugged coast; the interior affords only a coarse pasturage for sheep and cattle, and a plentiful supply of peats. The island was formerly divided into three parishes, North Yell, now in union with the isle and parish of Fetlar, South Yell, and Mid Yell, which are also united. There are two churches. The inhabitants are principally employed in the fisheries; those who work in the fields use a kind of spade instead of a plough.

YELLAND, Conyers, township, England, par. Warton, hundred Lonsdale, S. of the sands, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 1519. Real prop. £1930. Pop. 294. Lancaster (P. T. 240).

YELLAND, Redmayne, township, England, par. Warton, hundred Lonsdale, S. of the sands, co. pal. Lancaster. Acres, 1960. Real prop. £2243. Pop. 227. Lancaster (P. T. 240).

YELLING, par. England, hundred Toseland, co. Huntingdon. Acres, 1670. Real prop. £1709. Pop. 326. St. Neot's (P. T. 56). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

YELLOW RIVER. See Hoang-Ho.

YELLOW SEA. See Gulf of Leaotong.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER, riv. N. America, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and after an ENE. course of about 1100 m. joins the Missouri, 1880 m. from the Mississippi. Lat. 47. 50. N. Long. 104. W. This river was explored by Captain Clarke, who embarked on it, 850 m. from its mouth, and tracing it down, found it deep and navigable the whole distance.

YELVERTOFT, par. England, hund. Guilsborough, co. Northampton. Acres, 2080. Real prop. £3939. Pop. 596. Daventry (P. T. 72). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Peterborough.

YELVERTON, par. England, hundred Henstead, co. Norfolk. Acres, 410. Pop. 80. Norwich (P. T. 108). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Norwich.

YEMEN, country, Arabia Felix, on the shores of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. The grains chiefly raised are barley, millet, and dhourra. The most valuable products of this region consist of aromatic plants, which grow upon the sides of the hills. The coffee of Yemen has a superior flavour. The balm of Mecca, and the tree bearing incense, are also the products of Yemen. It has been formed into a monarchical state subject to a sovereign, who assumes the modest title of Imam, but exercises over his subjects an authority nearly absolute. The principal cities are Sana, (the cap.,) Taas, Mocha, and Aden. Mocha carries on almost all the trade of this part of Arabia.

YEN-NGAN, city, Asia, Chinese empire, prov. Chan-si. Lat. 36. 44. N. Long. 108. 49. E. The territory abounds in sables, martins, and other fur-bearing animals.

YEN-PING, city, China, prov. Fokien, on riv. Min-ho. Lat. 26. 40. N. Long. 117. 54. E. Nearly all the trade of the province is seen passing and repassing under its walls.

YEN-TCHEOU, city, China, prov. Tchekiang, near the sea. In its vicinity are mines of copper, and also trees, which yield the varnish of which is formed the lacquered work, so much esteemed in Europe. Paper here is also much esteemed.

YEOU, river in Central Africa, which rises in Soudan, and falls into lake Tchad, from the west.

YEOU, tn. Africa, s. bank of riv. Yeou. Pop. 3000. Lat. 13. 34. N. Long. 14. 12. E. The fishery in the river affords a considerable source of commerce to the inhabitants.

YEOVIL, mkt.-tn. and par. England, hund. Stone, co. Somerset. Acres, 3890. Real prop. £2446. Pop. 5921. London, 122 m. Liv. a vic. with the perpetual cur. of Preston, in dioc. Bath and Wells. Market-day, Friday. Two ann. fairs. From the remains of Roman antiquities which have been discovered here, it has been supposed that a town stood on the site while the Romans governed Britain, but this has never been satisfactorily ascertained. The town is pleasantly situated on the south side of a range of hills. It is governed by a corporation, consisting of a portreeve and eleven burgesses, with a mace-bearer, and two constables. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient Gothic structure, with a square tower at the west end. Adjoining the church is a building said to be of still greater antiquity. Here are places of worship for Unitarians, Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free-school, founded in 1707, has since been endowed by various benefactors, for the education of about thirty boys. An ancient almshouse exists, in which are supported a master, two wardens, and twelve poor men and women; and the Portreeves' Almshouses support four poor women. This place was formerly famous for its woollen manufacture, which has been superseded by that of gloves. From the surrounding country abundance of butter, cheese, corn, and other articles of produce are sent to the markets for sale; and much butter especially is purchased, to be transmitted to the metropolis, where it is known by the appellation of Dorset butter.

YEOVILTON, par. England, hund. Somerton, co. Somerset. Acres, 1770. Real prop. £1758. Pop. 275. Ilchester (P. T. 121). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Bath and Wells.

YERBESTON, par. Great Britain, hundred Narbeth, co. Pembroke, S. Wales. Acres, 700. Real prop. £527. Pop. 155. Narbeth (P. T. 255). Liv. a disch. rect. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £100.

YESTER, parish, Scotland, sh. Haddington, 3 m. in length, by 2 in breadth. Real prop. £7031. Pop. 1019. Haddington (P. T. 16). Liv. in presb. Haddington, synod Lothian and Tweeddale.

YETHOLM, par. and vil. Scotland, dist. Kelso, sh. Roxburgh; 4½ m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth. Real prop. £5384. Pop. 1289. Kelso (P. T. 42). Liv. in presb. Kelso, and synod Merse and Teviotdale. Two ann. fairs.

YETLINGTON, tnshp. England, par. Whittingham, N. div. Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland. Pop. (with Callaley), 303. Rothbury (P. T. 303).

YETMINSTER, hund. England, Sherborne div. co. Dorset. Acres, 9960. Pop. 1938. Containing 5 parishes.

YETMINSTER, or YATEMINSTER, par. England, hund. Yetminster, Sherborne div. co. Dorset. Acres, 4530. Real prop. £3311. Pop. 1199. Sherborne (P. T. 117). Liv. a disch. vic. with the curs. of Chetnole and Leigh, peculiar dean of Salisbury.

YEYD, city, Persia, E. prov. Irak. Pop. supposed to be above 80,000. It is the great emporium of the trade between Hindoostan, Bukharia, and Persia. The chief manufacture of the place consists in silk stuffs, which are superior to any in Persia. The city imports its corn and provisions from the neighbourhood of Ispahan.

YIELDEN, par. England, hund. Seddon, co. Bedford. Acres, 1380. Real prop. £1678. Pop. 276. Higham Ferrers (P. T. 65). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lincoln.

YMASKA, riv. Lower Canada; which rises on the frontier which separates Lower Canada from Vermont, and falls into Lake St. Peter, after a course of 90 miles.

YNYS-CYNHAIARN, par. Great Britain, hund. Yflonyd, co. Carnarvon, N. Wales. Real prop. £1597. Pop. 1075. Kemadoc (P. T. 224). Liv. a chap. in dioc. Bangor.

YNYS-ENLLI. See BARDSEY-ISLE.

YNYS-GADARN. See DULAS.

YNYS-MAENGWYN. See TOWYN.

YNYS-NAWDD-DRE, ham. Great Britain, par. St. Bride's Minor, hund. Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Real prop. £225. Pop. 91. Bridgend (P. T. 181).

YNYS-SEIRIOL. See PRIESTHOLM.

YOKEFLEET or INFLEET, tnshp. England, par. of Howden, wapentake Howdenshire, co. York, E. riding. Acres, 950. Real prop. £1999. Pop. 190. Howden (P. T. 180.)

YOKENTHWAITE, ham. England, parish Arncliffe, E. div. wapentake Staincliffe and Ewcross, co. York, W. riding. Pop. with par. Kettlewell (P. T. 230.)

YONG-NING, city, China, prov. Yunan, on the borders of Thibet; 1095 m. SW. of Pekin. Lat. 27. 50. N. Long. 100. 24. E. A little to the E. of this tn is a fine lake. The district abounds in cows having those long tails with which the men of India and China adorn themselves.

YONG-PING, city, China, prov. Pe-che-lee, on a riv. running into the Gulf Leao-tong;

115 m. E. of Pekin. Lat. 39. 0. N. Long. 118. 34. E. Not far from this city stands a fort named Chun-hai, which is the key of the Tartar province of Leao-tong. It is near the eastern extremity of the great wall.

YONG-TCHANG, or Yung-tchang, city, China, prov. Yunan; 270 m. SW. of Pekin. Lat. 25. 6. N. Long. 99. E. This city is built in the midst of high mountains, but the country produces gold, honey, wax, amber, and quantities of fine silk.

YONNE, riv. France, which rises in the department of the Nievre, near Chateau Chinon, and after flowing more than 100 m. falls into the Seine near Montereaufault Yonne.

YONNE, depart. France, W. part of prov. Burgundy and Champagne. Area, 2900 sq. m. Pop. 330,000. The principal river is the Yonne. The climate suits the vine, and a great quantity of wine is made annually. Corn is cultivated in most parts; also hemp and flax. Fruit is abundant, and several districts contain forests. The manufactures are linen, hardware, woollen, or cotton. The department is divided into five arrondissements: Auxerre (the cap.), Sens, Tonnerre, Joigny, and Avalon.

YORK, co. England. Extreme length, 100 m.; breadth, 80 m. Acres (E. riding), 711,360. Pop. 168,891. Acres (N. riding), 1,275,820. Pop. 190,756. Acres (W. riding), 1,629,890. Pop. 976,350. Acres (city and ainstey of city of York). 52,440. Pop. 35,362. In all, acres, 3,669,510. Pop. 1,371,359. It is divided into 31 wapentakes, liberties, &c., 604 pars., 1 city, 17 bors., and about 40 mkt.-tns. Members of parliament, 37. North circuit. Dioc. and prov. of York. A maritime county, far exceeding in size any other in the kingdom: bounded on the N. by Westmoreland and Durham; on the E. by the German ocean; on the S. by the river Humber, and the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Chester; and on the W. by Lancashire and Westmoreland. Its most ancient inhabitants of whom we have any account were the British tribes called Brigantes, whose dominion extended over a wide tract of country. In the reign of Antoninus Pius the Brigantes revolted, but were reduced to subjection by Lollius Urbicus. During the later period of the Roman ascendancy in Britain this county formed a part of the prov. called Maxima Cæsariensis; and after the departure of the Romans it was, from its situation, peculiarly exposed to the predatory incursions of the Picts and Scots. This county was intersected from south to north by the Watling Street, which was crossed obliquely by the Ermyn Street, entering Yorkshire on the south-east, and by the Ryknield Street, entering it on the south-west. It contained several Roman stations, as Eboracum (York), Catarracton (Catterick), Lataræ (Bowes), Olicana (Ilkley); Isurium (Aldborough); Cambodunum (Slack); Calcaria (Tadcaster); Præturium, or Prætorium, probably near Flamborough-head; Legiolium, at Castleford, near the confluence of the rivers Aire and Calder, and Ad Danum, supposed to be at or near Doncaster. At York, and in other places, have been found numbers of inscribed stones, altars, urns, coins, and other Roman antiquities. After the invasion of Britain by the Anglo-Saxons, this county formed the principal part of the kingdom of Deira, but the Britons retained the sovereignty, till about 560, when they were conquered by Ella. In 617, Deira was united with the northern kingdom of Bernicia, under the name of Northumbria. This kingdom, after undergoing various revolutions, was ravaged by the Danes, under Inguar and Hubba, in 867, and subsequently colonised by that people. Alfred the Great obliged the Northumbrian Danes to acknowledge his authority, but their chiefs still retained their regal title: and they made war against Edward the elder, and his successor Athelstan, by whom they were conquered; the complete subjugation of Northumbria, however, did not take place till the reign of Edred, after which it formed a province under the government of an earl, who resided at York. The Danes invaded this part of the country in 993, and again in 1093; it was also the scene of hostilities between earl Tostigh and his brother Harold, the last Saxon king of England, who was himself defeated and slain at the battle of Hastings. After the Norman conquest an insurrection took place against William I. in this part of the kingdom, which terminated in the destruction of the principal insugents, and the desolation of the country; and William of Malmsbury reports, that in his time, the whole tract between York and Durham was still a mere desert. In 1138, Yorkshire was ravaged by the Scots, under their king, David I., who, however, was completely defeated at Northallerton. Scarborough castle was besieged by the barons confederated against Edward II. In 1347, David II., of Scotland, having made an incursion into Yorkshire, was on his retreat defeated and taken prisoner at Nevill's-cross, near Durham. During the conflicts between the royal houses of Lancaster and York, battles were fought at Wakefield and Towton. The religious innovations which took place in the reign of Henry VIII. occasioned an insurrection in Yorkshire, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, which was with some difficulty suppressed by the duke of Norfolk. The civil war under Charles I. may be considered as having commenced in Yorkshire, by the unsuccessful attempt of the king to gain possession of Hull, in 1642. Subsequently battles were fought at Guisborough, Selby, and Marston Moor. In 1757, riots took place in various parts of Yorkshire, in consequence of new regulations then made for raising the militia; and in 1812 and 1819 disturbances occurred in consequence of the sufferings of the labouring classes, engaged in the manufactures of that district. The local peculiarities of this county may be more distinctly specified by describing them with reference to the three ridings. These districts are named, from their relative situations, the North, West, and East ridings.

The *North riding*, includes all that part of the county extending from the shore of the German Ocean to the border of Westmoreland, and separated on the south from the East riding by the rivers Hartford and Derwent; by the Ouse, from the ainstey of York; and partly by the latter river and by the Ure from the West riding. The sea-coast of this riding, from Scarborough nearly to the mouth of the Tees, is bold and rocky, the cliffs rising from 60 to 150 feet, and at Stoup Brow, about seven miles south of Whitby, the height is not less than 890 feet. The surface generally rises rapidly, from the shore towards the interior, the

hills becoming loftier, till they reach the elevated tract called the Eastern Moorlands, intersected, however, by fine and fertile vales. Near the borders of this district, is the mountain called Roseberry Topping, a noted landmark, 1020 feet high. North-westward of these mountains is the Vale of Cleveland, a fertile district, bounded on the N. by the river Tees. Part of the extensive Vale of York is comprised within the North riding, lying between the eastern and western Moorlands.

The *West riding*, which is by much the largest of the three, includes all the southern part of the county westward of the river Ouse, by which it is divided from the East riding. It exhibits considerable diversity of surface, but consists principally of three districts. That part which is included within the Vale of York is level and marshy. The more central parts of this riding consist of gentle eminences, exhibiting much fine scenery. The western and north-western parts are rugged and mountainous, including some of the loftiest mountains of South Britain, particularly Ingleborough and Wharnside. In the north-west part of the riding is the district of Craven, where are several small lakes.

The *East riding*, the landward border of which has been already specified, is bounded on the east by the sea, and on the south by the Humber. This district is smaller than the two preceding, and its characteristic features are also less strongly marked. The central part of the riding from north to south, called the Wolds, consists of a lofty range of chalk hills, extending from the banks of the Humber, westward of Hull, to the vicinity of New Malton, on the Derwent, and thence eastward to the German Ocean, where they terminate in the lofty promontory of Flamborough Head. To the south, along the coast, the surface in general is flat and marshy, and near Hornsea is a lake called Hornsea Mere.

The *ainstey of York*, situated between the three ridings, though comparatively inconsiderable in the point of size, may be regarded as constituting a fourth distinct division. It is situated at the junction of the three ridings, and is divided from the North riding by the rivers Nid and Ouse; from the East riding by the latter river; and from the West riding principally by the Wharfe. The ainstey was anciently a forest.

This county is furnished with abundance of rivers, which in general rise in the mountainous borders of the county, on every side except towards the sea, and uniting as their streams flow towards the centre, like the veins of a spreading leaf, at length terminate in one main trunk, which opens into the estuary of the Humber. The most important of these rivers are the northern Ouse, the Swale, the Ure, the Wharfe, the Derwent, the Aire, the Calder, the Don, or Dun, and the Rother. The climate of this county varies in different parts. Keen easterly winds commonly prevail in the spring, and during the greater part of the summer, and their concurrence with the western gales from the opposite side of the island, occasion frequent rain-storms in the mountainous parts of this county. The soil of the North riding is chiefly of brownish clay and loam; the hills along the coast abound with argillaceous schistus, or alum shale. In the district of Cleveland, the soil i fertile clay and fine red sand, and in the ainstey of York its composition is variable, but it is generally fertile. In the West riding the soil varies in quality, from a deep strong clay, or loam, to barren peat earth. In the wolds of the East riding are 300,000 acres of sheep-walks, the soil of which is a light gravelly loam; and near the borders of the Humber is found strong clay loam, remarkable for its fertility. In the North riding, a considerable part of the Vale of York, and the district between it and the sea, is under tillage. In the East riding, most of the land in the Wolds is under tillage, and also about one third of the land in Holderness and Howdenshire. Wheat is raised in many parts in large quantities, the quality of which is good, especially in Cleveland; barley is largely cultivated in the Wolds; and in Ryedale, and other parts of the North riding, big and bear are sometimes raised; rye is also cultivated on the lighter soils, sometimes together with wheat. Oats form a general crop in the North and West ridings, and in the latter this grain is frequently made into bread. Peas are chiefly raised in the North and East ridings, and beans on the stronger soils. Swedish and other turnips are cultivated in various parts, and in the East riding several kinds of cabbages are grown for feeding cattle. The culture of potatoes is general, and on the borders of the Ouse, and in Holderness, large quantities are raised for exportation to London. Rape is raised for seed in the North and West ridings, flax in several parts, wood in the neighbourhood of Selby, mustard around York, and teasels in the wapentake of Barkstone Ash, in the West riding. This county has long been noted for the excellence of its breed of horses, especially those of the North and East ridings. The West riding is famous for a breed of long-horned cattle, called the Craven-breed; on the moors of the West riding is a breed of sheep, supposed to be indigenous, called the Penistone breed; and great numbers of Scots' sheep are fed in the low parts of the county. In the moorland dales bees are often kept in sufficient quantities to make their honey a commercial article of some importance, as, from its rich flavour, it fetches a high price in the metropolis. Within this county were anciently the royal forests of Galtres, Hardwick, Arkelgarthdale, Knaresborough, Pickering, Wharfedale, Swynden, Okeden, Harlow, Fullwith, and Coverdale, and the chase of Hatfield, all which have been alienated from the crown and disafforested. The mineral productions of Yorkshire are various and important, including coal, iron and lead ores, alumstone, marble, limestone, and alabaster. In the West riding is one of the most extensive coal-fields in the kingdom. Ironstone is found in great quantities in the Eastern moorlands, and some strata of this ore are worked in the vicinity of Whitby. At Grassington, in the Western riding, are considerable lead mines, and there are others in parts of the Western Moorlands. Copper ore has been found in the North riding, at Richmond, and at Middleton Tyas, where mines existed about the middle of the last century. The hills of Cleveland, and the rocks on the coast of the North riding, consist largely of strata of aluminous slate, and near Whitby alum-works have been long established. Marble

occurs in the western mountains, but it is used only for making lime; alabaster, or gypsum, is met with in the North riding, and near Thornton-bridge, on the Swale. Near Knaresborough occurs a bed of strontian earth, and about Whitby are found the fossils called cornua ammonis, with some other curious productions of a similar kind. The manufactures of Yorkshire especially those of the West riding, are of great national importance. Woollen cloths and stuffs, of various descriptions, have long been manufactured in the extensive district around Halifax, Bradford, Leeds, Wakefield, and Huddersfield. The manufacture formerly was principally confined to the coarser kinds of cloth, but now broad cloths and kerseymeres are largely made; as well as blankets, carpets, baizes, serges, shalloons, camlets, moreens, and other articles, in great variety. There are also large factories for making coarse linens and Manchester cotton-goods. Sheffield, from an early period, has been noted for cutlery and hardware, besides which it has now iron and brass founderies. Among the other manufactures of Yorkshire may be mentioned pottery, bricks and tiles, ropes, and sail cloth. Hull, in this county, is one of the most important of our seaports and it also contains the ports of Whitby, Scarborough, Bridlington, and Goole. Off the coast are found abundance of fish of various kinds. The North riding contains the wapentakes of West Gilling, East Gilling, Langbaurgh, Hang West, Hang East, Hallikeld, Birdforth, Ryedale, Pickering Lythe, Bulmer, and Allertonshire, and the liberty of Whitby Strand. The West riding contains the wapentakes of Ewcross, Staincliffe, Claro, Skyrack, Barkstone Ash, Morley, Osgoldcross, Agbrigg, Staincross, and Strafforth and Tickhill. The East riding contains the wapentakes of Buckrose, Dickering, Ouse and Derwent, Harthill (including the divisions of Bainton Beacon, Holme Beacon, Hunsley Beacon, and Wilton Beacon), and Holderness (including the middle, north, and south divisions) and also Hullshire and Howdenshire: the ainstey of York is also considered as belonging to this riding. In this county are the city of York, and the boroughs of Beverley, Bradford, Halifax, Leeds, Sheffield, Kingston-upon-Hull, Knaresborough, New Malton, Pontefract, Richmond, Ripon, Scarborough, Northallerton, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Whitby, and Thursk. The market-towns in Yorkshire are Abberford, Askrigg, Barnsley, Bawtry, Bedale, Bingley, Bridlington, Dewsbury, Doncaster, (formerly a borough,) Great Driffield, Easingwold, Gisborn, Goole, Guisborough, Harewood, Hawes, Helmsley, Howden, Keighley, Kirkby Moorside, Leyburn, Marsham, Otley, Pateley Bridge, Patrington, Penistone, Pickering, Pocklington, Reeth, Ripley, Rotherham, Sedbergh, Selby, Settle, Shersburn, Skipton, Snaith, South Cave, Stokesley, Tadcaster, Thorne, Market Weighton, Wetherby, and Yarm. The county sends six members to parliament, the city of York two; the first twelve of the above mentioned boroughs send two each and the remaining five one each. The whole of this county is within the diocese of York, except a part of the North riding, which belongs to that of Chester. It consists of three archdeaconries in the former diocese, namely, that of York or the West riding, that of the East riding, and that of Cleveland; that part of the county which belongs to Chester is in the archdeaconry of Richmond. Yorkshire, besides its magnificent cathedral and several noble churches, contains many interesting remains of monastic edifices; among which are the abbeys of Kirkstall, Selby, Roche. Fountain's, Byland, Rievaux, and Whitby; and the priories of Bolton and Knaresborough, There are also several remarkable castellated relics of antiquity, as Conisborough, Cawood, Harewood, Knaresborough, Richmond, and Clifford's Tower, at York. Among the family mansions in this county, Temple Newsame, near Leeds, belonging to the marquis of Hertford; and Gilling Castle, the seat of the Fairfaxes, are remarkable as ancient structures; and in the number of those of a later date may be mentioned Wentworth House (earl Fitzwilliam's), Wentworth Castle (Wentworth Vernon's, esq.), Sandbeck Park (earl of Scarborough's), Methley Park (earl of Meseborough's), Harewood House (earl of Harewood's). Besides several medicinal mineral springs, as those of Scarborough, Knaresborough, Askerne, and Harrogate, this county contains a dropping or petrifying well, at Knaresborough, the water of which deposits an immense quantity of calcareous earth, thus seemingly turning everything it flows over into stone; and a curious ebbing or intermitting natural fountain at Giggleswick. Among the northern and western mountains are some singular caves and subterraneous passages.

YORK, city of England, in the county of York. Acres, 52,440. Pop. 35,362. London, 196 miles. Market days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Nine annual fairs. Members of parliament, two. An ancient city, having exclusive jurisdiction over the district called the Ainstey of York, which constitutes a distinct county. The ancient Britons had probably a considerable settlement at this place; and the Romans, after their conquest of the county, established a colony here, which Richard of Cirencester says was called Sexta; and that it was afterwards distinguished by the presence of many emperors, and raised to the privileges of a municipal city. It is called, in the writings of Ptolemy and Antoninus, Eboracum, an appellation probably derived from its British name. The emperor Adrian resided here in 124; Severus died in this city in 212, and a memorial of his funeral obsequies still subsists, on the west of the city, where there are three sand hills, called Severus's Hills. Here also died the emperor Constantius Chlorus in 307. Many traces of Roman residence have at various times been brought to light, as altars, urns, and coins; and there are some remains of Roman architecture. After the conquest of this part of the island by the Anglo Saxons, this city became the metropolis of the kingdom of Northumbria; and Edwin, the first Christian king of that region, founded a church, which he dedicated to St. Peter, and made it an episcopal see; after his death, christianity was suppressed; but it was again introduced by king Oswald, and on the subsequent division of England into two ecclesiastical provinces, York, was constituted the seat of an archbishopric. To the Saxons this city doubtless owes its present name. York in the ninth century was devastated, and afterwards colonised by the Danes, who retained possession of it till they were expelled by king Athelstan.

At the time of the Norman conquest it was a large and flourishing city, and William I. stationed here a garrison for its defence. In 1069, Sweyn, king of Denmark, having invaded England, advanced to York, and the Norman garrison who held the castle, to prevent the enemy from establishing themselves in the suburbs, set the houses on fire, and the flames communicated to the city, of which the Danes and their confederates gained possession. It was soon after re-taken by king William, who, suspecting the citizens of treachery, burnt their habitations and desolated the surrounding country, so as to render it long unfit for the residence of man. The cathedral, which had been ruined in common with the other buildings, was first repaired and afterwards re-built by Thomas, archbishop of York, and the city was gradually restored from its state of devastation. In 1088, a Benedictine monastery was erected and dedicated to St. Mary; but in the reign of Stephen, this, and almost all the other edifices, public and private; were destroyed by an accidental fire. In 1138, David I. of Scotland, besieged York, but was repulsed by a body of forces commanded by the bishop of Durham. In the beginning of the reign of Richard I. a terrible massacre of the Jews took place in this city. In 1252, Alexander III. of Scotland, came to York, with a large retinue, to celebrate his nuptials with the daughter of Henry III. Parliaments were held here in 1297, 1298, 1299, 1314, 1318, 1322, 1328, 1332, 1335, and 1336. Richard II. in 1389 visited York to settle some disputes between the ecclesiastics and the civic magistrates, on which occasion he presented to the mayor his own sword, and gave him the title of lord mayor, which has ever since been borne by the chief magistrate of this city. Charles I. took up his residence here in 1639, during his unfortunate expedition against the Scottish insurgents, and here he held his court till his march to Nottingham, where the royal standard was first erected in hostility to the parliament. The city having been made a royal garrison, was besieged in 1644 by Sir Thomas Fairfax and the Scottish earl of Leven, who retreated on the approach of prince Rupert; but, after the battle of Marston Moor, York was surrendered to the parliamentarians. In this city was ratified the treaty of compromise between the English parliament and the Scottish army, January 1, 1645. The earliest existing charter of privileges granted to the citizens of York, appears to be that of Richard I. In the time of Edward I. the civic government was vested in a mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs. Richard II. gave the citizens a new charter, granting additional privileges. The government of the city is now vested in a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 36 councillors, town clerk, and other officers. Courts of assize are held twice a year for the city, and sessions are held quarterly; petty sessions are held before the mayor, &c. three times a week. A court of record for the recovery of debts unlimited in amount, is held before the sheriffs, in the guildhall, every Thursday. Members were returned to parliament for this city in the forty-ninth year of Henry III. and the returns appear to have been regularly continued ever since the time of Edward I. York was made the see of a bishop under Paulinus, who converted the Northumbrians to Christianity in 627; but this prelate was obliged to abandon his station in consequence of the wars with the Britons and Mercians. The see, however, was ere long restored, and while it was held by the famous Wilfred, disputes for the dignity of primate of the whole kingdom occasioned a quarrel with Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, and Wilfred was deprived of his episcopal authority, which, however he afterwards recovered. The contest was continued by successive archbishops of York and Canterbury, but it was at length terminated in favour of the latter, who acquired the title of primate of All England, while the archbishop of York was permitted to assume the title of primate of England. This metropolitan is always lord high almoner to the king, and ranks above all dukes not of the royal family, and all the great officers of state except the lord chancellor. The archiepiscopal establishment is composed of the archbishop, the dean, and the sub-dean, four arch-deacons, a chancellor, a precentor, a succentor, a registrar, four canons residentiary, twenty-four prebendaries, a chancellor of the diocese, and various inferior officers. The cathedral church, a most magnificent structure, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected principally in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The building having been destroyed by fire in the reign of Stephen, it was partly re-erected by Archbishop Roger, about 1170; but the principal part of the existing structure was built in the reign of Edward I. the nave being begun at that period, but it was finished about 1330, by archbishop Mellow. Archbishop Thoresby rebuilt the choir in 1361, and in 1370, the central tower was also re-built. The arrangement of this building is cruciform, having, besides the principal transept, a smaller transept between the great tower and the eastern extremity. The western front forms three compartments. In the centre is the grand entrance, through a Gothic archway, ornamented with clustered pillars, mouldings, and canopied niches, with statues. Over the entrance is a noble window decorated with rich tracery, and surmounted by a canopy and parapet. The central tower is a massive square structure, with buttresses and windows on the sides, and battlements on its summit. At the east end of the edifice, is a noble window of nine lights, displaying beautiful tracery. A richly ornamented stone screen separates the nave from the choir, which last mentioned beautiful portion of the building narrowly escaped entire destruction, in consequence of its being set on fire, February 2, 1829. This outrage was the act of Jonathan Martin, who being arrested, a judicial investigation of the affair took place, when it appeared that he was insane, and he has consequently been consigned to Bedlam for life. Every part of the timber-work of the choir, and the more delicate portions of the masonry, having been injured or destroyed, the whole has undergone repair, or rather renovation, towards the expense of which the sum of £50,000 was subscribed, chiefly within the county, shortly after the fire took place. Here are many interesting monuments, erected in the middle ages in commemoration of the archbishop and other distinguished persons, and also some fine monumental sculptures of a modern date. The entire length of this cathedral is 524 feet, the length of the principal transept from north to south 222 feet, the length of the nave from the western door to

the organ screen 261 feet, the breadth of the nave and aisles 109 feet, that of the west front 140 feet, the height of the central tower 213 feet, and that of the western towers 196 feet. This city contains the parishes of All Saints North-street, liv. a disch. rect., ann. val. £66; All Saints on the Pavement, a disch. rect., with the vic. of St. Peter the Little, ann. val. £67; St. Cross, a disch. rect., ann. val. £104; St. Cuthbert, a disch. rect. with those of Helen on the Walls and All Saints in Peaseholm; St. Denis in Walmgate, a disch. rect., with the vic. of St. George Naburn, ann. val. £80; St. Helen's Stonegate, a disch. vic., ann. val. £64; St. Margaret in Walmsgate, a disch. rect. with the vic. of St. Peter-le-Willows, ann. val. £60; St. Mary Bishophill Seior, first mediety, a rect., ann. val. £95; the second mediety, ann. val. £146; St. Mary in Castlegate, a disch. rect., ann. val. £80; St. Michael in Spurriergate, a disch. rect., ann. val. £58; St. Saviour, a disch. rect. with that of St. Andrew, ann. val. 127; Trinity in Micklegate, a perpetual cur., ann. val. £80; St. Lawrence, a disch. vic. with the perpetual cur. of St. John, ann. val. £70; St. Martin in Coney-street, a disch. vic., ann. val. £110; St. Michael Belfrey, a perpetual cur. with the rect. of St. Wilfred, ann. val. £35; St. Paul, a perpetual cur.; Trinity in Goodramgate, a disch. rect. with St. John Delpike, and the vic. of St. Maurice without Monkbar, ann. val. £97; Trinity in King-street, or Christ Church, is a disch. vic., ann. val. £41; St. Martin in Micklegate is a disch. rect. with the vic. of St. Gregory; St. Olave with St. Giles, a perpetual cur., ann. val. £50; St. Sampson, is a perpetual cur., ann. val. £100. The church of All Saints on the Pavement, is a structure of great antiquity, with an octangular lantern tower. The church of St. Helen's Stonegate, rebuilt about the middle of the sixteenth century, is said to occupy the site of a Roman temple, dedicated to Diana; and the present edifice, which has undergone considerable alterations, has a handsome octagonal tower. The church of St. Martin is a handsome edifice in the later pointed style of architecture, with an embattled square tower at the west end. The church of Trinity is a building of considerable antiquity, partly in the Norman style, but with additions and alterations; and the church of Trinity in Goodramgate, an ancient structure, has a window over the altar, in which are some fine specimens of painted glass. Here are places of worship for the Baptists, Unitarians, Quakers, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Sandemanians; besides two chapels for the Roman Catholics. A free grammar-school was founded in 1546, by Robert Holgate, archbishop of this see. There is another grammar-school founded in 1330, and refounded by royal charter of Philip and Mary, with an endowment from property which had belonged to a suppressed hospital. Besides these, there are the blue coat school for boys, at St. Anthony's Hall, Peaseholm Green; the gray-coat school, for girls, at Monkgate, established in 1705; a charity school in the parish of St. Cross, founded in 1773; a Lancasterian school, a national school, and a school supported by Roman Catholics. Among the hospitals and almshouses are that of St. Catharine, for four aged widows; an hospital for eight poor old women, founded by Dr. Colton in 1717; the Old Maids' hospital, instituted by Mary Wandesford in 1725; Trinity hospital, founded in 1373, and re-established in the reign of Edward VI.; Lady Hewley's hospital, for ten aged women; Sir Arthur Ingram's hospital, at Bootham; Mason's hospital, founded in 1732; and Middleton's hospital, for twenty widows of poor freemen of the city. The county hospital is supported by subscription. The city dispensary was established in 1828. At Bootham is a lunatic asylum, instituted in 1774; and at Heslington, about a mile from the city, is another institution for lunatics called the Retreat, founded under the superintendence of the Society of Friends in 1796. York is agreeably situated on the E. bank of the river Ouse, which here receives the little river Foss. The ancient walls erected for its defence still remain, with four gateways, or, as they are provincially termed, bars. Over the Ouse and Foss are several bridges, one of which, across the former river, is a handsome stone bridge of three arches, erected in 1820, and another bridge has been built over the Foss. At the foot of the bridge over the Ouse is a spacious quay, close to which may be moored vessels of ninety tons burden. The navigation of this river was much neglected till the reign of George I. but since that time it has been greatly improved. The subscription library, established in 1794, consists of a large collection of books, for the reception of which a handsome building, including a news-room, was erected in 1811. There is a Philosophical Society, established in 1822, to which belong a museum and botanic garden; a hall for the purposes of this institution has been recently erected. A periodical musical festival, which takes place in York cathedral, was established in 1823. At Lendal are hot, cold, and vapour baths. Races are held annually in May and August, about a mile from the city. The manufactures are linen and gloves: there are also iron and brass founderies, tobacco-pipe makers, flax dressers, sacking and sail cloth, rope and twine manufacturers, coach lace and fringe manufacturers, comb and white lead manufacturers. Great quantities of coal is brought hither. Near the city are the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, founded for Benedictine monks by William Rufus. This city has usually given title of duke to some member of the royal family; that title having been last borne by the late prince Frederick, second son of George III.

YORK, town of N. America, cap. of Upper Canada, NW. of Lake Ontario. Pop. 3500. Lat. 43. 35. N. Long. 80. 15. W. It is beautifully situate within an excellent harbour of the same name, sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. On the extremity of the peninsula called Gibralter Point are stores and block-houses, which command the entrance of the harbour; and on the mainland, opposite this point, is the garrison. The front of the city is a mile and a half in length, and it contains several handsome squares, particularly one open to the harbour.

YORK, co. N. America, U. S. Maine, 50 m. long. by 20 broad. Pop. 51,710. Its principal river is Saco, and chief town, York.—*York*, town, York co., Maine, on riv. York; 10 m. NE. of Portsmouth. Pop. 3485.—*York*, co. Pennsylvania. Pop. 42,658. Chief tn. York.—*York*, tn. cap. York co., Pennsylvania, on Codorus Creek;

85 m. W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 4216. Lat. 39. 58. N. Long. 76. 40. W. It contains a court-house, gaol, market-house, alms-house, register's office, episcopal academy, and ten houses of public worship.—*York*, co. E. Virginia. Pop. 5354. Chief town, York Town.

YORK BAY, bay, N. America, formed by the union of rivs. East and Hudson.

YORK, New. See New York.

YORK ROAD, road in Straits of Magellan, near the coast of Patagonia. Lat. 53. 39. S. Long. 75. 52. W.

YORK TOWN, tn. N. America, U. S. cap. York co., Virginia. Pop. 1000. York river affords at this town the best harbour in Virginia. It is a place of some trade, and memorable for the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army by the Americans under General Washington in 1781.

YORTON, tnshp. England, par. Broughton, lib. town of Shrewsbury, co. Salop. Pop. with par. Shrewsbury (P. T. 153).

YO-TCHEOU, city, China, prov. Hooquang, on riv. Yang-tse-kiang, at its junction with lake Tong-ting. Lat. 29. 23. N. Long. 112. 35. E. The great trade which its situation secures to it renders it one of the most populous cities in the empire. The neighbourhood is also fertile, abounding in every species of fruits.

YOUGHAL, mkt.-tn., fair, post-tn., and bor. Ireland, par. St. Mary, bar. Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. Munster. Acres, 4596. Pop. 11,327. Dublin, 154 m. Liv. is a wardenship, constituting part of the see estates, in dioc. Cloyne, and archdioc. Cashel. Two annual fairs. It is a place of antiquity, and retains still the admiration of many of the gentry. The High-street is the great resort of persons in trade, but Devonshire-place is the Mall of Youghal. There are two churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, meeting-house of Dissenters, a barrack, gaol, custom-house, assembly-room, and a spacious inn. Edward IV. granted the first charter to this place. Its privileges were enlarged by succeeding monarchs, and finally confirmed by James I. The corporation consists of a mayor, burgesses, and commonalty; and the borough returns one member to parliament. The harbour is deep within, but obstructed at the entrance by a bar, denying admission to large ships. Large quantities of grain are shipped here, and Cork is supplied with good building bricks from this vicinity. The convenience of its situation for bathing has rendered this a place of fashionable resort in the summer season. The free-school was founded here in 1810. Here is a Lancasterian school for 250 boys. The first potatoes grown in Ireland were cultivated in the suburban gardens of Youghal; they were brought hither from Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1579 the town held out for some time against the earl of Desmond; but being at last taken, the mayor was hanged before the arrival of the queen's troops, who were marching to his assistance. Charles II. was proclaimed by the townsmen in 1648, yet Cromwell was received. From this point the general took shipping for England after his success in Ireland. The church is an ancient Gothic structure. Here are some monuments to the memory of different members of the Boyle family. Here are the ruins of a Dominican friary.

YOULGREAVE, or Yeolgrave, par. England, hund. High Peak, co. Derby. Acres, 12,200. Real prop. £4495. Pop. 3681. Bakewell (P. T. 153). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry. Ann. val. £193.

YOULTHORP, tnshp. England, par. Bishops Wilton, partly in lib. St. Peter of York, and partly in Wilton Beacon div. wapentake Harthill, co. York. East riding. Acres, 1350. Real prop. £857. Pop. (with Gawthorpe) 103. Pocklington (P. T. 212).

YOULTON, tnshp. England, par. Alne, wapentake Bulmer, co. York, North riding. Acres, 830. Real prop. £1133. Pop. 59. Easingwold (P. T. 213).

YOUNSMERE, hund. England, rape Lewes, co. Sussex. Acres, 8010. Pop. 1431. Containing 3 pars.

YOXALL, par. England, N. div. hund. Offlow, co. Stafford. Acres, 5440. Real prop. £8422. Pop. 1582. Lichfield (P. T. 119). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Lichfield and Coventry.

YOXFORD, par. England, hund. Blything, co. Suffolk. Acres, 2270. Real prop. £3616. Pop. 1149. Ipswich (P. T. 69). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Norwich.

YPRES, town, kingd. Belgium, prov. West Flanders, on riv. Yperle; 20 m. S. of Ostend. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 50. 51. N. Long. 25. 3. E. Its chief structures are the town-hall, cathedral, and other churches, which contain good paintings, exchange, chamber of commerce, and the college or public school. This town was noted in former ages for its woollen manufactures; at present these are superseded by linen, lace, cotton, thread, and silk. In 1793 and 1794 Ypres was exposed to bombardment from both French and allies: it fell into the power of the former, and remained in their hands until the overthrow of Bonaparte in 1814.

YRIEIX, St., town, France, depart. Upper Vienne, prov. Limousin, on riv. Loue; 250 m. SSW. of Paris. Pop. 6400. It has five churches, an hospital, and manufactures of linen, druggets, flannel, hats, and leather, as well as stoneware and iron-works. Here are mines of antimony; and in the neighbourhood, the fine specimens of porcelain earth used in the manufactures of Sevres.

YSCAR, tn. Spain, Old Castile; 30 m. NNW. of Segovia. Pop. 8000.

YSCEIFIOG, par. Great Britain, hund. Rhuddlan, co. Flint, North Wales. Acres, 4000. Real prop. £3889. Pop. 1860. Holywell (P. T. 203). Liv. a rect. and vic. in dioc. St. Asaph.

YSCLYDACH, hamlet, Great Britain, par. Llywel, hund. Defynoc, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £1537. Pop. 362. Brecon (P. T. 171).

YSGWYDDWYN, ham. Great Britain, par. Gelligaer, hund. Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Pop. 105. Cardiff (P. T. 160).

YSPYTTY-EVAN, vil. and par. Great Britain, the latter partly in hund. Uwch-Aled, and extending to Nant-Conway, co. Carnarvon; co. Denbigh, N. Wales. Real prop. £852. Pop. 453. Llaurwst (P. T. 218). Liv. a cur. in dioc. St. Asaph. Ann. val. £60. Seven annual fairs. It comprehends the townships of Eidda, Tir-Evan, Tre-Brys. In the church are shown three monuments bearing effigies; the first, of Rhys-ap-Meredydd, standard-bearer to Henry VII. at the battle of Bosworth; a second, his lady; and a third to his son Robert, cross-bearer and chaplain to cardinal Wolsey. The name Yspytty, of Hyspytty, is derived from an

hospitium or sanctuary of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which was anciently established in this remote and elevated district.

YSPYTTY-CYNFYN, parish, Great Britain, hund. Ilar, upper div. co. Cardigan, S. Wales. Pop. with Llanbadarn-fawr. Aberystwith (P. T. 208). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. St. David's. Ann. val. £73.

YSPYTTY-RHIW-YSTWYTH, parish, Great Britain, hund. Ilar, upper div. co. Cardigan, South Wales. Pop. 472. Aberystwith (P. T. 208). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. of St. David's. Ann. val. £83.

YSSENGEAUX, tn. SE. of France, depart. Upper Loire, prov. Auvergne; 286 m. NE. of Paris. Pop. 6300. The culture of the vicinity forms the principal employment, and cattle-dealing the chief branch of trade.

YSTADT, tn. S. of Sweden, prov. Schonen, on the Baltic; 46 m. SSW. of Christianstadt. Pop. 2700. Lat. 55. 25. N. Long. 13. 48. E. Ystadt was once a place of strength, but is now unfortified. It has two churches.

YSTRAD, ham. Great Britain, par. Llandingad, hund. Caeo, co. Carmarthen, South Wales. Real prop. £1156. Pop. 223. Llandovery (P. T. 191).

YSTRAD-DYFODWG, par. Great Britain, hund. Miskin, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Real prop. £4575. Pop. 1047. Llantrisaint (P. T. 171). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. St. David's.

YSTRAD-FELLTE, par. Great Britain, separated into Upper and Lower, hund. Defynoc, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £2817. Pop. 747. Brecon (P. T. 171). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. St. David's.

YSTRAD-GYRLAIS, parish, Great Britain, divided into Upper and Lower, hund. Defynoc, co. Brecon, S. Wales. Real prop. £4363. Pop. 2078. Neath (P. T. 198). Liv. a rect. in dioc. St. David's.

YSTRAD-MEIRIC, or YSPYTTY-YSTRAD-MEIRIC, par. Great Britain, upper div. hund. Ilar, co. Cardigan, South Wales. Acres, 700. Real prop. £580. Pop. 109. Aberystwith (P. T. 208). Liv. a chap. with the curacy of Yspytty-Rhiw-Ystwyth, in the dioc. St. David's. Two annual fairs. Edward Richards, an eminent Welsh critic and pastoral poet, native of this place, founded and endowed a free school here for 32 poor boys. The castle was taken and destroyed by Owen Gwynedd and his brother Cadwalader in the year 1187. In 1189 it was seized by Maelgwn-ap-Rhys, who bestowed it upon his brother Anarawd in 1194. In 1198 it was taken from the Normans by Maelgwn, who, finding himself unable to retain possession against Llewellyn-ap-Jorweth, razed it nearly to the ground.

YSTRAD-OWAIN, par. Great Britain, hund. Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales. Acres, 1203. Real prop. £1251. Pop. 233. Cowbridge (P. T. 173). Liv. a perpet. cur. in dioc. Llandaff. Ann. val. £9.

YUCATAN, peninsula and state, N. America, emp. Mexico. Area, 80,000 sq. m. Pop. 750,000. Lat. 15. 40. to 21. 30. N. It is bounded NW. and N. by the Gulf of Mexico, E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by Central America, and SW. by Chiapa and Tabasco. The soil is very prolific, and produces great crops of corn, maize, indigo, and cotton: honey and wax are plentiful. It has few rivers, but springs are numerous. The British logwood-cutters find that article in greatest perfection in Campeche Bay, and in the bay of Honduras. The chief towns are Merida de Yucatan, Campeche, and Valladolid de Yucatan.

YVERDUN, tn. Switzerland, canton of Vaud, N. of Lake Neufchatel, where the riv. Orbe flows into it; 48 m. NNE. of Geneva. Pop. 2500. The town has a brisk trade, chiefly in the transit of goods. It has a public library, with a collection of natural history and Roman antiquities, and is the seat of the well-known school of Pestalozzi.

YVETOT, tn. France, depart. Lower Seine, prov. Normandy; 22 m. NW. of Rouen. Pop. 10,000. The surrounding country is fertile in corn, and produces abundance of apples, of which cyder is made. It has manufactures of linen, muslins, druggets, dimities, &c.

YUNAN, prov. SW. of China; 300 m. long by 250 m. broad. Pop. computed at 8,000,000. It is bounded on the N. by Sechuen and Thibet, E. by Quang-see and Koei-tchoo, S. by Laos, and W. by Ava and Pegu. It is well watered by rivers and lakes. It produces gold, copper, and tin-mines; amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, precious stones, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, and linen. Its commerce is immense. This prov. contains 21 cities of the first class, and 55 of the second and third.

YUNAN, city, China, cap. prov. Yunan. Lat. 25. 6. N. Long. 102. 28. E. It was formerly celebrated for its extent and the beauty of its public edifices, but the Tartars destroyed them all, and the city contains nothing remarkable. It is the residence of the governor of the province.

YUNGAR, riv. Louisiana, which derives its name from the number of springs at its source. It is navigable for canoes 100 miles.

YURUPA, JUPURA, or JAPURA, riv. S. America, New Grenada, which, in its origin, is called Caqueta, and, after a SW. course of 1000 miles, falls into the Amazons by many mouths in Lat. 4. 0. S.

YUTHIA. See SIAM TOWN.

Z.

ZAAB, dist. Algiers, S. of prov. Constantina. It formed anciently part of Mauritania Sitifensis, and Roman masonry may be traced all over it.

ZAANDAM, or SAARDAM, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. New Holland, on riv. Zaan, near its junction with the Y; 5 m. NbW. of Amsterdam. Pop. 10,700. It consists properly of two great villages called East and West Zaandam. The town carries on an active trade in timber, train-oil, tar, and similar articles. Its manufactures of ropes, tobacco, and paper are extensive; but the most important branch of its industry has long been ship-building. It was here that the

czar Peter the Great, under the name of Peter Michailov, studied the art of ship-building.

ZAB, riv. Asiatic Turkey, prov. Kurdistan, formed by the confluence of a multitude of small brooks in the mountainous country E. of the Tigris. About 150 m. N. of Bagdad it falls into the Altun su, or golden water, and the united streams afterwards reach the Tigris.

ZAB, Great, river, Kurdistan, which rises in the mountains of Solymania, and falls into the Tigris about 40 m. below Mosul.

ZABBAR, town, island Malta. Pop. 2400. Around it are raised very fine wheat, Indian corn, two sorts of cotton, small purple figs, on which, with coarse brown bread, the natives chiefly live.

ZACATECAS, state, N. America, repub. Mexico. Area, 18,000 sq. m. Pop. 160,000. It is bounded on the N. by the state of Duranga, E. by that of San Luis Potosi, on the S. by that of Guanaxuato, and on the W. by the prov. of Guadalaxara. The table-land, which forms the centre of Zacatecas, rises to more than 6500 feet above the level of the sea. This state is famous for its mines.

ZACATECAS, tn. Mexico, cap. of the above state; 240 m. NW. of Mexico. Pop. 33,000. It is, after Guanaxuato, the most celebrated mining-place in New Spain.

ZADORA, riv. Spain, prov. Alava, which flows past Vittoria. Its banks were the scene of the celebrated battle of 21st June, 1813.

ZAFRA, town, Spain, prov. Estremadura; 20 m. E. of Xeres de los Cavaleros. Pop. 6000. It has only one church, but contains seven monasteries, and manufactures gloves, ropes, and earthenware.

ZAGRAB, or Agram, co. Austria, prov. Croatia. Area, 2080 sq. m. Pop. 180,000. It contains mountains covered with vast forests, is watered by the Save, and produces corn, tobacco, and vines; also potash, timber for export, and iron. The chief town is Agram or Zagrab, the cap. of Croatia. Part of this county was ceded to Bonaparte in 1809, and was incorporated in the new kingdom of Illyria in 1816.

ZAGRAB, or Agram, city, Austrian States, cap. prov. Croatia and of co. of Agram; 144 m. S. of Vienna. Pop. 17,000. Lat. 45. 49. N. Long. 16. 4. E. It consists of three parts, Royal Freetown, Bishop's Town, and the suburb of Harmitz. The Bishop's town contains the cathedral, episcopal residence, the chapter-house, and two inferior churches. The trade of the place consists chiefly in the produce of the vicinity, in corn, wine, tobacco, and salt.

ZAIRE, riv. Africa. See Congo.

ZAIZAN, Nor, lake, Tartary, among the Altai mountains, near the frontier of Asiatic Russia. It is formed by the Irtysch, which passes through it, and bears the name of Upper and Lower Zaizan.

ZALATHNA, tn. Austrian empire, co. Lower Weissenburg, prov. Transylvania, on riv. Ampoy; 20 m. W. of Carlsburg. Pop. 4000. It is here that gold, washed by the Gypsies and Wallachians from the sand of the rivers, is purchased by the officers of government. The mines produce gold, silver, cinnabar, and mercury. Tellurium is also found at one place in the neighbourhood. At a little distance are the ruins of a town, supposed to be the Colonia Perendanesiorum of the Romans.

ZALESCZYKI, tn. Austrian Poland, on riv. Dniester; 120 m. SSE. of Lemberg. Pop. 5500. Lat. 48. 43. N. Long. 25. 46. E. It was founded by the celebrated count Stanislaus Poniatowsky, who invited to it a colony of German manufacturers.

ZAMBESE, or Cuama, riv. Eastern Africa, which rises from unknown sources in the mountainous ter. in the interior, rolls through the kingdom of Mocaranga, and falls into the Indian Ocean in Lat. 19. 0. S. Long. 37. 0. E. Gold-mines are found near its banks; and a considerable quantity of ivory is also brought down.

ZAMORA, prov. NW. of Spain, kingd. Leon, on the banks of riv. Douro. Area, 1650 sq. m. Pop. about 80,000. It abounds in fruit. Its exports are wool, wine, hides, linen, and corn.—*Zamora*, tn., cap. of the preceding prov., on N. bank of the Douro; 33 m. N. of Salamanca. Pop. 9000. Lat. 41. 35. N. Long. 5. 22. W. It is the residence of a bishop, and contains a number of churches and chapels. It is also the seat of the government offices of the province, has a few manufactures of serge and linen, and a school for engineers. In the 11th century it was demolished by a Moorish force, but was rebuilt by the Spanish government, and fortified as a frontier town on the side of Portugal.

ZAMORA, tn. N. America, repub. Mexico, cap. of a jurisdiction of the same name, prov. Valladolid, on Rio Grande; 155 m. WNW. of Mexico. Pop. 1500. Lat. 20. 2. N. Long. 101. 46. W. It has a parish church and two convents.

ZAMOSKI, town, late kingd. Poland; 47 m. SSE. of Lublin. Pop. 6600. Lat. 50. 43. N. Long. 23. 15. E. It has a cathedral, several churches, a lyceum, a classical school, and a public library.

ZAMPALA, Chempoalla, or Zempoala, city, N. America, repub. Mexico; 90 m. E. of Puebla de los Angeles. Lat. 20. 10. N. Long. 97. 50. W. When Cortez landed in the year 1519, the chief or lord of this place, who was tributary to Montezuma, offered his service to the Spaniards. It was at that time cap. of a country called Totonacapan, now the NE. part of the prov. of Tlascala, containing 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants.

ZANESVILLE, vil. North America, U. S., Muskingum co., Ohio, on E. bank of river Muskingum. Pop. 3094. Lat. 40. 0. N. Long. 5. 2. W. It contains a court-house and public offices. Across the river are two bridges, the lower one connecting this tn. with Putnam.

ZANGEIA, tn. Africa, kingd. Houssa, on riv. Yeou. Lat. 11. 37. N. Long. 9. 57. E. The inhabitants were slaughtered in a plundering incursion of the Felatahs; and plantations of cotton, tobacco, and indigo now occupy the place where houses formerly stood. The town may be said to contain a number of scattered houses.

ZANGOON, or Zunjan, or Zanjahoon, town, Persia, cap. of dist., under the government of one of the king's sons, in the province of Irak.

ZANGUEBAR, country, Eastern coast of Africa, between Mozambique and the Red Sea. The term signifies literally the country of Blacks, the inhabitants consisting of negroes and Arabs settled in the town. The cities of Quiloa, Mombaza, Melinda, and some others have been visited by Europeans; but the interior is entirely unknown. During the prosperity of the Portuguese their empire extended

over the greater part of this coast; but they have now been generally obliged to give place to the Imam of Mascat.

ZANTE (anc. Zacynthus), island, Mediterranean, Ionian repub., s. of Cephalonia, and w. of the ancient Elis, in the Morea. Area, 160 sq. m. Pop. 40,000. The springs of petroleum and mineral tar are worked to advantage. The chief products of Zante are currants, olives, and other fruits of a warm latitude. Currants have long formed a great article of export to England and Holland: corn is imported from the Morea. Cotton and silk are cultivated to a small extent: pasturage is very scanty, and goats are the only live stock. Here are some manufactures of woollens and liquors. The island fell into the hands of the British in 1809. It has communication by packets with Malta, Corfu, and the mainland of Greece. It sends seven deputies to the Ionian parliament, and is similar in government to the other islands of that republic.

ZANTE, cap. of the above island, on the E. coast, 12 m. W. of Cape Tornese. Pop. 18,000. The market-place serves the double purpose of exchange for the merchants during the day, and of a public promenade during summer evenings. In 1819, the city contained 65 churches, 5 chapels, 4 convents, and 27 other public buildings of various descriptions. Some of the houses are four and five stories high, built of stone, and strongly clamped together with iron. These houses are on the Venetian plan of architecture, with triangular lattices to the windows, and many of them are very splendid in their external appearance. The principal streets run parallel to the sea, and are intersected in various directions by lesser lanes and alleys. The Via Larga, or great street, would not disgrace any city in Europe. The houses are handsome, and furnished with piazzas in front, which afford a shady walk. Under these are the principal shops, which are well stocked with the various products of England, the continent, and the Levant.

ZANZIBAR, island, Indian ocean, off Eastern coast of Africa; 45 m. long by 15 m. broad. Lat. 6. 0. S. Long. 39. 25. E. The inhabitants are Mahometan Arabs, governed by a sheik appointed by the Imam of Mascat. It carries on a considerable trade with the Isle of France, Madagascar, and the Arabian Gulf. The exports are gums, ivory, antimony, and blue vitriol: the imports are arms, gunpowder, cutlery, coarse Indian cloths, and Spanish dollars.

ZARCO, tn. European Turkey, sandj. Thessaly, on riv. Peneus; 16 m. WbN. of Larissa. Pop. 5000. Lat. 39. 32. N. Long. 22. 12. E.

ZAREVO KOKSCHAISK, town, European Russia, gov. Kazan, on riv. Little Kokschaga; 100 m. WNW. of Kazan. Pop. 5000.

ZARUMA, or Saruma, tn. S. America, prov. Loxa, gov. Quito, repub. Colombia; 30 m. NW. of Loxa. Pop. 6000. Lat. 3. 37. S. Long. 79. 33. E. It is surrounded by mines, which have been worked without intermission from the time of their discovery, but they are now much exhausted.

ZEAL, Monachorum, par. England, hund. North Tawton, co. Devon. Acres, 2220. Real prop. £2344. Pop. 747. Crediton (P. T. 180). Liv. a rect. in dioc. Exeter.

ZEAL, South, chap. England, par. South Tawton, hund. Wonford, co. Devon. Pop. with par. Oakhampton (P. T. 195). Liv. a cur. in dioc. Exeter. One annual fair.

ZEALAND, prov. kingd. Holland, comprising the ancient county of Zealand and Dutch Flanders. Area, 570 sq. m. Pop. 111,000. It is bounded W. by the sea, N. by Goree and Overflakee, and E. and S. by Brabant and Flanders. The chief part of this province consists of islands at the mouth of the Scheldt, viz., Schouwen, Duiveland, Tholen, Walcheren, North and South Beveland, and Wolfersdyk. The continental part is a strip lying along the S. bank of the West Scheldt. The surface is level, and lies so low that it is necessary to protect the country from storms by large dykes, which are kept up at great labour and expense. Different parts of this province have suffered heavy calamities from the sea breaking over the dykes in storms at high tides. In these catastrophes whole towns and districts have been overflowed and abandoned; and, though part of them have been subsequently recovered, several islands have undergone a permanent reduction. The soil of Zealand is excellent for pasturage, and the culture of such crops as madder, flax, and cole seed, which require a very heavy soil. Wheat is raised in South Beveland. Zealand carries on great trade. The province is divided into 3 arrondissements and 15 cantons. The chief towns are Middleburg, Flushing, and Zieric Zee. It sends three deputies to the states-general. Its provincial states consist of 44 members.

ZEALAND, island, Denmark, lying between the Cattegat and the Baltic, separated from Sweden by the Sound, and from Funen by the Great Belt. Area, 2600 sq. m. Pop. 310,000. It abounds in corn, particularly barley, has also good pasturage, and exports grain and cattle. In this island is the Danish capital, Copenhagen, which see.

ZEALAND, New, islands of Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1642. Area about 62,160 sq. m. Pop. about 125,000. Lat. 34. to 47. S. Long. 166. to 180. E. From the time of Tasman the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait, four or five leagues broad, and to which he gave his own name. The southern island is called by the natives Tavai, or Tovy Poenammoo; the northern is called Eaheinomauwe. The latter is the smallest, but is distinguished by the finest soil and by natural features of the boldest and grandest description. Chains of high mountains run through both islands, which in the latter rise to the height of 12,000 or 14,000 ft., and are buried for two thirds of their height in perpetual snow, presenting on the greatest scale all the alpine phenomena. From these heights numerous streams flow down, watering in their course the most fertile and enchanting valleys. The huge glaciers and plains of snow which cover their higher regions; the mighty torrents which pour down from them, forming stupendous cataracts; the lofty woods which crown their middle regions; the hills which wind along their feet, decked with the brightest vegetation; the bold cliffs and promontories which breast the

might of the southern waves; the beautiful bays decked with numberless villages and canoes; all conspire to present a scene, which even the rude eye of the navigator cannot behold without rapture. The soil in the valleys, and in the tracts of land at all level, is more fertile than New Holland, and, with due cultivation, would yield grain in abundance. It produces, even spontaneously and plentifully, roots fitted for human food; particularly those of a species of fern, which covers almost the whole country. The natives breed pigs, and cultivate maize, yams, and potatos; and there is a species of very strong flax, which serves not only for clothing, but fishing-lines and various other purposes. The mntns. are clothed with a profusion of fir-trees, of a variety of species unknown in other countries, and rising to a magnificent height, which the tallest pines of Norway cannot rival. The animal kingdom in New Zealand includes but few species, and the quadrupeds, in particular, are very scarce, amounting only to five,—the rat, bat, sea-bear or ursine seal, the sea-lion, and lizard. The birds, though not so numerous as in some parts, are still deserving of consideration, some of them possessing both a melodious voice and a beautiful appearance. The poe, with its pendent tufts of white feathers, charms with its delightful notes the romantic wilds of New Zealand. The parrot and parroquet are also to be seen, of different species; also a small bird resembling the sparrow; and a singular kind of duck, having the beak, legs, and feet, of a bright red, the eyes encircled with a rim of the same colour, and the body of a fine glossy black. The wild duck is observed in the marshy grounds, and on the banks of rivers; also some small birds of the most beautiful plumage. The feathers of the cassowary are also seen on the garments of some of the chiefs; but the bird itself has not been seen by the missionaries. Among the sea-fowl which are generally to be met with upon the coast, are observed the shag, the gannet, and albatross, and three or four species of the petrel. The country will have to boast of every species of domestic fowl known in Europe; for the missionaries, who have established themselves in the island, took with them great numbers of turkeys, geese, ducks, and common fowl. The insects observed are the beetle, flesh-fly, common fly, and a small sand-fly, which proves exceedingly troublesome. Few mosquitoes are to be seen. Around the coast there is a great abundance of fish; nor is the profusion more remarkable than the variety. New Zealand is supposed to have been peopled from some of the numerous islands scattered throughout the Indian ocean. The natives are tall and well formed, with large black eyes; they are intelligent, have made some progress in the arts of life, and are united into a certain form of political society. These circumstances, however, have only tended to develope in a still more frightful degree those furious passions which agitate the breast of the savage. Each society is actuated by the deepest enmity against all its neighbours; the daily and nightly thought is to surprise, to attack, to exterminate them; and when they have gained that guilty triumph, it is followed by the dire consummation of devouring their victims. Yet to the members of their own tribes, or those whom they regard as friends, they are not only mild and courteous, but display the fondest attachment and most tender sensibility. Families live together in great harmony, and are seen assembled in pleasing groups. On the death of a relation they exhibit the most impassioned and affecting symptoms of grief, cutting their faces till the blood mixes with their tears. They have a great turn for oratory, the chiefs making speeches of two or three hours, accompanied with vehement gestures, to which those of the audience correspond. Their war canoes are very large, adorned with much curious and elaborate carving. Great diligence is also exercised, and great pain endured in bestowing upon their skins the unnatural ornament of tattooing: and the visages of the chiefs are often entirely covered over with various regular figures. This, however, is not effected without severe pain, causing even attacks of fever; but to shrink from it is considered as altogether derogatory to a manly spirit. They have also a horrid art, by which the heads of their enemies, being dried in an oven, and exposed to a stream of fresh air, are maintained in a state of perfect preservation. Their houses are by no means spacious: they are placed in hippahs or fortified villages, seated on high and steep hills, ascended by pathways, narrow, winding, and often perpendicular, so as to be most perilous to an European. Their original arms consisted of clubs of stone and whalebone, of long and pointed spears, and pattoo-pattoo, or wooden battle axes; but since the musket has been introduced to their knowledge it has absorbed all their warlike regard, and the strength of a chief is counted not by his men but by his muskets. The number of 50 being in the possession of Korra-korra spread the terror of his name for 200 miles round. The New Zealander has no idea of the pitched combats in the open field, which give a sort of chivalric character to the New Holland fighting: his baser aim is to steal upon his enemy, and massacre him unprepared and defenceless. This, however, is common in savage life, among such small political associations where the object is not personal glory but to gratify the passions and promote the interests of the tribe. There seems also to be something like political alliance among them: and Colonel Cruise understood that upwards of 3000 were once assembled on a single plain for the purposes of deliberation. From Cape Kidnappers, in Lat. 39. 43. for upwards of 80 leagues to the northward, the people acknowledge one sovereign called Teratu, and under him several subordinate chiefs, who probably administer justice; but whether his authority is hereditary or delegated is uncertain. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than anywhere else. In other parts the inhabitants are scattered along the coast, in single families, or in large tribes, in a state of perpetual hostility with each other. In the year 1814 several missionary stations were established in New Zealand. In 1819 the settlements were visited by Mr. Marsden, when a tract of land, consisting of 13,000 acres, was purchased from one of the chiefs, and the missionaries were settled on it. Although they have to struggle against the obstacles opposed to their progress from the ferocity and superstition of the natives, yet much has been accomplished; they have suc-

ceeded in reducing the language of New Zealand to writing, and have constructed a grammar. Several New Zealanders, who were brought to New Holland, and had there an opportunity of witnessing the arts and improvements of civilized life, have since rendered great service to the missionaries, and have contributed much to the improvement of their own countrymen. According to captain Cruise, however, who spent ten months in these islands, it appears, that notwithstanding the benevolent, and in some respects successful exertions of the missionaries, the native ferocity of the inhabitants is in many parts still unsubdued. The work of amelioration is slow, but it is progressive; the missionary colony is gradually improving, and strong hopes are entertained that this fine race of people will ere long receive the full benefits of civilization and Christianity.

ZEALS, tithing, England, par. and hund. Mere, co. Wilts. Pop. 510. Mere (P. T. 101).

ZEBID, city, Asia, formerly cap. of Arabia; 52 m. N. of Mocha. Lat. 14. 16. N. Long. 43. 30. E. It was long the seat of a most extensive trade, but since its port at Ghalefka has been choked up, this has been transferred to Mocha, and Zebid has fallen into decay. The old mosques and minarets, however, still give to the place a magnificent appearance from a distance; and it has an academy, much resorted to by the youth of Yemen.

ZEBU ISLE, island, Eastern Seas, one of the Philippines; 108 m. long, by 24 m. broad. Long. 123. to 124. E. See PHILIPPINES.

ZEILA, tn. Africa, cap. of kingd. Adel, S. of Abyssinia, on gulf of Aden, near the Straits of Babelmandel. Lat. 10. 45. N. Long. 44. 20. E. The place has a considerable trade, and contains some good houses, though the greater part are poor cottages.

ZEITUN, SEITUN, or ISDIN, tn. European Turkey, sandj. Egribos, near the gulf of Zeitun; 48 m. SbE. of Larissa. Pop. 1000. Lat. 39. 6. N. Long. 22. 58. E. It exports silk, cotton, and corn, and participates in the transit trade from Larissa and Salonica to the Morea. To the south lies the famous pass of Thermopylæ.

ZEITUN, tn. island of Malta. Pop. 3900. See MALTA and VALETTA.

ZEITZ, tn. Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the riv. Elster; 16 m. ESE. of Naumburg, 67 m. W. of Dresden. Pop. 5400. Lat. 51. 3. N. Long. 12. 6. E. It has small manufactures of woollens, leather, and earthenware. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains a castle called Moritzburg, formerly the residence of the princes of Saxe Zeitz.

ZELL, or CELLE, city, Germany, at the confluence of rivs. Fuhse and Aller; 21 m. NE. of Hanover. Pop. 8200. Lat. 50. 39. N. Long. 10. 8. E. It has several charitable institutions, as an orphan-house, lunatic hospital, poor-house, school of surgery, and society of agriculture. But it is best known by its court of appeal for the Hanoverian territory at large. Each prov. sends to this court two deputies, as assessors. The town has some trade. Zell was formerly the cap. of the duchy belonging to a distinct branch of the house of Brunswick. The ducal palace was the residence of Caroline Matilda, queen of Denmark, and a monument of Saxon marble is erected to her memory in the French garden.

ZELL, LAKE OF. See CONSTANCE, LAKE OF.

ZELLERFELD, or CELLERFELD, town, Germany, kingd. Hanover, in Upper Hartz, on riv. Zeller; 8 m. SSW. of Goslar. Pop. 3200. It has mines and a mint, with a collection of models of coins.

ZEMPLIN, palat. NE. of Hungary, between the palats. of Saros and Unghvar. Area, 2300 sq. m. Pop. 233,000. The country is mountainous, lying along the Carpathians, but contains the dists. which produce the famed Tokay wine. This forms the most remarkable export of the country, though it is not deficient in other products, such as corn, tobacco, hemp, fruit, and minerals. The chief town is Ujhelv.

ZENGG, or SEGNA, tn. Austria, prov. Croatia, on the Adriatic; 42 m. SE. of Fiume. Pop. 2800. It has a good harbour, and is a bishop's see.

ZENNOR, par. England, W. div. hund. Penwith, co. Cornwall. Acres. 4640. Real prop. £2137. Pop. 311. St. Ives (P. T. 277). Liv. a disch. vic. in dioc. Exeter.

ZERBST, or ANHALT-ZERBST, princip. Germany. In 1793, the branch of the house of Anhalt in possession of that dist. became extinct, when the territory was divided into three portions, and shared among the three remaining branches of that house.

ZERBST, town, Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, on riv. Nuthe; 65 m. WSW. of Berlin. Pop. 8000. Lat. 51. 57. N. Long. 12. 10. E. It was formerly the cap. of the princip. of Zerbst. The palace, where the prince resided, and where Catharine II. of Russia was born, is a large and stately building, outside of the walls. Woollens are made in small quantities; but the ornamental manufactures have decreased since the removal of the court. Here are a gymnasium and a free school.

ZHEHOL, or GEHOL, vil. Asia, Chinese Tartary; 100 m. N. of Pekin. It is the hunting residence of the emperor of China during the summer months, and consists of the palaces of the grandees, mixed with a few miserable huts.

ZIA, or ZEA (anc. Ceos), island, Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, SW. of Negroponte; 10 m. from Cape Colonna (the southern point of Attica); 15 m. long. Pop. 6000. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 24. 24. E. Its soil is fertile, producing vines, mulberries, figs, cotton, and corn. In ancient times the island contained four towns; at present it has only that of Zia. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

ZIEGENHAM, co. W. Germany, prov. electorate of Hesse, between Lower Hesse, Upper Hesse, and prov. of Hersfeld. Area, 220 sq. m. Pop. 28,000. It is watered by the Schwalm; has extensive forests; and some good tillage and pasture land.—*Ziegenham*, tn. W. Germany, chief tn. of the above county, on the Schwalm; 29 m. SbW. of Cassel. Pop. 1100. It is a place of some strength, and has a castle.

ZIELENZIEG, tn. Prussia, in New Mark of Brandenburg; 22 m. ENE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 3100. It has considerable woollen and linen manufactures.

ZIERIK-SEE, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. Zealand, on island Schouwen, not far from Eastern Scheldt; 30 m. SW. of Rotterdam. Pop. 6300. Lat. 51. 39. N. Long. 3. 54. E. The only public buildings worthy of notice are the town-hall and the church. It has fisheries, extensive oyster-

banks, and some traffic in salt and madder; the latter is a principal product of the island.

ZIPS, palat. N. of Hungary, between palats. Saros and Liptau. Area, 1800 sq. m. Pop. 165,000. It is a mountainous district, situated among the Carpathians, and containing the Lomnitz, the loftiest peak of the whole chain. Its wealth lies in its mines of iron and copper; and in its manufactures of hardware and linen.

ZIRKNITZ, or Czirkniz, lake, Austrian States, in Carniola; 23 m. SSW. of Laybach; 6 m. long by 3 m. broad. Lat. 45. 38. N. Long. 14. 25. E. It presents a curious phenomenon, having two subterraneous outlets, by which its water is wholly discharged. The bottom of the lake remaining dry for about four months, is cultivated, and made to produce a crop of millet and hay. At the end of this period the water rises through several openings, and fills the lake to its former height in the space of twenty-four hours.

ZITTAU, tn. Germany, kingd. Saxony, Upper Lusatia, on riv. Mandau; 47 m. Ebs. of Dresden. Pop. 7200. Lat. 50. 52. N. Long. 14. 46. E. It contains a workhouse, orphan-house, theatre, and several schools. This is a manufacturing quarter, and they make woollens, linen, and leather. Zittau is the centre of the linen trade of a considerable part of Lusatia. The town, however, has suffered severely. In 1757 it was bombarded by the Austrians, set on fire, and pillaged.

ZLOCZOW, circle, Austria, prov. Galicia, E. of Lemberg and Zolkiew. Area, 2000 sq. m. Pop. 200,000. It is watered by the Bug and Stry.—*Z'oczow*, tn., cap. of circle Zloczow. Pop. 6200. It has a large public school, and a manufacture of canvas.

ZNAYM, circle, Austrian emp., between Iglau and Hradisch. Area, 1300 sq. m. Pop. 134,000. It is not deficient in fertility: madder has been cultivated for some years near the tn. of Znaym; and the vines are of a good quality. Sheep are numerous, and the wool trade is considerable, though chiefly in the hands of Jews.—*Znaym*, tn., cap. of circle Znaym, near riv. Theya; 46 m. NNW. of Vienna. Pop. 5200. Lat. 48. 31. N. Long. 16. 1. E. It contains a Carthusian monastery, the abbey of Luka, an old palace, and council-house; and has a citadel, grammar-school, a college, and a Dominican convent.

ZOMBOR, tn. Hungary, pal. Bacs or Batsch. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 46. 45. N. Long. 18. 7. E. It has few public buildings, except a Catholic and Greek church, and the government offices requisite for the collection of taxes, &c. Cattle, corn, &c. form the chief trade. There is another place of the name of Zombor in the W. of Hungary, near Tokay.

ZOOLAS, or Zoolus, a numerous and powerful tribe of Caffres on the E. coast of South Africa. The limits of their country have not yet been accurately ascertained; but the principal maritime place, Port Natal, is situated in Lat. 29. 53. S. Long. 30. 32. E. It has a narrow entrance, with a bar across, but with a depth of water sufficient to admit ships of from 200 to 300 tons burden. If the river Umzim Coolu be taken as the southern boundary, 40 m. to the SW. of the point, and Amatakoola, 70 m. to the NE. of it, 110 m. will be the extent of the sea-coast of the Zoolu territory; and the whole country may be a square of about 100 m. each side of the Quathlamba mntns. Chaka, king of the Zoolus had, according to Mr. Thompson, a force of 15,000 men constantly equipped for war, and on urgent occasions could arm 100,000 men, who comprise, it is presumed, the whole adult male population. He has been the most formidable conqueror in this part of Africa; he has driven before him a number of the neighbouring tribes, who, under the name of Mantatees, or Wanderers, seeking new habitations, have desolated a great part, first of the Boshuana and then of the other Caffre territories, and even threatened the Cape colony. Lieutenant Farewell, in 1824, founded a small English colony at Port Natal, with full encouragement from Chaka, the continuance of whose favour, however, could not be very securely depended upon. The Zoolus, if left to themselves, are naturally an inoffensive race; but so long as the system of military despotism established by Chaka shall be kept up, little improvement is to be expected. The character, indeed, of the whole Caffre nation, of which they form a part, is not to be estimated by that of the soldiery of the Zoolu despots, the ready instruments of the most inhuman cruelty. In spite of this military scourge, which pervades the whole country, and to which every human being is at every moment liable, the Zoolus, indifferent as they appear to personal sufferings, are a cheerful people, humane and kind in their domestic circle, and devotedly attached to their children. The missionaries and traders stationed in, or traversing the districts occupied by the several tribes, meet with no molestation, and any traveller may not only pass from the Keiskamma to Delagoa Bay in perfect security, as far as regards the peaceful inhabitants, but sure to be aided by them in his progress, and hospitably entertained in every hut where he may find it expedient to halt. However poor the owner, he will kill a goat or a heifer for the wayfaring man. An extraordinary instance of this facility and security is mentioned by Mr. Isaacs, a recent traveller. His white friends requiring some medicines and other articles from Delagoa Bay, appointed John Ross, a lad of 15 years of age, acute, shrewd, and active, to go a journey of 300 miles which no European at that time settled in the country had ever attempted. This journey he actually accomplished, and returned in safety, having been entertained and protected by the hospitality of the people. The Zoolus are tall, athletic, well proportioned, and good featured; they are cleanly, respectful, and generous in the extreme. Dancing and singing are their chief amusements. They wear strips of skins fastened to a belt of hide, and reaching from the waist to the knees. The women have a kind of petticoat; a profusion of beads and rings is worn round their heads, necks, waists, legs, and arms. The Zoolus have more curiosity than is usually met with in savage life; they have advanced, in fact, a step or two beyond that state. Whatever they observed for the first time—crossing a river in a boat, firing off a musket, galloping a horse, &c., they would exclaim with great joy "How much older we are than our fathers;" that is, how much more we know than they did. They have a superstitious dread of witchcraft, but their sorcery is not confined to old women. The person who sets himself up for one of the craft takes care to let it be known that he is attended by a familiar. The re-

gular familiar of the Zoolu sorcerer, is a tiger cat, which carries terror, as the avowed harbinger of evil. wherever it appears. Nature has been bountiful in supplying this district with innumerable objects of an attractive kind. Splendid scenery and magnificent landscapes, a luxuriant soil and rich vegetation, animal food in abundance and fish very plentiful are found throughout the whole district. The forests are very extensive, and contain every species of animal indigenous to Southern Africa. The rhinoceros is not very common, and keeps itself very much to the woods and thickets, which is also the case with the buffalo. Wolves and hyenas abound; the lighter species of antelopes, such as the springbok, bosch-bok, stein-bok, &c., move in shoals along the Karroo plains, and are rarely met with in the most luxuriant pastures of the lower meadows adjoining the sea.

ZUBIENA, tn. Italy, prov. Biella, kingd. Piedmont and Sardinia, on riv. Arcol. Pop. 5000.

ZUG, canton, Switzerland. Area, 100 sq. m. Pop. 15,000. It is surrounded by the cantons of Zurich, Schweitz, Lucerne, and Aargau. Except a small plain to the N. of the town Zug, this canton is covered with mountains and hills, of which the highest is not more than 5000 feet above sea-level. Here are, consequently, no glaciers or snow in the autumn months. Its manufactures are small, but its corn, vines, and other fruits, are by no means inconsiderable. Its lakes are those of Zug and Egeri.—*Zug*, tn., cap. of the preceding canton, on lake Zug; 29 m. S. of Zurich. Pop. 1600. Lat. 47. 8. N. Long. 8. 30. E. The general assemblies of the canton are held here every spring.—*Zug*, lake, S. of the canton of Zug, partly in the canton of Schweitz. It is about 10 m. long, and from 2 to 3 m. broad.

ZUILA, tn. Africa, kingd. Fezzan; 60 m. ENE. of Mourzouk. It appears to have been formerly a place of great importance, and the residence of the sultans. The place is in a state of decay, and does not contain more than a third of its ancient circuit.

ZULLICHAU, tn. Prussia, prov. Brandenburgh; 43 m. ESE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 5500. Lat. 52. 3. N. Long. 15. 40. E. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and leather. The only public institutions are the schools, and an orphan-house on a larger scale.

ZURICH, canton, N. of Switzerland, between the cantons Thurgau and Aargau. Area, 950 sq. m. Pop. 183,000. The general aspect of its territory is pleasant, though without that bold and magnificent scenery which marks other parts of Switzerland. The hills, which do not rise above 3200 feet, are separated by beautiful valleys and lakes. Rich pastures and extensive orchards abound, and wine is produced. The manufactures are mostly carried on by weavers in their houses. The fabrics are chiefly cotton and light silk stuffs, linen, woollens, and leather. Corn is imported. In its mode of government this canton was long aristocratic; but for some time back the power has been shared with the inhabitants at large. The whole is divided into 65 corporations, who elect the great council, or legislative body of 213 members. Having joined the Swiss confederacy soon after 1315, this canton was long the principal state, and had the honour of giving a president to the diet, as well as of receiving at Zurich the ambassadors of foreign powers. At present it ranks next to the canton of Berne.

ZURICH, tn. Switzerland, cap. of the above canton, on river Limmat, at the N. extremity of the lake Zurich; 60 m. ENE. of Bern. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 47. 22. N. Long. 8. 31. E. It contains few public buildings of note. The town-hall is large, but inelegant; and of the four churches, none are entitled to notice. Zurich, having in its lake and river the advantage of water communication, has long been a place of manufacture and commerce. It contains extensive collections of books, manuscripts, paintings, and antiquities; schools and literary establishments are numerous. Among the charitable establishments, the poor-house and orphan-house are considered to be under very good management.

ZURICH, lake, Switzerland, chiefly in the canton of Zurich, but partly also between those of Schweitz and St. Gall; 30 m. long by 4 or 5 m. broad. From the thawing of the snow on the surrounding mountains, its depth increases considerably in the summer months, and as it communicates with the Rhine by the Limmat, it contributes to the annual swell of that river.

ZUTPHEN, tn. kingd. Holland, prov. Gelderland, on right bank of riv. Issel, where it is joined by the Berckel. Zutphen is divided into Old and New Town, and contains several public buildings, the church, town-hall, college of deputies, and the S' Graven Hof, or Count's Palace. The manufactures are limited, consisting of cotton-weaving on a small scale, making glue, and brewing. The inhabitants have a Latin school and a society of natural history.

ZUYDER-ZEE, gulf of German Ocean, surrounded chiefly by the Dutch provinces of Holland, Overyssel, and Friesland; 80 m. long by 15 to 30 m. broad. It is said to have been in remote ages a lake, until the barrier on the NW., separating it from the German Ocean, was swelled up by some tremendous inundation of the sea. The trade of Amsterdam is carried on along the Zuyder-Zee, the entrance to which is at the Texel. The communication of this sea with lake Haarlem is by the S., the inlet on the banks of which Amsterdam is built.

ZVORNIK, or Isvornik, tn. European Turkey, princip. Bosnia, on riv. Drino; 78 m. WBS. of Belgrade. Pop. 14,000.

ZWARTKOPS RIVER, riv. Africa, E. territory, Cape of Good Hope, which forms a bay called Algoa bay, which abounds in black whales and other fish.

ZWARTLAND, div. Africa, Cape territory; 60 m. N. of Cape Town. It is considered the granary of the colony.

ZWELLENDAN, or Swellendam, dist. Africa, settlement of Cape of Good Hope, E. of Cape Town. Area 9000 sq. m. Pop. 6663. The productions are corn, wine, and cattle, and a few sheep. This dist. extends from the Langehoogte to the Gauritz river in length, and from the sea coast to the Great Zwarte-Berg, or Black Mountain range, in breadth. Port Beaufort, or St. Sebastian's Bay, at the mouth of the Breed river, enjoys a considerable coasting trade. The advantages of Breed river, which is nearly a mile wide at the mouth, are very striking; a free wind out is the landing wind to all voyages to the eastward, and vessels prevented from entering the river lay to in the adjoining bay, in smooth

water, the wind being then off the land. The bay, which is within one mile of the river, is one of the best landing places in the colony, and well adapted for a fishing establishment. There are several fountains of the purest water on the beach. Directly across the Zwartebergs and in the small secluded tract called Cango, are some remarkable caverns, discovered by a boor, in 1780, and visited by Mr. Thompson in 1823. The mouth of the grotto (which is in the side of a rocky hill, forming part of the Black Mountains) has the appearance of an irregular, dark-looking gateway, about 20 feet in height. For 200 feet the entrance is in a crooked but horizontal direction, when an abrupt precipice is arrived at, of about 33 feet, descended by a ladder; on reaching the bottom, a magnificent apartment is entered, about 600 feet in length by 100 feet broad, and varying in height from 60 to 70 feet. This hall is adorned with the most splendid stalactites, some in the shape of columns, rising to the height of 40 feet, others assuming the fantastic forms of cauliflowers, festoons, and grotesque figures of every variety. From thence a long range of apartments opens one beyond another, when another abrupt descent of about fourteen feet is arrived at, opening to a vast chamber, 500 feet in length by 50 feet broad, and from 20 to 40 feet high; the termination, beyond which no further discovery was made, being about 1500 feet from th entrance.

ZWICKAU, town, Germany, kingd. Saxony 62 m. WSW. of Dresden. It was a free town the empire in the 16th century, but suffers severely in the contest between Austria an Prussia. It carries on manufactures of woollen cotton, and hardware. Its public institution are a classical school, a library, and a workhouse

ZWOLL, or Zwolle, town, kingd. Hollanc prov. Overyssel, on riv. Aa; 48 m. EbN. of Am sterdam. Pop. 12,800. Lat. 52. 32. N. Long 6. 4. E. It contains eight churches and a work house; but the only remarkable structure is th church of St. Michael. Outside of the walls ar three suburbs. It has a pretty active trade enjoying the advantage of a direct water carriag to Amsterdam, Haarlem, and other towns. Th principal manufacture is refining of sugar. I was formerly one of the Hanse towns; and th celebrated Thomas à Kempis was a monk in priory in this town.

ZYTOMIERS, tn. European Russia, cap. o prov. Volhynia, on riv. Teterev; 210 m. SbE. o Minsk. Pop. 5500. Lat. 50. 15. N. Long. 28 30. E. It is the see of a Greek and Catholic bishop, and has some trade in woollens, silk, cotton, and wines, from Hungary and Wallachia; also in the agricultural produce of the vicinity. It has small manufactures of leather and hats.

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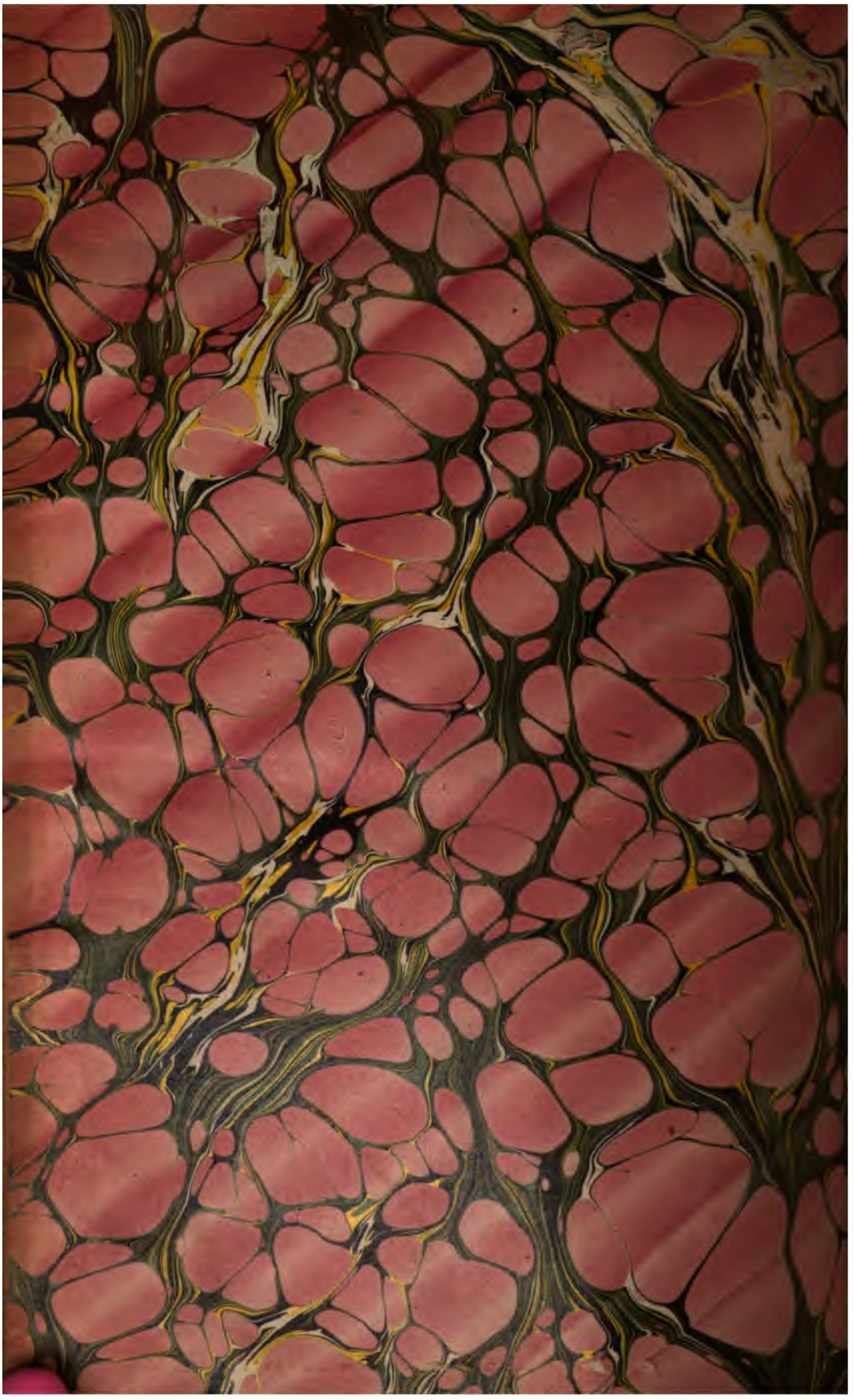
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